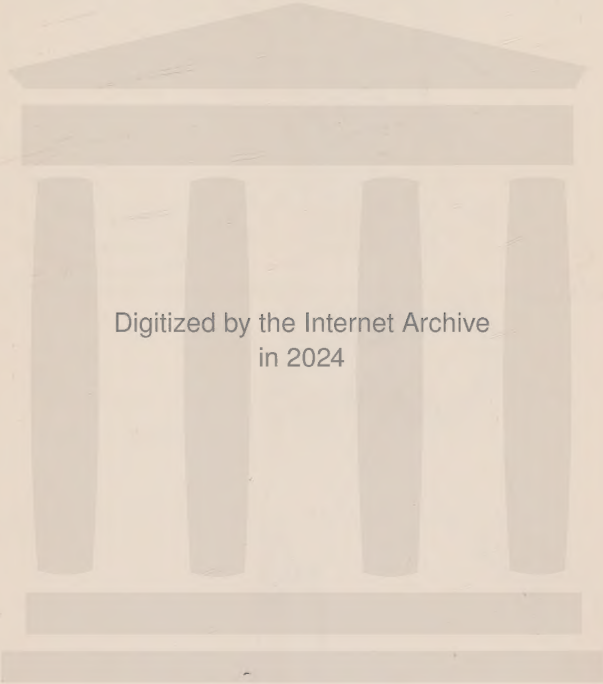


Wm. W. W.

Ben Fisher



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THE
FIRST FOUR BOOKS
OF
XENOPHON'S ANABASIS

With Notes

ADAPTED TO THE LATEST EDITION OF GOODWIN'S
GREEK GRAMMAR, AND TO HADLEY'S GREEK
GRAMMAR (REVISED BY ALLEN)

EDITED BY

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PREFACE.

THIS volume contains the first four books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, edited for the use of schools. These books include the mustering of the Greek army which invaded Persia in the service of Cyrus the Younger, the march into the Great King's country, the battle of Cunaxa, and the death of Cyrus; and they carry the narrative of the retreat of the Ten Thousand down to their arrival at Trapezus after their perilous march from the neighborhood of Babylon. The editors believe that this is as much of the *Anabasis* as it is advisable for pupils to read before entering college, and no more than is needed to prepare them for the study of more difficult Greek prose. No other work is, on the whole, so well adapted to the needs of beginners in Greek as the *Anabasis*; but, if the standard of scholarship in our classical schools is ever to approach that of similar institutions in other countries, they must extend their teaching of Attic prose to other authors than Xenophon.

The present edition contains an Introduction, written by Mr. White, which seeks to give the information on history and on military antiquities which is needed for the understanding of the *Anabasis*. The editors have not added a biography of Xenophon, as this is easily found in the encyclopædias and classical dictionaries which are accessible to all. The new Dictionary to the *Anabasis*, prepared by Messrs. White and Morgan, is an important part of this volume; and to this the pupil is constantly referred, not only for the meaning and use of words, but also for many matters of

history and antiquities which are not discussed in the Introduction. As the notes have been written for those who can always refer to this Dictionary and to the Introduction, much information which would otherwise be found in the notes has there been omitted. It is feared that this may give the notes, especially those on the earlier books, the appearance of being exclusively grammatical; but the constant reference to the Introduction and the Dictionary will, it is hoped, correct this impression.

The notes on the first two books have been prepared chiefly by Mr. White, those on the last two chiefly by Mr. Goodwin. It will be seen that these notes make no pretension to learning, and aim merely at aiding beginners in laying a solid foundation for future scholarship. The grammatical aid is given in great measure through references, in which form alone it can be systematic. Young students need to be referred to more detailed statements of the general principles involved in the new constructions which they constantly meet in reading, than can be given in a commentary; and frequent reference to the grammar is the only sure means of fixing in the mind the important principles of syntax. At the same time, the grammatical references are seldom given without at least some hint of the point of construction which is involved: this will help those to whom a construction is new, while it will save others the trouble of looking up an explanation of what they already understand. References to parallel passages are freely given, as the comparison of similar expressions is one of the best ways of fixing in the mind the knowledge of even familiar idioms. This is often highly useful, even when it has the appearance of tedious repetition. It will be seen that the notes on the first book, which it is assumed will be used for giving a solid foundation in the general principles of Greek syntax, are especially

copious ; while those on the three following books are written for pupils who are supposed to have mastered the rudiments of Greek. In the opinion of the editors it is highly desirable to use as small a portion as possible of classic literature as a *corpus vile* for the more minute dissection, and to enable pupils at the earliest possible moment to read Greek and Latin with an appreciative mind.

It is of course impossible in a school-book like this to give special credit for every remark which is wholly or partly borrowed. The editors must therefore express, once for all, their obligations to the long and familiar line of commentators on Xenophon, whose diligence has rendered further originality well-nigh impossible. American scholars will long remember gratefully the learning and fidelity with which the late Professor Alpheus Crosby devoted himself to the interpretation of the Anabasis.

The text of this edition is based on that of Hug, in the Teubner text-edition of 1889, so far as this is determined by Hug's valuable recension of the Paris Codex C ; the editors have, however, used their own discretion with regard to many conjectural emendations which Hug has introduced into his text. They have attempted to follow the best ancient tradition and at the same time to put a readable and consistent text into the hands of school-boys.

The map of the march of the Ten Thousand Greeks in this volume is copied chiefly from Kiepert's map in Rehdantz's Anabasis.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., May, 1894.

INTRODUCTION.

XENOPHON'S ANABASIS.

1. The *Anabasis* of Xenophon tells the story of the Expedition of Cyrus the Younger against his brother Artaxerxes to wrest from his possession the throne of Persia, of the retreat to the Black Sea, after the death of Cyrus, of the Greeks whom he had gathered under his command, and of their subsequent return to western Asia Minor. The expedition set out from Sardis in the spring of 401 B. C., and six months later a battle was fought at the village of Cunaxa, some forty or fifty miles from Babylon. In this battle Cyrus was killed in a hand-to-hand encounter with his brother; and the Greeks, although they twice met and twice routed in a single day the vast forces which Artaxerxes brought against them, suffered virtual defeat in losing their leader.

2. Their march from Sardis to Cunaxa had lain through southern Asia Minor and across the desert of Arabia. But this route, the only one with which they were acquainted, was closed to them; for if they had undertaken to return as they came, they would have perished of hunger in the desert. They set out, therefore, northward under the guidance of Ariaeus, who had been the commander of the barbarian forces of Cyrus; but after a single day's march, they entered into negotiations with the king which led to a treaty. By the terms of this treaty, Tissaphernes, one of the king's four generals in the battle, was to lead them back in safety to Ionia. At the river Zapatas, however, Tissaphernes treacherously entrapped five of the generals, four of whom were soon after put to death.

3. Great dejection in consequence fell upon the army ; but, recovering their courage, especially under the exhortations of Xenophon, they elected new generals, and began their retreat along the upper waters of the Tigris and through the highlands of Armenia to the Greek colonies on the Black Sea. This "Retreat of the Ten Thousand" from the river Zapatas to Trapezus, the modern Trebizond, was one of incredible hardship, — a nearly constant fight for over three months through an enemy's country in the winter time. Xenophon's narrative of it contains by far the most vivid picture that has ever been given of the temper, discipline, and endurance of those citizen-soldiers who constituted the armies of Greece ; and along with that an authentic and most interesting account of the tribes of Asiatic mountaineers who lived just outside the circle of the civilized world. The story of the advance, of the battle, and of the retreat to Trapezus is told in the first four books of the *Anabasis*. These books are included in the present edition.

4. The Greeks reached Trapezus at the end of the winter in 400 B. C., and after a month's halt proceeded westward, partly by land and partly by sea, to Chrysopolis on the Thracian Bosphorus, opposite Byzantium, which they reached in the summer. After passing over into Thrace and subsequently returning to Asia, in the spring of 399 B. C. they joined the army of Thibron, the general then in command of the Lacedaemonian forces on the coast of Asia Minor. The last three books of the *Anabasis* contain the account of the return of the Greeks from Trapezus to Chrysopolis, and of their subsequent operations until they joined forces with Thibron, when, as the "Ten Thousand," they disappear from history.¹

¹ In chapters LXIX., LXX., and LXXI. of his *History of Greece*, Grote gives an account of the events covered by the *Anabasis*, which in its interest rivals the original. Grote's chapters constitute an excellent running commentary on Xenophon's text.

5. Such, in brief, is the story of the *Anabasis*. The expedition failed, but it produced a profound impression on the contemporary Greek world. It proved that an army of disciplined Greeks, under the command of skilful leaders, might penetrate even to the heart of the empire of the Great King and work its will against whatever odds. It showed the impotence of Persia, and confirmed the contemptuous judgment of the Younger Cyrus, who said to the Greek generals and captains assembled at the last council of war, before the battle at Cunaxa, that he was ashamed to think how worthless they would find his countrymen to be. To the modern reader interested in Greek studies, Xenophon's graphic narrative is a new revelation of the marvellous strength and force of the Hellenic character. It also gives him glimpses of that older oriental civilization, with which the Greeks here came into conflict on its own soil. Some previous knowledge of the history and institutions of Persia, the scene of the action of the *Anabasis*, is necessary to a proper understanding of Xenophon's narration.

PERSIA AND THE PERSIANS.

6. The Persian empire was founded by Cyrus the Great (*v. Kîpos*).¹ He himself tells us who he was. "I am Cyrus," he says on one of the Babylonian cylinders, "king of hosts, great king, mighty king, king of Babylon, king of Sumer and Akkad, king of the four regions; son of Cambyses, great king, king of Anshan; grandson of Cyrus, great king, king of Anshan; great-grandson of Teîspes, great king, king of Anshan." It is probable that his ancestors were of Iranian stock, like the Medes, and that they had come from the north

¹ When a Greek word is thus cited in parentheses in the Introduction, read the corresponding article in the Dictionary at the end of this book.

to settle in that rugged but fruitful country on the Persian Gulf, which the Greeks called Persis, and the Romans Persis or Persia (*v.* Πέρσης). The first great leader of the race was Achaemenes, and the earliest royal city was Pasargadae, near which grew up Persepolis.

Ancient Persis is in the same latitude with lower Egypt, but is high land. The early Persians who made it their home were a hardy race, born to conquest. They came into possession of Elam, or Susiane (*v.* Σοῦσα); and Teïspes, son of Achaemenes, became king of Anshan, in Elam, as well as of Persis. On his death the royal house of the Achaemenidae divided into two branches. One ruled in Anshan, the other in Persis. The line of Anshan embraced Cyrus I., son of Teïspes, Cambyses I., and Cyrus the Great (Cyrus II.); the line of Persis, Ariaramnes, son of Teïspes, Artames, and Hystaspes, a contemporary of Cyrus the Great.

7. These genealogical facts, established by records contemporary with Cyrus the Great and Darius I., his successor once removed, were not known to the Greeks. Among them many legends grew up about the name of the great Cyrus. The best known is recorded by Herodotus with minute details. This made Cyrus the grandson of Astyages, king of Media, who had married his daughter Mandane to Cambyses, a *Persian* of middle rank, in fear of a dream. This dream the Magi interpreted to mean that his daughter would bear a son who would one day become the ruler of all Asia. But we now know that Cambyses, father of Cyrus, was a king, reigning in Elam; and there is no proof of any blood relationship between him and the royal house of Media.

8. When Cyrus came to the throne, there were three great kingdoms in Asia, the Median, the Lydian, and the Babylonian. The kings of Elam and of Persis were at this time vassals of Astyages the Mede. But in 549 B. C., when Media and Babylon were at war, Cyrus raised the standard of revolt

and defeated Astyages in battle. The latter was deposed by his own subjects and delivered to the conqueror in chains. The kings who had been his vassals, the king of Persis included, acknowledged the sovereignty of Cyrus. Thus was founded the great empire of the Persians. Cyrus swept on from conquest to conquest. In 546, Sardis, the capital of the kingdom of Lydia, fell before an irresistible assault. The Greek cities of the coast yielded to force of arms. In upper Asia Cyrus carried the bounds of his empire eastward to the borders of India, and in 538 B. C. he overthrew the kingdom of Babylon. He died in 529 B. C. and was buried at Pasargadae. The ruins of his tomb still exist, a grave-chamber standing on a base of seven retreating steps, all of solid blocks of white marble. On it was the simple inscription, "O Man! I am Cyrus, son of Cambyses, who founded the greatness of Persia and ruled Asia. Grudge me not this monument."

9. Cyrus was succeeded by his son Cambyses, a man of suspicious and ungovernable temper. His reign is marked by the conquest of Egypt and Libya, against which Cyrus had not turned his arms. Cambyses had a younger brother, Bardes, called Smerdis by the Greeks, whom in jealousy and distrust he had secretly assassinated before he set out on his Egyptian campaign. He tarried long in the west, and a Magian priest, who chanced to resemble the murdered man, knowing how Cambyses was hated by his subjects, proclaimed himself to be the missing Bardes and usurped the throne. When Cambyses heard the news, he called together the noblest of the Persians, confessed his crime, and slew himself. His reign had lasted but a few years, and he left no son. Justice quickly overtook the usurper. Darius, the son of Hystaspes, of that branch of the house of Achaemenes that had ruled in Persis (see § 6), formed a conspiracy, and with the help of six faithful followers, sought out the impostor in

Media, got access to his presence by stratagem, and slew him in the night time in the castle to which he had withdrawn for safety. The false king had ruled but seven months.

10. Darius proclaimed himself king, but he was met by resistance on all sides. The first six years of his reign, which began in 521 B. C., were a continuous struggle against revolt. In these years he fought nineteen pitched battles. He was often in desperate straits. But he was a man of extraordinary resource and finally overcame all obstacles. He himself records the names of thirty countries of which he had become king.

The empire which he established was bounded on the north by the Danube, the Black sea, the Caucasian mountains, the Caspian sea, the sea of Aral, and the river Sir; on the east by Eastern Turkestan, the eastern limit of the Punjaub, and the Indus; on the south by the Arabian sea, the Persian gulf, the desert of Arabia, the Red sea, Nubia, and the Libyan desert; and on the west by the gulf of Sidra, the Mediterranean and Aegean seas, and the western limit of Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria. The area of this vast empire has been estimated to have been over 2,000,000 square miles, ten times that of the German Empire. Its population has been estimated to have numbered 80,000,000, nearly twice that of Germany in 1885.

11. When Darius had securely established his authority over all parts of his empire, he set to work on the reorganization of its administration. The principle he adopted was that of uniformity of control, a principle as difficult of application as it was necessary in an empire composed of such diverse nationalities. He divided the empire, as he himself tells us, into twenty-three satrapies or provinces. These satrapies were in fact kingdoms. Territorially, each of them, on the average, was one fourth larger than all New England. Each province was under the government of three officers, a satrap

or viceroy, who had the entire charge of the civil administration of his satrapy, a military commander, who received his orders from the king but looked to the satrap for the pay and maintenance of his troops, and a royal secretary, whose duty was to keep the king informed of the conduct of his two colleagues, while all the orders of the satrap passed through his hands. These three powers balanced one another; real authority remained vested in the king. High officials of the court also were frequently sent out to inspect the provinces.

The satraps were selected with care, and the sons of the noblest Persians were specially trained at court to be governors. From the first, great discretionary powers were given the satraps. Many of them were far removed from the central government, and might be called upon to act in cases where delay would have been dangerous. The fact that they were often relatives or special favorites of the king increased their power. Little by little they encroached upon the functions of the two other officers, until by the end of the fifth century B. C. their authority within their own provinces was almost absolute.

12. The system of government established by Darius worked well in practice. In particular, the revenues of the government increased rapidly. Darius was thrifty, and imposed tribute (*δασμός*) in money and kind on all his subjects except the inhabitants of Persis, the cradle of the race. His predecessors had been content to accept voluntary gifts. Herodotus tells us that his subjects were wont to say that "Cyrus had the soul of a father, Cambyzes that of a master, Darius that of a huckster." But his tax, which was based upon the productiveness of the land, was impartially imposed. The annual royal revenue has been estimated to have amounted to \$175,000,000. Darius also endeavored to introduce a uniform gold and silver coinage throughout the empire (*υ. δαρείκος*), but did not meet with complete success.

To facilitate trade and the quick movement of troops, he improved existing roads and built new ones throughout the empire. The "Royal Road," doubtless in existence before his time, ran from Susa to Nineveh, thence west to the Cilician Gates, thence north through Tyana and Mazaca to Pteria, thence west across the Halys by a fortified bridge (the other rivers being crossed by boats) to Ancyra, thence southwest through Pessinus and Ceramon Agora to Sardis and Ephesus. This was called the "Royal Road" because the service of the "Great King" passed over it. Along this road, between Susa and Sardis, Darius established 111 stations, where mounted couriers were kept ready day and night to forward the royal despatches. Orders were transmitted by this simple device, the first postal service of which we have any knowledge, with astonishing rapidity.

13. Darius died in 486 B. C. after a reign of 36 years. Its last years were made memorable by the revolt in 500 B. C. of the Greek cities of Asia Minor along the entire Mediterranean coast, which it took five years to subdue, and by the two fruitless expeditions which Darius sent against the Greeks on the continent. The defeat of the Persians at Marathon in 490 B. C. was a momentous event in the history of Greece. Darius was succeeded by his son Xerxes, whose humiliating defeat at Salamis in 480 B. C. forever freed the Greeks from the danger of Persian conquest. Xerxes was at once weak and arrogant, cowardly and cruel, and most of his successors were of the same type. Nothing prevented the dissolution of the empire but the ingenuity and skill with which Darius had consolidated it. Xerxes was assassinated in his chamber in 465 B. C. His successor Artaxerxes reigned 40 years, and left the kingdom to his only legitimate son, Xerxes II. The latter after a reign of six weeks, was murdered by his illegitimate brother Sogdianus. He ruled six months and was in turn murdered by another brother, Darius II., who came to

throne in 425 B. C. This Darius was the father of the two brothers whose struggle for the throne is recorded in the first book of the *Anabasis*.

14. At the time of the expedition of Cyrus the Younger, the Persian army consisted of infantry, cavalry, and war-chariots. Their commander-in-chief was the king. Under him were four generals, each in command of a great division which comprised different ethnic divisions and numbered at the battle of Cunaxa 300,000 men. Each of the smaller ethnic divisions had also its own tribal commander, and was separately organized. The infantry was divided into regiments of 1000 and companies of 100 men, and the cavalry into squadrons of 70. Each regiment, company, and squadron had its own commanders.

The Persian foot-soldier carried for defense a wicker-shield (*γέρρον*). Unlike the Greek infantry man, he had neither helmet, cuirass, nor greaves, but wore in their stead cap, jacket, and trousers of leather. His offensive weapons were a great bow (*τόξον*) and quiver (*φαρέτρα*), a spear (*παλτόν*), a short sword (*ἀκινάκης*), and sometimes a battle-axe (*σάγαρις*). The slingers (*υ. σφενδονήτης*), an important division of the military force, were separately organized. While the general equipment was as described above, some ethnic divisions were armed after their own peculiar fashion. The Egyptians, for example, at the battle of Cunaxa carried wooden shields that reached to their feet; and the Chabyles, a brave and warlike tribe in Pontus on the frontier of Armenia, wore linen cuirasses, had greaves and helmets, and carried spears which, on the testimony of Xenophon, were fifteen cubits long.

The cavalry were equipped with helmets, cuirass (*λευκοθώραξ*), and armor for the thighs (*παραμηρίδια*), and each cavalryman carried two spears and a sword. The head and body of the horse also were protected (*υ. προμετωπίδιον, προστερνίδιον*). The war chariots carried scythes (*υ. δρεπανηφόρος*),

and in battle were posted at intervals in front of the troops of the line, the cavalry being stationed on the wings.

CYRUS THE YOUNGER.

15. Darius II. (*v. Δαρείος*), a natural son of Artaxerxes I., came to the throne by the murder of his brother (§ 13). He was himself a man of feeble character, and was instigated to the deed by his wife and half-sister Parysatis, a woman of a bold, intriguing, and cruel disposition, who exercised great influence over her husband. Their oldest son was Artaxerxes II. (*v. Ἀραξέρξης*), surnamed Mnemon on account of his great memory, who was born before the accession of Darius to the throne. Their second son was Cyrus the Younger (*v. Κύρος*), usually so called to distinguish him from Cyrus the Great, the founder of the empire (§ 6). The younger son was born in the purple.

16. After the disastrous defeat of the Athenians in Sicily in 413 B. C., the Peloponnesian war had broken out afresh. For over 60 years the Greek cities on the coast of Asia Minor had been practically independent of Persian control, but Darius now determined, if possible, to reëstablish the imperial authority. He gave orders to Tissaphernes, satrap of Lydia and general commander of the military forces of western Asia Minor, and to Pharnabazus, satrap of Phrygia on the Hellespont, to collect the tribute that had once been imposed on the Greek cities. Though at enmity with one another, the two satraps joined, in 412 B. C., in seeking the intervention of Sparta, in order to wrest the Ionic cities of the seaboard from Athenian control. Sparta received heavy subsidies. But Tissaphernes was a double-dealer, and his real policy was not to render efficient help to Sparta in her war with Athens, but to weaken both. "He wished to see no Greek state grow

strong at the expense of the others, but to keep them all weak alike, distracted by internecine strife."

17. In 407 B. C. occurred an event of great importance to the cause of Sparta. The younger Cyrus was sent down to the coast by his father as satrap of Lydia, Phrygia the Greater, and Cappadocia, and military commander of the forces that mustered at Castolus. He was at this time only 17 years of age. Xenophon gives his commission in the *Hellenica*¹: καὶ Κῦρος (sc. αὐτοῖς ἀπήντησεν), ἄρξων πάντων τῶν ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ καὶ συμπολεμήσων Λακεδαιμονίοις, ἐπιστολήν τε ἔφερε τοῖς κάτω πᾶσι τὸ βασιλείον σφράγισμα ἔχουσιν, ἐν ᾗ ἐνῆν καὶ τάδε· Καταπέμπω Κῦρον κάρανον τῶν εἰς Καστωλὸν ἀθροιζομένων. Tissaphernes retained authority over the Greek cities of the sea-board, so far as they were under Persian control, and was made satrap of Caria. But after the accession of Artaxerxes, when trouble arose between Cyrus and Tissaphernes, the Greek cities of the coast revolted to Cyrus, with the single exception of Miletus. Cyrus and Tissaphernes were at this time at open war with one another; there had long been real enmity between them.

18. The policy adopted by Cyrus was in marked contrast to that of Tissaphernes, who had played fast and loose with the Spartans. The latter sent out Lysander as admiral in 407 B. C.; and he at once proceeded to Ephesus, and there with seventy sail awaited the coming of the young prince. When Cyrus arrived at Sardis, Lysander went up to pay him a visit, with the ambassadors from Lacedaemon. He begged Cyrus to show zeal in the prosecution of the war against the Athenians, that ancient enemy by whom the Persian arms had been so signally defeated. The answer of the youthful ruler is memorable²: Κῦρος δὲ τὸν τε πατέρα ἔφη ταῦτα ἐπεσταλ-

¹ *Hellen.* i. 4. 3. The persons whom Cyrus met as he came down to the coast were Greek ambassadors on their way to the Great King.

² *Hellen.* i. 5. 3.

κέναι καὶ αὐτὸς οὐκ ἄλλ' ἐγνωκέναι, ἀλλὰ πάντα ποιήσιν · ἔχων δὲ ἦκειν τάλαντα πενταπόσια · ἐὰν δὲ ταῦτα ἐκλίπη, τοῖς ἰδίοις χρήσεσθαι ἔφη ἃ ὁ πατὴρ αὐτῷ ἔδωκεν. ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ταῦτα, καὶ τὸν θρόνον κατακόψειν ἐφ' οὗ ἐκάθητο, ὄντα ἀργυροῦν καὶ χρυσοῦν. After dinner, when Cyrus drank to the health of the Spartan admiral and asked him what he could do to gratify him most, Lysander replied, "Add an obol to the sailors' pay." Cyrus did this, and raised their pay to four obols a day, paid all arrears, and gave them a month's pay in advance. The enthusiasm of the Spartan army was great, and the Athenians were correspondingly depressed. The latter sent ambassadors to Cyrus, but he refused to receive them, and repulsed with contempt the advice of Tissaphernes to render efficient aid neither to Athens nor to Sparta. The interest of Cyrus in the Lacedaemonian cause was strengthened by the personal regard which he conceived for Lysander. He felt great admiration for the character and abilities of this able commander, and bestowed upon him later a signal mark of confidence.

19. Cyrus was energetic and ambitious, and seems to have believed from the first that his father would name him as his successor, to the exclusion of his older brother Artaxerxes, who was of a timid disposition. His expectation was not unreasonable. The law of succession to the Persian throne was at best uncertain. He was the favorite son of the queen, whom indeed he much resembled in disposition. He was born after his father's accession to the royal power. He bore the name of the great founder of the empire. So great was his confidence that even before his father's death he assumed royal prerogatives. It was a Persian custom that those who appeared in the presence of the king should thrust their hands into certain long sleeves which rendered the hands for the moment incapable of use. In 405 B. C., two first-cousins of Cyrus met him and neglected thus to conceal their hands.

He had them put to death. The parents in grief and anger urged upon Darius the danger of overlooking such insolence, and on the plea of illness, which was indeed well founded, the king summoned Cyrus to his bedside. Darius then lay ill at Thamneria, in Media, near the territory of the Cadusians, against whom he had marched to put down a revolt.

20. Cyrus realized the importance of obeying this summons at once, for his brother and rival was already with the king. Lysander happened to be with him when he received the message. To him Cyrus turned over the treasure which he had in hand, and he assigned to him also his entire personal revenue from the province of which he was satrap, to be used in prosecution of the war. The timely aid thus rendered to the Lacedaemonians did much to hasten the end of the Peloponnesian War. He then set out from Sardis with a body-guard of 300 Greeks under the command of Xenias the Parrhasian. This was the first time that a Persian had ever appeared at court with a Greek escort. They were so well remunerated that the rate of their pay became celebrated. Cyrus took with him also Tissaphernes, ostensibly as a friend, but in reality because he feared to leave him behind. He proved to be a dangerous companion. Darius died soon after the arrival of the younger son. The hopes of the ambitious young prince were destroyed at one blow. Notwithstanding the intercession of Parysatis, Darius had failed to name Cyrus as his successor to the throne, and Artaxerxes became king.

Xenophon evidently discredits a story current in antiquity, but which nevertheless may well be true. It was an ancient Persian custom that the king on coming to the throne must go to Pasargadae (§ 6), and there, in the temple, with solemn ceremonial lay aside his robe and put on that of Cyrus the Great. The story relates that Tissaphernes appeared before the king in the temple, with a priest who charged Cyrus

with the intention of concealing himself there and falling upon his brother and slaying him in the midst of the solemn rites. According to another version of the story, Cyrus was actually discovered hidden in the temple. He was arrested, and was about to be put instantly to death when Parysatis threw her arms about him and saved his life. He returned in disgrace to his satrapy. The first book of the *Anabasis* gives an account of the ambitious young ruler from this time until his ill-fated death on the battle-field of Cunaxa.

MILITARY MATTERS.¹

21. The employment of Greek mercenaries, by either foreign or Greek states, was comparatively rare before the close of the Peloponnesian War. The first considerable body of Greek mercenary troops of which we have definite knowledge was that collected by Cyrus the Younger, the "Ten Thousand," who made the memorable advance and retreat described in the *Anabasis*. At least five thousand of these, after their return in 399 B. C., were taken into the pay of the Lacedaemonian general Thibron, who was then about to prosecute in Asia Minor the war which Sparta had undertaken against Persia in behalf of the Greek cities of the coast. They returned to Greece with Agesilaus in 394 B. C., took part in the stubborn fight at Coronea, and were then dismissed from his service. But they were veritable soldiers of fortune; and they seem to have held together, and to have formed part of the mercenary troops that played so important a rôle in the Corinthian war.

¹ The military organization of the "Ten Thousand" was in some respects peculiar. The student is warned that the following is not an account of either the Athenian or Spartan military systems, but is intended to interpret in particular the first four books of the *Anabasis*.

22. The Greek troops enlisted by Cyrus, with their commanders, were the following :—

Xenias, an Arcadian	4000	hoplites.
Proxenus, a Boeotian	1500	“ 500 gymnetes.
Sophaenetus, an Arcadian . . .	1000	“
Socrates, an Achæan	500	“
Pasion, a Megarian	300	“ 300 peltasts.
Menon, a Thessalian	1000	“ 500 “
Clearchus, a Lacedæmonian . .	1000	“ { 800 “ 200 bowmen. 40 horse.
Sosis, a Syracusan	300	“
Agias, ¹ an Arcadian	1000	“
Chirisophus, a Lacedæmonian .	700	“
Deserters from the king . . .	400	“

23. There were ten generals. Two of them deserted on the march inland, Xenias and Pasion ; five of the others were entrapped by Tissaphernes at the Great Zab (the Zapetas), Proxenus, Socrates, Menon, Clearchus, and Agias. In their places were chosen respectively Xenophon, an Athenian, Xanthicles, an Achæan, Philisius, an Achæan, Timasion, a Dardanian, and Cleanor, an Arcadian. The general most trusted by Cyrus was Clearchus, a soldier of great ability and experience. He was in command of the Greek troops in the battle at Cunaxa ; and after the death of Cyrus he became by common consent their leader, until he was captured and slain. In the retreat from the Great Zab to Trapezus, the command was held by Chirisophus and Xenophon in common.

¹ The MSS. say “ Sophaenetus, the Arcadian ” (i. 2. 9) ; but Sophaenetus had already joined Cyrus with 1000 hoplites at Sardis (i. 2. 3). The text is probably due to a copyist’s error, who should have written ‘*Agias*. Agias was one of the five generals entrapped and put to death by Tissaphernes after the battle at Cunaxa (ii. 5. 31 ff.), and it is incredible that Xenophon should not have named him, with his contingent, in the enumeration of the forces brought together by Cyrus.

The total number of hoplites was 11,700, of light armed troops 2,300, of cavalry 40. But definite losses occurred. Two companies of Menon's hoplites, numbering 100 or 200 men,¹ were lost in the passage over the mountains into Cilicia. The 40 horse and 300 light armed troops, mostly Thracians, deserted to the king after the battle at Cunaxa. Nicarchus, a captain, with 20 men, went off between dark and daylight at the Great Zab. There were other heavier losses, whose numbers are not recorded, by disease, by the snow, and by the hands of the enemy. At the time when the Greeks forced their way into Colchis, when they were within two days march of the sea at Trapezus, they were able to muster for active duty only about 9,800 men, — 8000 hoplites and 1800 light armed.

24. With the exception of the 700 hoplites under Chirisophus, whom the Ephors at Sparta sent out to the aid of Cyrus, these troops were mercenaries. They were commissioned by no state. They were soldiers of fortune in search of adventure and a well-filled purse. The close of the Peloponnesian War, by the extinction of the power of Athens, had thrown many men, inured to arms, out of employment. Many of them were men of ability. Cyrus already had Greeks in his employ, in the different garrisons of his satrapy; and such was his reputation for generosity and upright dealing, that others enlisted in numbers when it was known that he was about to undertake a campaign against the Pisidians, which was his announced purpose.

Xenophon says that the majority of them had left home not because their means were scanty, but attracted by the fame of Cyrus's virtues; that many of them brought followers with them, and that others had expended money on the expedition. The majority of them were Peloponnesians; more than one-half were Arcadians and Achaeans. The 4000

¹ See i. 2. 25.

under Xenias had been enlisted by the commanders of the garrisons. The others, except those with Chirisophus, were brought together by generals whom Cyrus commissioned and to whom he furnished the necessary funds. These in turn appointed captains, who enlisted companies. The members of a company generally came from the same neighborhood, and were united by ties of race and previous friendship.

25. These mercenaries brought with them their own arms, but received pay and means of daily support from Cyrus (*v. μισθός*). At first this amounted to a daric a month for each man, or 4 obols a day. Later Cyrus promised to raise the pay to a daric and a half a month, or 6 obols a day. A captain received twice and a general four times the amount paid to the common soldier. One half of this amount was the soldier's pay for service; the other half went for daily rations (*σιτηρῆσιον*), since the army had no commissariat in the modern sense, but each soldier bought his own provisions (§ 26). With the rate of pay at a daric and a half, the pay-roll of the Greeks amounted, when the complement of mercenary troops was greatest, to over 20,000 darics a month (*v. δαρεϊκός*), at a time when the buying-power of money was much greater than it is now.

Cyrus seems to have offered no bounties to induce men to enlist, but his promises after they joined him were alluring. When he reached the Euphrates and the real object of his expedition was made known, he promised each man five minas of silver (*v. μνᾶ*) when he got to Babylon, and he agreed to continue the pay of the Greeks until their return to Ionia. In a later time the Greek mercenary received pay only until the object of the expedition on which he had enlisted was accomplished. He got home as best he could. Just before the battle at Cunaxa, Cyrus's promises were profuse, though doubtless sincere. He purposed, he said, to put his friends in places of power and profit, and only feared that his friends

would be too few. He added specifically that in the event of victory he would give each of the Greeks a golden crown. The soldiers were elated. But his premature death in the battle that immediately followed destroyed all their hopes of gain.

26. Rations were not supplied the soldier after the modern fashion. A market (*ἀγορά*) was set up in camp, where he bought his supplies. On the advance this market was established in the barbarian contingent of Cyrus's troops, and was conducted by regular dealers, mainly Lydians, who accompanied the army on the march. The supplies consisted chiefly of grain in the form of flour, and wine. Allowing a choenix (*χοῖνιξ*) of grain *per diem* to each man, the daily amount consumed by the Greek contingent was over 400 bushels. These supplies were carried on wagons and beasts of burden, and were renewed by the dealers from the surrounding country by purchase on the days when the army rested from its march. Sometimes the ordinary supplies failed altogether, and the soldiers subsisted on meat. This was accounted a hardship. Cyrus had with him a special train of 400 wagons loaded with flour and wine, in order that, if provisions failed, he might be able to supply the Greeks. The soldiers were, of course, free to make their purchases where they saw fit, and a market was sometimes furnished by the inhabitants of the country through which they were passing. Occasionally on the march inland they resorted to plunder. This happened once also just before they reached the Great Zab.

The Greeks were in straits for supplies after the battle at Cunaxa, and the first demand which they made on the king was for provisions. In the subsequent compact with Tissaphernes, who was to lead them back to the coast, it was specially agreed that the Greeks should purchase their food from the market furnished by the barbarians ; only when the

barbarians failed to supply a market were they to "take" what they needed from the surrounding country. From the Great Zab to the sea they lived exclusively by plundering. During this time each soldier received what he needed for daily support; also other booty, especially captives, became common property (*κοινόν*).

27. The men enlisted by Cyrus were naturally independent in disposition, and the maintenance of military discipline among them proved to be difficult. They demanded to be consulted or informed before measures were taken. Cyrus himself, their commander, whose control of his own troops was absolute, realized that he had no real authority over these Greeks, and used with great skill the only argument available for him. He appealed to their love of gain. They paid scant respect also to their own generals. More than 2000 of them at one time took their kits and baggage and transferred themselves bodily to another leader. They expressed publicly and without fear their opinion of the conduct of their commanders, and remonstrated with them to their faces.

Once when Clearchus, the Spartan, a severe disciplinarian, whose soul must have been tried by the spirit of independence among his men, attempted to force his division forward against their will, they pelted him and his baggage train with stones. Realizing his impotence, he then called them together in assembly, and argued the matter with them in two meetings. The government of these Greek troops was in fact democratic. The generals and captains constituted a deliberative council. In case of all important measures about which there might be difference of opinion, proposals were submitted to a general assembly of the soldiers, before whom arguments were offered in favor of the measures proposed and with whom rested their ratification or rejection. Anybody was free to express his views. The final vote was taken by show of hands. It seems probable that, in case of a vacancy, the soldiers chose their

own commanders, under the direction of their superior officers.

28. But although independent in spirit, these men were not captious, and they realized, especially after the battle at Cunaxa, the gravity of their situation and the importance of discipline. They were certainly brave. They had too a saving sense of humor, and were in general humane to their foes and kindly to one another. At Tyriaeum Cyrus held a show review at the request of the Cilician queen. The Greeks had small opinion of the prowess of Cyrus's barbarian contingent; and in the review, when ordered to charge as in battle, they spontaneously made a mock attack on the barbarian camp. Cyrus's native troops were panic-stricken, the queen fled precipitately in her carriage, and the market people abandoned their wares and took to their heels. The Greeks, we are told, dispersed to their own camp with a roar of laughter. A couple of good jests are recorded, made publicly by Chirisophus and Xenophon, at times when the situation was grave.

In the battle at Cunaxa the Greeks did not indiscriminately slaughter the flying Persians, although these were completely at their mercy, but simply compelled them to throw away their arms. It is significant that Xenophon says nothing about the Persian losses in the battle. The slaughter of the Carduchian before the eyes of his fellow, and the mutilation of the bodies of the enemy slain at the ravine, were acts which seemed sternly demanded by the circumstances. When, on the capture of the stronghold of the Taochi, the women in their terror threw their children over the cliffs and leaped after them, and the men followed, Xenophon records that the sight was "fearful." In the mountains of Carduchia, the Greeks set their newly acquired captives at liberty, although every addition to the numbers of the implacable foe by whom they were surrounded diminished their own chances of escape.

Fifteen years before this, Athenians had massacred in cold blood the whole adult male population of the island of Melos, Greeks slain by Greeks.

In their treatment of one another, in times of danger, these soldiers of fortune proved themselves trusty comrades. They cared solicitously for the sick and wounded, and under the most trying circumstances refused to abandon them to the foe. Xenophon's life was once saved by a brave Arcadian at the imminent risk of his own. And they were companionable. Gathered about the camp-fires above the banks of the Centrites, they recalled the hardships, just happily ended, of their incredible seven days' march through the mountains of the Carduchians. In the Armenian highlands they quartered themselves in different villages, and gave themselves over to feasting and drinking for a week. Visitors had to take breakfast wherever they turned in, and to drink from the common bowl. And when at last they came in sight of the sea, on the summit of Mt. Theches, "they fell to embracing one another, generals and captains and all, and the tears rolled down their cheeks."

29. These men were controlled by a strong religious sentiment, which made itself manifest both in their lives and in their formal observance of religious rites. A thoroughly depraved man like Menon stood out conspicuously among them by reason of his wickedness. They felt gratitude to the Gods when they had escaped a danger, and feared to commit an unworthy act through dread of their anger. They swore in the name of the Gods, and imprecated the divine wrath upon their foes. They had faith in omens, made vows, believed in dreams, poured libations, and offered prayers. The burial of their fallen comrades was a sacred duty, to be fulfilled at any cost. They offered frequent sacrifice to the Gods in order to learn their will and to propitiate their favor, and in gratitude for their protection. The rite was sometimes

especially impressive, as when at the Centrites the army was gathered on the southern bank of the river, with the enemy in full view on the other side, and the seers slaughtered the victims over the stream.

A compact was sealed with a solemn oath, sworn in the name of the Gods, and with the slaughter of victims, or with oath and the giving and taking of right hands, or, as when they made compact with the Macronians, with oath and the exchange of spears. "The Gods will be our allies," said Xenophon at the Great Zab, "for we have kept our oaths sworn in their name, the Gods, who are able in a moment to make the great small, and who at will can save the lowly with ease, even though they be in sore straits." The language of Clearchus, in his conference with Tissaphernes, is still more remarkable. "Our oaths," he said, "sworn in the name of the Gods, forbid us to be enemies. I envy not the man whose conscience tells him that he has disregarded these. A war with the Gods! With what speed may one flee from them and escape? Into what darkness may he slink away? Into what strong place may he withdraw himself? All things are in all ways subject to the Gods, and everywhere the Gods are the masters of all alike."

30. Cyrus's Greek troops consisted of heavy armed infantry (*v. δπλίτης*), light-armed infantry (*v. γυμνής*), and cavalry (*v. ἵππεύς*).¹ The light-armed troops were principally peltasts (*v. πελταστής*), but comprehended also bowmen (*v. τοξότης*) and javelin throwers (*v. ἀκοντιστής*). The last were unimportant, and there were no slingers (*v. σφενδονήτης*) in the army until necessity compelled the Greeks, when on the retreat, to organize a company of 200 of them. The 40 cavalrymen originally brought by Clearchus deserted after the battle at

¹ Cyrus had triremes (*v. τριήρης*) also at his command, 25 of his own, and 35 sent to his aid by the Spartans. But these, in the nature of the case, were but of slight service in the expedition against his brother.

Cunaxa, but a new troop of 50 horse was organized on the retreat at the same time with the company of 200 slingers.

The heavy infantry was organized in battalions of varying strength (*v. τάξις*), consisting of the hoplites under the command of a general, and in companies, with a normal strength of 100 (*v. λόχος*). The company consisted of two divisions of 50 (*v. πεντηκοστής*), and four of 25 (*v. ἐνωμοτία*), each larger division containing two smaller ones. The officers of the heavy infantry were the general (*v. στρατηγός*), lieutenant general (*v. ὑποστρατηγός*), captain (*v. λοχαγός*), lieutenant (*v. ὑπολοχαγός*), commander of a half company (*v. πεντηκοντήρ*), and commander of a quarter company (*v. ἐνωμοτάρχης*). It seems probable that there were but two enomotarchs, in command of the second and fourth enomoties, the two penteconters being at the head of the first and third enomoties. (See § 32².)

Of the organization of the light-armed troops in the *Anabasis* little can be affirmed with certainty, and the body of horse was small. The commanders of the divisions of the former were apparently called taxiarchs (*v. ταξίαρχος*), and the peltasts seem to have been organized in companies. In the battle at Cunaxa, the whole body of peltasts was drawn up together under the command of Episthenes. In the retreat to Trapezus, they were assigned to different generals, according to need. Both the bowmen and slingers were under their own commanders. The commander of the 50 horse was Lycius, an Athenian.

31. The heavy infantry (*v. ὀπλίτης*) carried six pieces of armor, — four for defence, helmet (*κράνος*), cuirass¹ (*θώραξ*,

¹ The view has been advanced that the hoplites in the army of Cyrus wore no cuirass, and i. 2. 16 has been cited in proof. But the argument is based on a probable misinterpretation of the passage (see the note), and is contradicted by the fact that elsewhere in the *Anabasis* cuirasses are specifically mentioned as worn by Greeks.

σπολάς), shield (ἀσπίς), and greaves (κνημίς), and two for offence, spear (δόρυ) and sword (ξίφος).

Of the light infantry, the peltasts (v. πελταστής) carried for defence the target (πέλτη), and were armed with short spears for hurling and probably with a sword; the javelin throwers (v. ἀκοντιστής) were armed only with javelins (v. ἀκόντιον); the bowmen (v. τοξότης) were generally without defensive armor, and carried only bow (τόξον), quiver (φαρέτρα), and arrows (v. τόξευμα); the slingers (v. σφενδονήτης) had only their slings and missiles (v. σφενδόνη).

The cavalry (v. ἵππεύς) were protected by helmet, cuirass, and cavalry boots, but carried no shield. Their offensive armor consisted of spear and sword.¹

We have some slight evidence as to the effectiveness of the armor carried by the Greeks and the foes opposed to them. A Greek metal shield and metal or leathern cuirass could not withstand an arrow, but both might be pierced by it and the wearer might be killed. The javelin carried the least distance, the arrow and missile from the sling farther. The Rhodian slingers, with their lead bullets, shot twice as far as the Persian slingers, who used big stones. When the Greeks were about to cross the Centrites, 200 Greek feet in width, we are told that the light-armed troops of the enemy, posted on bluffs distant 300 or 400 feet from the other side of the river, were not able to reach them with bow and sling, that is, the arrows and slingstones of these barbarians failed to carry 500 or 600 feet.

32. The tactical unit of the Greek heavy infantry in the *Anabasis* seems to have been the enomoty (ἐνωμοτία), consisting of 24 men with their leader (ἐνωμοτάρχης). When

¹ The protection of the horse by frontlet and breastplate (προμετωπί-
ξιν, προστερνίδιον), although specially commended by Xenophon in his
Treatise on Horsemanship, seems to have been the practice not of the
Greeks but of the orientals.

ranged in order of battle they were in rank and file, with a front of three and depth of eight. See Fig. 1. The first man in the file had a post of honor, since he was the first to meet the enemy. The last man in the file (οὐπαγός) was also in an important position, since he became the leader of the file when it faced about. Since the hoplite was heavily armed, he needed space to move in, both in front and at the side. We have no information as to the space allowed in classical times; but later military writers state that in march order the ranks and files were six Greek feet (*v. πούς*) apart, and that in order of battle the files were three and the ranks two Greek feet apart.¹

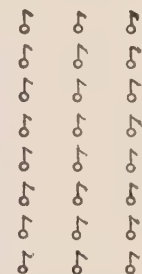


Fig. 1.—Enomoty in Order of Battle.

Four enomoties constituted the company of 96 men. The four enomotarchs, or the two penteconters and two enomotarchs (§ 30²), completed the full number of 100 men (λόχος). When the four enomoties were ranged side by side

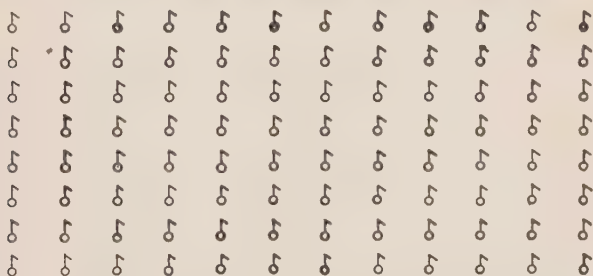


Fig. 2.—Company (four Enomoties) in Order of Battle.

with a depth of eight, the company was in order of battle. Companies so ranged constituted the line of battle (φάλαγξ). See Fig. 2. Each company then consisted of 12 files and

The phalanx has the epithet πυκνή in il. 3. 3.

8 ranks.¹ The officers of the company (§ 30²), marching on foot, probably had their places in front of their respective divisions, but exact information on this point is lacking. The general, also, was probably in front of his division. We know that he was mounted. The phalanx was divided into the right wing, the centre, and the left wing. The right wing was the post of danger, and therefore of honor, since the right side of those in the right wing was exposed (the shield being carried on the left arm) if the enemy outflanked.

33. Evolutions without individual change of place were made to the right, ἐπὶ δόρυ (the spear being carried in the right hand), or to the left, ἐπ' ἀσπίδα (the shield being carried on the left arm), either with the quarter turn, 'right face,' 'left face,' or with the half turn, 'right about face,' 'left about face.'

Evolutions of entire divisions, such *e.g.* as the company, were made without change of front, also to the right and left, by wheeling, the leader of the right or left file maintaining his place and serving as the pivot on which the entire body turned.

To effect a complete change of front in a body of troops in line, such as the phalanx, so that it faced in the opposite direction, the troops counter-marched. The counter-march was executed by the Lacedaemonians as follows (Fig. 3). The troops made

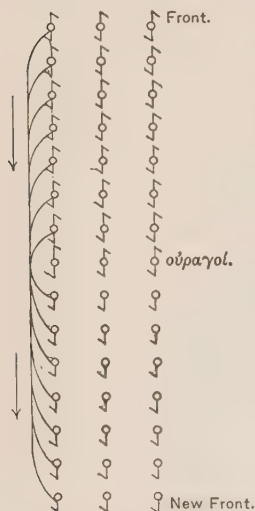


Fig. 3. — Enomoty executing the Counter-March.

¹ The depth of the phalanx was usually, but not always, 8 men. When Cyrus exhibited his troops to Queen Epyaxa at Tyriaeum, the Greek phalanx was drawn up four deep (i. e. 16), in order to make the greater show. The 10,600 hoplites that he had with him at this time, drawn up four deep (106 companies each with a front of 24), made a line nearly a mile and a half long.

the half turn, 'left about face.' The *οὐραγοί* then remained where they were. Each file leader next passed to the right of his file to the new front. The second, third, *etc.* ranks followed in order and placed themselves behind the front rank, until finally the seventh rank had taken position behind the sixth and in front of the *οὐραγοί*, who were now in their proper place in the rear.¹

34. In contrast with the order of battle, or phalanx (§ 32²), was the order of march, in column (*κατὰ κέρας*), with narrow front and great depth, in which the separate parts of the force (enomoty, company, taxis) followed one another. An entire force might thus march in single, double, triple file, *etc.*, as circumstances rendered advisable.

A body of troops marching three abreast, in column, formed in line of battle, if the enemy appeared in the front, as follows (Fig. 4). The first enomoty of 24 men, 3 abreast and 8 deep, halted, and the other enomoties marched in order to the left (*παρ' ἀσπίδα*) into position, the second beside the first, the third beside the second, *etc.*

A body of troops in battle line formed in column for marching, three abreast, if the march was to be straight forward and if the change of formation began at the right, as follows (Fig. 5). The first enomoty on the right marched directly forward, the second enotomy took position behind it, and the others followed in order. The right wing then led

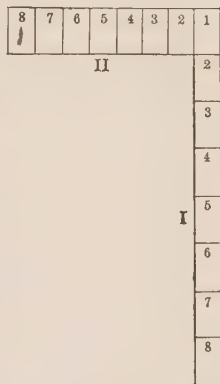


Fig. 4. — Two Companies (eight Enomoties) in Column (I.) reformed in Line of Battle (II.).

¹ Cf. i. 10. 6, where the Greeks used the counter-march (*στραφέντες*) in changing front to meet the king, who was advancing with the apparent intention of attacking them in the rear.

the column. The change of formation might begin at the left, the left wing leading the column.

Shortly before the second charge of the Greeks at the battle at Cunaxa, the Greeks were in battle-line, at right angles to the Euphrates, facing upstream. They feared that the army of the king, who was advancing against them with his right wing over against their right wing (§ 45²), would take them

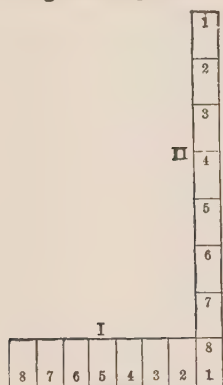


Fig. 5. — Two Companies (eight Enomoties) in Line of Battle (I.) reformed in Column, the right wing leading (II.).

in the right flank and enfold them on both sides. They therefore deliberated whether they should not retire their right wing and bring their whole line into position parallel with the river, which would then be a defence in their rear. This change, by which the new line would have been put at right angles to the original line, would probably have been executed¹ as follows (Fig. 6). The first company on the left of the line (No. 10) would have advanced a distance equal to nearly one half of the length of the line, and quarter wheeled to the right; the second company (No. 9) would have fallen in behind, halted 36 feet (the

length of front of a company) from the first company, and also quarter wheeled to the right; the manœuvre would have been made by each of the eight remaining companies in order, so that all would have stood in a continuous line. The line as now formed would have faced directly away from the river and rested upon it.²

¹ The manœuvre was not in fact executed, although the contrary view is held by many commentators. See note on § 45².

² Xenophon says in the passage under consideration, *καὶ ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ἀναπτύσσειν τὸ κέρας καὶ ποιήσασθαι ὀπισθεν τὸν ποταμόν* (i. 10. 9). The word *ἀναπτύσσειν*, which means 1. *unfold*, 2. *fold back*, has here been variously

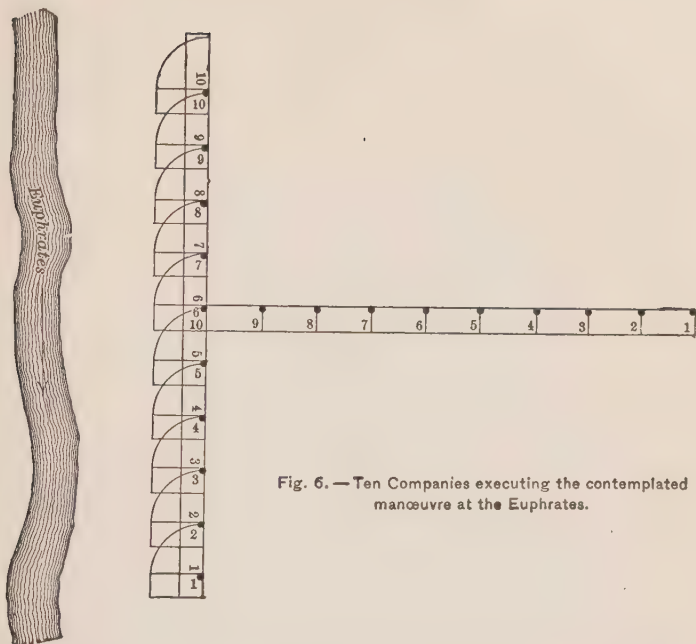


Fig. 6. — Ten Companies executing the contemplated manoeuvre at the Euphrates.

interpreted. Three principal explanations of the change of position contemplated by the Greeks deserve consideration. First, as explained above, they planned to retire ('fold back') their exposed right wing, and to put the river, as a defence, behind their entire force. Secondly, it is thought that their purpose was to deploy or extend ('open out') their right wing. This deployment of the right wing would have made the subsequent change of position more difficult, and we fail to see its object if the whole force was ultimately to be brought into position parallel to the river. Thirdly, the plan of the Greeks is thought to have been to wheel their right wing toward the rear, so that it should be at an angle of not more than ninety degrees to its original position, and so that it would, in a sense, have had the river behind it, the centre and left wing remaining as before. The Greeks would thus have presented to the enemy a front and a defensive flank. The position would, in fact, have been solely a defensive one, in which it would have been impossible for the Greeks to charge; the troops posted at the angle, moreover, would have been peculiarly exposed in case of the enemy's attack.

35. The common order of march was in column (§ 34¹), the right wing leading. The column commonly marched two abreast,¹ and was very long. Ten thousand men marching thus, with six feet of space between each pair (§ 32¹), would form a line nearly six miles long. Each general was at the head of his own division on horseback. The light-armed troops went before and on each side, to make observation of the country and as a protection against surprises, or were placed wherever the special circumstances demanded. The discipline was not rigid, and many soldiers left the ranks. Nor were those in the ranks fully armed, since much of the armor was carried on wagons and by the beasts of burden. If the enemy appeared, the column was formed into line of battle (34²). This took time, and if the enemy's appearance was unexpected, it was often attended with great confusion.²

Occasionally the march was made in line of battle, sometimes even for an entire day; but this was unusual, and happened only when an attack of the enemy was imminent or the situation was otherwise full of danger. The discipline was not rigid even in this case, and the men sometimes left the ranks. If indications of the presence of the enemy appeared, scouts were sent out.

36. A peculiar formation for battle, to which the Greeks resorted on the retreat, was the λόχοι ὄρθιοι or companies in column (ὄρθιος). This formation was especially serviceable in attacking a height. The enemy was in front and above, and the attacking force was in line. (See Fig. 7.) Each com-

¹ The enomoties were here ranged in order one behind the other. In single file the enomoty would be 24 men deep, in double file 12, in triple file 8, etc. The formation of the enomoty in any desired order of arrangement was easy, since the number of men was small. If the order of march was two abreast, the enomoty would have to be re-formed in 3 files and 8 ranks before the evolution described in § 34².

² This happened before the battle at Cunaxa. Cf. i. 8. 2-4, 14.

pany was brought into column by itself by deploying the second, third, and fourth enomoties in order behind the first. Each company thus formed had a front of 3 and a depth of 32, or, if the front was doubled, a front of 6 and a depth of 16.



Fig. 7. — Four Companies (sixteen Enomoties) in Line (I.)
re-formed in Company Columns (II.).

The company thus formed a compact body, with greater depth than front (therefore called *ὄρθιος*). It was in line with the companies on each side of it, but separated from them by a considerable interval of space. These intervals between companies could be increased by extending the line of companies to the right and left. The superiority of this formation to the ordinary phalanx in certain situations was found to be very great.¹

It was once used by the Greeks on the retreat in crossing a river, when the cavalry of the enemy was in force on the opposite bank and their infantry was on higher ground in the rear of the cavalry. On this occasion the rear guard, who had formed in *λόχοι ὄρθιοι*, were compelled to re-form in line of battle to repel the attack of an enemy in the rear. This was done by reversing the evolution just described. The companies in column, with space between them, halted facing the enemy. The second, third, and fourth enomoties were then moved to the left (*παρ' ἀσπίδα*) into position by the side of the first (cf. § 34²).

¹ Xenophon himself gives a graphic enumeration of these advantages in iv. 8. 10-13.

37. When five of their generals were entrapped at the Great Zab by the treachery of Tissaphernes, the Greeks realized that their retreat would have to be made under a running fire. They therefore adopted, on the advice of Xenophon, the hollow square (*πλαίσιον*) as their order of march. By means of

this formation, they presented a front to the enemy on all sides.¹ See Fig. 8.

The square was formed of the hoplite forces. If we assume that the hoplites available at this time for this service numbered 10,000 (§ 23) and that they were assigned in equal numbers to each of the four sides of the square, each division contained 25 companies of 100 men. If the troops were ranged 8 deep, the length of each division, with 300 men in the line, was a

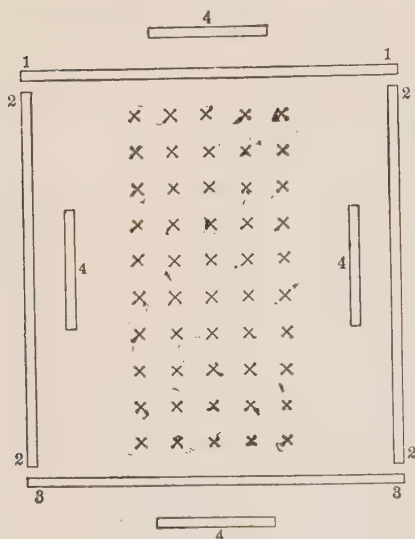


Fig. 8. — The Hollow Square.

1. στόμα. 2. πλευρά. 3. οὐρά.
4. Light-armed troops in four divisions.
X X X Baggage Train.

trifle less than 900 Greek feet, if we allow (§ 32¹) 3 feet to each man. We have incidental confirmation that the square was very large. Just before the Greeks reached the confines of Carduchia, the barbarians seized a height on their right commanding the pass through which lay their way. But the peak of the mountain, from which was an approach to the height held by the barbarians, was not yet occupied, and the

¹ See iii. 2. 36 and 37.

Greeks determined to seize it. Quick action was necessary, in order to anticipate the enemy ; and Xenophon, who had come to the front of the square to consult with Chirisophus, asked the latter to send troops with him from the van, 'since it was a long way to fetch men from the rear.'¹

The front (στόμα) was drawn up in the order of the phalanx, with a front of 300 and a depth of 8. The rear (οὐρά) was similarly arranged, but with the order of ranks reversed, the file leaders (§ 32¹) and the officers being on the outside and the οὐραγοί on the inside. On the march, therefore, the οὐραγοί led the οὐρά ; but if an attack was made from the rear, the whole body of the rear turned 'right about face' to the enemy. The flanks (πλευρά) were also arranged with the first rank and the officers on the outside and the οὐραγοί on the inside. On the march, each flank formed a column, with a front of 8 and a depth of 300. In case of attack on either side, they faced the enemy by making the quarter-turn ('right face,' 'left face') to the right or left, thus presenting the regular phalanx to the enemy. Chirisophus was put in command of the base of the square, and Xenophon and Timasion of the rear, and the two oldest of the other generals had charge of the two flanks.

The peltasts were probably arranged in four divisions. These supported the four divisions of the hoplites, and had their places either inside or outside of the square as circumstances demanded. The baggage, which had been reduced to the smallest possible amount (§ 39¹), and the camp followers were inside the square, with the heaviest part of the train probably so arranged that it could follow the road over which the square was travelling. The enemy attacked the square at long range with mounted bowmen, bowmen on foot, and slingers. In order to repel these more effectually, the Greeks organized a body of 200 slingers and a troop of 50 horse.

¹ See iii. 4. 37-43.

The Greek slingers, skirmishing at long range, proved to be superior to those of the Persians. The bowmen also were of service, but the range was too great for the javelin throwers and peltasts. When, however, the Greeks charged the enemy, as was occasionally necessary, the attacking force consisted of hoplites, peltasts, and (after its organization) the cavalry. When skirmishing, the slingers and bowmen were posted outside the square.

38. This order of march was in the main effective, but it was found to have its disadvantages with an enemy in the rear. When the Greeks came to a bridge or a ford, and the wings pressed in, there was great confusion. Everybody was in a hurry to get on. Again, when the obstruction was passed and the wings separated, a vacant space was left at the rear between the flanks, where the rear division reformed with difficulty. The men lost confidence, and the whole force was in danger.

To remedy this evil, the generals organized six special companies of 100 men,¹ each under command of a captain, penteconters (§ 30²), and enomotarchs. When on the march the flanks closed in, these six companies fell to the rear, so as to free the wings. When the flanks opened again, they filled up the gap. If the gap was narrow, they filled it by companies, that is with the companies in column, probably with a front of 3 and a depth of 32, so that the six companies had a front of 18 ; if broader, by fifties, each company having a front of 6 and a depth of 16 ; if still broader, by enomoties, each company being ranged in ordinary line of battle with a front of 12 and a depth of 8.

These companies were in fact a picked body of 600 men, intended not only to relieve the pressure caused by the closing in of the wings, but also to form an efficient guard at the rear (doubtless assisted by the skirmishers, that is, the slingers

¹ See iii. 4. 19-23.

and bowmen), while the main force defiled in order through the narrow pass. The wings could march at the same time, with narrow masses of the baggage-train between them, over an ordinary bridge; but the van and rear were obliged to defile. Xenophon says that the presence of the six companies at the rear prevented confusion, and that, if any part of the force needed help, they came to its assistance. Three hundred of them were subsequently stationed in the van.

The use of the hollow square was abandoned when the Greeks got out of Assyria and began their seven days' march through the mountains of the Carduchians. Tissaphernes and Ariaeus here abandoned the pursuit, giving the Greeks up as lost, and returned to Asia Minor. Through the mountains the Greeks were forced to march in column (§ 35¹), the passes being narrow. Through the plain of Armenia and during their subsequent course to the sea, they marched either in column or in line of battle (§ 35²) as circumstances demanded.

39. The baggage-train of the Ten Thousand was of formidable dimensions. Wagons and sumpters carried the tents and much personal property of the soldiers (σκεύη), including often even their arms. At the Great Zab the Greeks burnt their tents and wagons and all superfluous baggage; but even then the train was heavy, including the necessary equipment of 10,000 or 12,000 men (§ 23²), the beasts of burden used for its transport, booty in cattle and captives, women and boys, the sick and wounded, and those needed to take charge of all this. The non-combatants (ὄχλος) were thus a numerous body. The day after the Greeks entered the fastnesses of the Carduchians, they determined to take only the best of the sumpters and to let all the recently captured slaves go free. The reason for this was that "with so many mouths to feed, twice the amount of provisions had to be provided and carried" (iv. 1, 13).

On the march inland to Cunaxa, each general seems to have had the baggage of his division under his own charge. The wagons that transported the provisions during this time were a part of the baggage-train of Cyrus's barbarian contingent (§ 26¹). During the battle at Cunaxa the baggage-train and camp-followers were all gathered in the camp, which was hastily pitched not far from the rear of the phalanx. On the march to join forces with Artaeus, on the second night after the battle, the baggage-train was placed on the left, between the troops and the Euphrates. On the retreat to the Black Sea, at first the baggage and non-combatants were put inside the hollow square (§ 37⁴); when the square was abandoned, they were placed between the van and rear of the force. The train was here at all times an impediment to rapid marching, and frequently compelled the Greeks to take the longer way.

40. The march began betimes in the morning. The tents were struck, the baggage and tents were packed and put on the wagons and sumpters, the men fell in, and the army got under way. It is not possible to determine whether, on the advance to Cunaxa, the generals with their respective divisions led the column in turn on successive days; on the retreat from the Great Zab, Chirisophus led the van and Xenophon commanded the rear. There was, however, daily change in the company that led the column, and the captain in command was accounted to have a position of special honor and responsibility. Towards the end of the forenoon a halt was called, and breakfast (*ἀριστον*) was taken. After breakfast the march was resumed. There were occasional marches by night, and then the army got under way with special care. After dinner, at the first signal of the trumpet, the men packed up; at the second signal, the baggage was put on the beasts of burden; at the third, the march began.

When the day's march was ended, the army halted and encamped. The different divisions of the Greek force

encamped separately, except in times of danger, and even when they were all in one camp each division had its own place. On the march to Cunaxa the barbarian troops of Cyrus encamped apart from the Greeks. When the halt was made, the cattle were unyoked, the baggage unpacked, and the tents pitched. The latter were made of hides stretched on a wooden framework. When the Greeks had burnt their tents at the Great Zab, they encamped in villages wherever this was possible. The *Anabasis* gives us no information in regard to the form of the camp or in regard to its inner arrangement, but it was not fortified. There was a place in the camp where the arms were stacked, but its precise situation cannot be determined.

After the tents had been pitched and the arms had been stacked, fuel and fodder were gathered, fires were built, and dinner was prepared. This was the chief meal of the day. Sentinels, who had been given the pass-word, were posted, and the men turned in. Whether the night was divided into three or four watches is uncertain. The last watch began at early dawn. A panic in camp at night was a serious matter. Announcements were made by a herald, or the word was passed along.

41. A day's march, or 'stage' (σταθμός), varied in length according to circumstances. Xenophon enumerates 84 stages, with a total distance of 517 parasangs, between Sardis and the vicinity of Cunaxa. This makes the average length of the day's march a little more than six parasangs. The longest stages were 10 parasangs. If the parasang (παρσάγγης) is reckoned as equal to 30 stadia and the stadium (στάδιον) at 582.5 English feet, the parasang was equal to about 3.3 ordinary English miles. The average day's march, on this calculation, would be about 20 miles. And this probably represents about what Xenophon thought to be a fair day's march.

But it is evident from various considerations, that Xenophon did not mean by 'parasang' an exact and invariable *distance*. In the first place he had no means, except just at the first, of measuring accurately the day's march. Again, the daily rate of speed, as he reports it, was greater by nearly one half, when the Greeks were travelling, in the month of January, through the territory of the Chalybes,—who were the bravest people that they met, were heavily armed, fought with them hand to hand, and kept up the fight for seven days,—than between Celaenae and Peltae in the month of April, where there was no hindrance. Xenophon probably measures parasangs by time rather than by distance, as Grote first suggested.¹ He had opportunity in the early marches, where the army after leaving Sardis travelled at first over a measured road, to observe how long it took them to march one, two, or three parasangs, and in the subsequent marches he called that *length of time* one, two, or three parasangs. A certain number of hours of marching meant to him a certain number of parasangs.

42. Although Cyrus was anxious to join issue with his brother in battle, and made his march inland to Cunaxa as rapidly as possible, nevertheless between Sardis and Cunaxa he spent 96 days in camp. His longest halt, 30 days, was at Celaenae, where he waited for reinforcements. He was detained 20 days at Tarsus by the refusal of his Greek troops to advance. His other halts lasted from 3 to 7 days, and were made mainly to rest his troops; although they were utilized for other purposes, such as provisioning, review, enumeration of the troops, and celebration of festivals and games. Some of the marches without days of rest were long. That between Myriandus and Thapsacus lasted 12 days, but the troops were in camp 7 days before it began and 5 days after it was finished. Twice the force marched 9 days con-

¹ *History of Greece*, vol. VIII. p. 316, note 3 (chap. Lxix).

tinuously. Just before the battle at Cunaxa they were on the march 19 days, 13 through the desert and 6 in Babylonia, with a review held at midnight on the third night before the battle.

But the hardships of the march inland to Cunaxa were slight compared with those of the retreat to Trapezus. The Greeks spent 132 days in getting from the villages near Babylon, where they began their march northward under the guidance of Tissaphernes, to the Black Sea at Trapezus. Only 24 of these were spent in camp; and the halt was forced in every instance by lack of supplies, by exhaustion, by sickness, or by other causes. During the month of November they marched 22 days without a day of rest in camp, including 7 days of continuous fighting in the mountains of the Carduchians. In December and January they were 31 days continuously on the march.

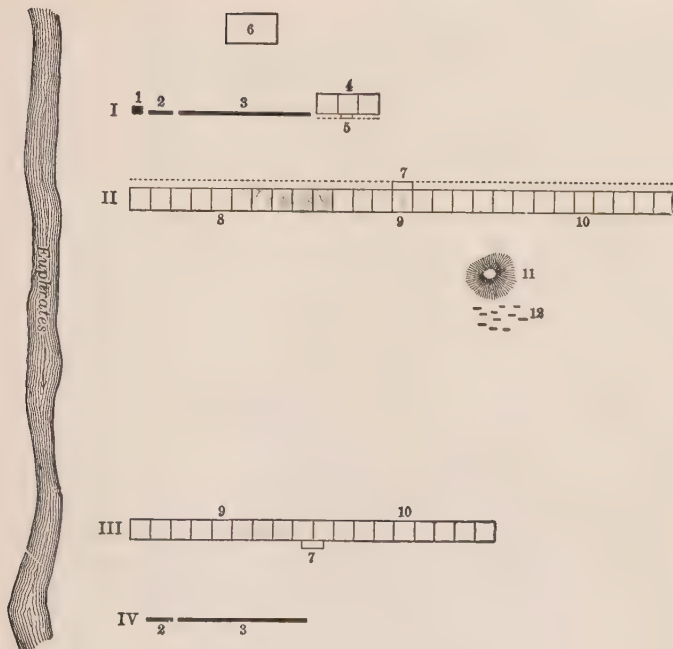
We know with certainty from the narrative of Xenophon that the march from Sardis to the battle-field took 182 days. If September 3, 401 B. C., is accepted as the date of the battle, the march from Sardis began on March 6, 401 B. C. We know with less certainty, since the narrative is not always clear, that the Greeks were 158 days in reaching Trapezus, reckoning from the day after the battle, and including the 26 days which elapsed before they began their march northward. This calculation brings them to Trapezus on February 8, 400 B. C.

43. The Greeks fought one great battle in this memorable campaign, and many smaller ones. During the retreat they showed great resource in meeting peculiar conditions. Xenophon's invention, for example, of the *ὄρθιοι λόγοι* (§ 36) was admirably adapted for storming a height, and it seems singular that it should not have been adopted by commanders in later times. Their almost total lack of cavalry forced the Greeks to devise substitutes, such, for example, as the 600

picked hoplites who protected their hollow square (§ 38²). Their light-armed troops were employed with effect in various ways. In the battle at Cunaxa they were placed in a body at the right of the phalanx, the barbarian troops of Cyrus being stationed at the left. When the Greeks were about to storm the position of the Colchians and had reformed the phalanx in company columns, the peltasts to the number of 1800 were posted in three divisions at the right and left and centre. But they depended chiefly on their heavy infantry, and the normal order for battle was the phalanx.

In battle the phalanx presented a solid array of heavily armed men, eight ranks deep, divided into the right and left wings and centre (§ 32²). When the army was already in line, sacrifice was offered and the omens were taken. The men went into the fight unwillingly if the auspices were not favorable. Sometimes a simple prayer was offered. The commander meanwhile might address his men, seeking to rouse their courage. The watch-word (*σύνθημα*), the means by which friend was to be distinguished from foe in the battle, was given out and passed down the ranks and returned again. In the battle at Cunaxa the watch-word was *Ζεὺς Σωτήρ καὶ Νίκη*. The pæan was raised, all the men joining in it, and, under its inspiring strains, the advance began in even line. At the sound of the trumpet, with shields forward and spears in rest, the men raised the battle-cry, the pace quickened to a run, and the phalanx charged. If the enemy gave way, the victors pursued, preserving their line. The recall was sounded with the trumpet. Sacrifice was offered to the Gods in thanksgiving and a trophy (*τρόπαιον*) was erected.

44. The battle at Cunaxa was fought on the left bank of the Euphrates. In their first position the forces of Cyrus were drawn up at right angles to the river, facing down stream. The Greek phalanx had a front of about three quarters of a mile in length. Clearchus had the right wing



- I. — First position of Cyrus facing down stream.
 II. — First position of King facing up stream.
 III. — Second position of King facing down stream.
 IV. — Second position of Greek Troops facing up stream.



- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Paphlagonian Cavalry. | 7. Position of King. |
| 2. Greek light-armed Troops. | 8. Troops of Tissaphernes. |
| 3. Greek Phalanx | 9. Troops of Gobryas. |
| 4. Native Troops of Cyrus. | 10. Troops of Arbaces. |
| 5. Position of Cyrus. | 11. Hill. |
| 6. Cyreian Camp. | 12. Cunaxa. |

The dotted lines indicate the scythe-bearing chariots, posted in front of the Persian forces in both armies.

of the phalanx. Menon commanded the left wing ; the other generals were posted at the centre. On the right of the phalanx the Greek light-armed troops were posted. On their right and next to the river was Cyrus's Paphlagonian cavalry. On the left of the phalanx were the barbarian troops of Cyrus, under his own command, and probably arranged like the forces of the king, in solid squares. This diminished greatly the length of their front. There were 100,000 of these. Cyrus with his body guard of 600 horse, was probably at the centre. In front of these troops were drawn up his twenty scythe-bearing chariots.

Xenophon records that the king brought 900,000 men and 150 chariots into the battle, in three divisions, under the command of Tissaphernes (who was at the left), Gobryas, and Arbaces. The king's troops were drawn up in solid squares, race by race. He himself was posted at their centre, with a guard of 6000 horse under the command of Artagerses. These forces were so vast that, notwithstanding their arrangement in solid squares, the king himself at the centre was *beyond* the left wing of Cyrus, and practically out of the battle. And yet the front of the entire force of Cyrus must have measured more than a mile, at the lowest calculation.¹

45. When the army of the king had advanced so far that it was only three or four stades (two fifths of a mile) from the army of Cyrus, the Greeks also began to move forward.

¹ We cannot determine the exact length of the line because we do not know how the 2300 or 2500 light-armed troops of Cyrus were drawn up. From the fact recorded by Xenophon (i. 10. 7), that when Tissaphernes charged through them with his horse they made a gap and let him pass, they would seem to have been in line. The length of the line of the hoplites can be determined with approximate accuracy. This line was very thin (8 men deep), as contrasted with the solid squares of the king's forces (which must have had an average depth of some 185 men), and so faced at least one third of the king's army. These last were the troops that took to flight in the first charge, some 300,000 men.

Their line was long and thin, and a part of it bellied out in front. The part left behind quickened its pace to a run. All then charged double quick, and the left of the barbarians under the command of Tissaphernes, which was opposed to them, took to flight. Cyrus did not join in the pursuit, but waited to see what the king would do. The latter, finding that the enemy did not engage him, began to wheel his centre and right wing to the left. Cyrus, fearing that he would thus get in the rear of the Greeks, charged him, and was slain in the hand to hand engagement that followed. The king advanced, the troops of Ariaeus flying before him, as far as the Cyreian camp.

The king, with his centre and right wing, was now plundering the camp, and the Greek heavy and light-armed infantry had pursued the king's left wing far down the river. The opposing forces were thus at this time over three miles apart. The king now first learned that his left had been put to rout, and at once massed his troops in line and advanced in the direction of the Greeks. The Greeks thereupon changed front by counter-marching (§ 33^a), so that the troops under Clearchus now constituted the left wing of their phalanx. The king, however, did not advance against the Greeks straight down the river from the Cyreian camp, as at first he seemed to intend to do, but took the course by which he had passed earlier in the day outside their right (original left) wing. This carried him away from the river, and brought his right wing over against the right wing of the Greeks. The Greeks feared that if he advanced in this manner he would take them in the right flank, enfold them on both sides, and cut them down; and they made up their minds that they must retire the wing that was specially exposed and bring their whole line into position parallel with the river, which would be a defense in their rear. But they mistook the king's real intention, and the contemplated change of position was

never executed.¹ While they were deliberating, the king, doubtless elated by the death of Cyrus, of which he supposed the Greeks had been informed, and confident in his numbers, so moved his line toward the Euphrates as he advanced that his right wing, when he finally came into position, rested on the river. The two armies were now again face to face, at right angles to the Euphrates, as in their first encounter, but with positions relatively reversed. The Greeks charged, put the barbarians again to flight, and remained the masters of the field. It was now nearly sunset.

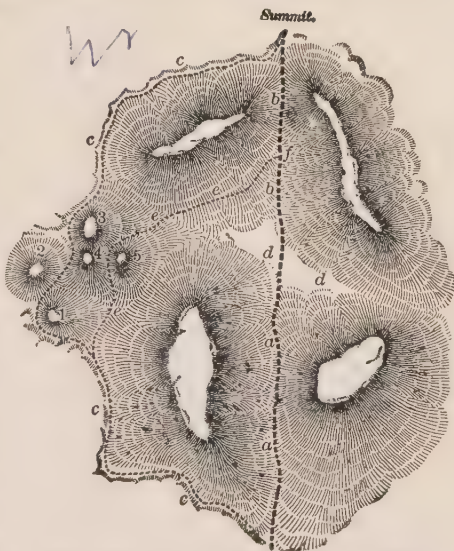
¹ Observe the language of the historian in i. 10. 10. *ἐν ᾧ δὲ ταῦτα ἐβουλευόντο*, *while they were deliberating about this*. For the manner in which the contemplated manœuvre would probably have been executed, see § 34⁴.

REMARKS

ON

ANABASIS IV. 1. §§ 20-28 AND 2. §§ 1-22 (pp. 118-123).

The Greeks were approaching a hill, which had a steep road, *aabb* (p. 118, 22) ascending its side. This was the only road visible to the Greeks, and it is called *ἡ φανερά ὁδός* (p. 119, 6 ; p. 121, 5 and 15). This road passed into a plain at the top of the hill (τὸ ὁμαλόν, p. 122, 29) through a defile or outlet, *bb*, called *ἡ ἔκβασις*, which was seen to be guarded by the enemy posted at the end of a narrow path, *eee*, at the point *f* (p. 121, 5 ; *cf* p. 118, 24). The guide told the generals of a circuitous road, *cccc*, by which the summit could be reached without passing through the *ἔκβασις* (p. 119, 12). The volunteers set out late in the afternoon by this road, intending to capture a height (3) at a critical point on the pass (p. 119, 14), and at daybreak to attack the enemy at *f* (p. 120, 6), while the rest of the army should co-operate with them from below. After the departure of the volunteers, Xenophon tried to divert the attention of the enemy from the attack on the height, by marching up the main road towards the *ἔκβασις* (p. 120, 11) ; but his way led across



aabb: steep road to top of the hill ; *bb* being the *ἔκβασις*, guarded by the enemy at *f*. *dd*: ravine (p. 120, 13). *cccc*: circuitous road to top of the hill. *eee*: narrow path, taken by the volunteers, leading to *f*. 4: position seized by the volunteers at night. 1: first hill captured by Xenophon (p. 121, 29). 2: second hill captured by Xen. (p. 122, 6). 3: the *ἄκρον* of p. 121, 2, the third hill captured by Xen. (p. 122, 18). 5: hill opposite 3 (p. 123, 7), occupied by the enemy.

a ravine (p. 120, 13), down which the enemy hurled stones, so that he was unable even to approach the entrance (*εἰσοδος*) of the *ἐκβάσις*. In the meantime the volunteers with the guide ascended the road *cc*, but turned off into the narrow path *ee*, which led them to 4, where they surprised some guards of the enemy. They thought this position was the *ἄκρον* (3) which they had hoped to capture: but this proved to be a still higher point which the enemy held. But from their position (4) there was a path (*ἔφοδος*, p. 121, 4) leading to the important point *f*, where the enemy was posted on the main road. In the morning the volunteers attacked and routed the enemy on the main road, which Chirisophus now began to ascend, while other Greeks climbed up the side of the hill as they best could, to join the volunteers on the height (p. 121, 14-19).

Xenophon in the meantime, with the rear-guard and the baggage, began to mount the road *cc*. He was unable to take the narrow path *ee*, which the volunteers had taken, because this was not fit for the cattle (p. 121, 27; cf. p. 119, 12); so that he was obliged to proceed by the same road *cc*. This led him to a hill (1) held by the enemy (p. 121, 24), which he captured; leaving a guard to hold this, he proceeded to a second hill (2) and captured this. He next came to the hill (3) which the volunteers thought they had taken in the night (p. 122, 19), but which the enemy still held. This position was unexpectedly evacuated by the enemy, who had seen the capture of the first hill and were eager to recover it: this they did, putting to death or flight the guard left there by Xenophon (p. 123, 3). In the meantime Xenophon, with his youngest troops, took possession of the hill (3) which the enemy had left, and ordered the rest of his men to proceed by the road *cc* to the plain (*ὀμαλόν*) on the summit (p. 122, 29). The enemy then appeared on a hill (5) opposite to the height (3) on which Xenophon stood, and before long a great crowd of Carduchians had assembled. When Xenophon and his men left their position on the hill to join their comrades on the summit (p. 123, 13-15), the enemy mounted the hill (3) and rolled stones down upon the departing Greeks. With some difficulty the Greeks escaped, and soon all parts of the army were united on the summit, where comfortable quarters awaited them.

ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝΤΟΣ

ΚΥΡΟΥ ΑΝΑΒΑΣΙΣ

BOOK I.

Darius summons his two sons to Thamneria.

Ι. Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτιδος γίνονται παῖδες δύο, 1
πρεσβύτερος μὲν Ἀρταξέρξης, νεώτερος δὲ Κῦρος·
ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡσθένει Δαρείος καὶ ὑπώπτει τελευτὴν τοῦ
βίου, ἐβούλετο τῶ παίδε ἀμφοτέρω παρεῖναι. ὁ μὲν 2
3 οὖν πρεσβύτερος παρὼν ἐτύγχανε· Κῦρον δὲ μετα-
πέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἧς αὐτὸν σατράπην ἐποίησε,
καὶ στρατηγὸν δὲ αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξε πάντων ὅσοι εἰς
Καστωλοῦ πεδίου ἀθροίζονται. ἀναβαίνει οὖν ὁ
Κῦρος λαβὼν Τισσαφέρνην ὡς φίλον, καὶ τῶν Ἑλ-
4 λήνων ἔχων ὀπλίτας ἀνέβη τριακοσίους, ἄρχοντα δὲ
αὐτῶν Ξενίαν Παρράσιον.

Darius dies and Artaxerxes is made king. Cyrus is arrested and
his life is in danger.

Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐτελεύτησε Δαρείος καὶ κατέστη εἰς τὴν 3
Βασιλείαν Ἀρταξέρξης, Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει τὸν
Κῦρον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν ὡς ἐπιβουλεύει αὐτῷ. ὁ δὲ
5 πείθεται καὶ συλλαμβάνει Κῦρον ὡς ἀποκτενῶν· ἡ
δὲ μήτηρ ἐξαίτησαμένη αὐτὸν ἀποπέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ
τὴν ἀρχήν.

Cyrus plots his brother's overthrow, and wins Persian support.

Ὁ δ' ὡς ἀπῆλθε κινδυνεύσας καὶ ἀτιμασθείς, βου- 4
 λεύεται ὅπως μήποτε ἔτι ἔσται ἐπὶ τῷ ἀδελφῷ, ἀλλά,
 ἣν δύνηται, βασιλεύσει ἀντ' ἐκείνου. Παρύσατις μὲν
 δὴ ἡ μήτηρ ὑπῆρχε τῷ Κύρῳ, φιλοῦσα αὐτὸν μᾶλλον
 5 ἢ τὸν βασιλεύοντα Ἀρταξέρξην. ὅστις δ' ἀφικνεῖτο 5
 τῶν παρὰ βασιλέως πρὸς αὐτόν, πάντας οὕτω διατι-
 θεὶς ἀπεπέμπετο ὥστε αὐτῷ μᾶλλον φίλους εἶναι ἢ
 βασιλεῖ. καὶ τῶν παρ' ἑαυτῷ δὲ βαρβάρων ἐπεμε-
 λεῖτο ὡς πολεμεῖν τε ἱκανοὶ εἴησαν καὶ εὐνοϊκῶς
 10 ἔχουσιν αὐτῷ.

Cyrus collects also a Greek armament. He strengthens his garrisons.

- Siege of Miletus.

Τὴν δὲ Ἑλληνικὴν δύναμιν ἡθροίζειν ὡς μάλιστα 6
 ἐδύνατο ἐπικρυπτόμενος, ὅπως ὅτι ἀπαρασκευότατον
 λάβοι βασιλέα. ὧδε οὖν ἐποιεῖτο τὴν συλλογὴν.
 ὁπόσας εἶχε φυλακὰς ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι παρήγγειλε τοῖς
 15 φρουράρχοις ἐκάστοις λαμβάνειν ἄνδρας Πελοπον-
 νησίους ὅτι πλείστους καὶ βελτίστους, ὡς ἐπιβουλεύ-
 οντος Τισσαφέρνους ταῖς πόλεσι. καὶ γὰρ ἦσαν αἱ
 Ἰωνικαὶ πόλεις Τισσαφέρνους τὸ ἀρχαῖον ἐκ βασι-
 λέως δεδομέναι, τότε δὲ ἀφειστήκεσαν πρὸς Κῦρον
 20 πᾶσαι πλήν Μιλήτου· ἐν Μιλήτῳ δὲ Τισσαφέρνης 7
 προαισθόμενος τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτα βουλευομένους, ἀπο-
 στῆναι πρὸς Κῦρον, τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτεινε τοὺς δ' ἐξέ-
 βαλεν. ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ὑπολαβὼν τοὺς φεύγοντας συλ-
 λέξας στράτευμα ἐπολιόρκει Μίλητον καὶ κατὰ γῆν
 25 καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν καὶ ἐπειράτο κατάγειν τοὺς ἐκπε-
 πτωκότας. καὶ αὕτη αὖ ἄλλη πρόφασις ἦν αὐτῷ τοῦ
 ἀθροίζειν στράτευμα.

The king hoodwinked.

Πρὸς δὲ βασιλέα πέμπων ἡξίου ἀδελφὸς ὦν αὐτοῦ 8
δοθῆναι οἱ ταύτας τὰς πόλεις μᾶλλον ἢ Τισσαφέρην
ἄρχειν αὐτῶν, καὶ ἡ μήτηρ συνέπραττεν αὐτῷ ταῦτα·
ὥστε βασιλεὺς τὴν μὲν πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἐπιβουλήν οὐκ
δ ἡσθάνετο, Τισσαφέρνει δὲ ἐνόμιζε πολεμοῦντα αὐτὸν
ἀμφὶ τὰ στρατεύματα δαπανᾶν· ὥστε οὐδὲν ἤχθετο
αὐτῶν πολεμούντων. καὶ γὰρ ὁ Κῦρος ἀπέπεμπε
τοὺς γιγνομένους δασμοὺς βασιλεῖ ἐκ τῶν πόλεων
ὧν Τισσαφέρνους ἐτύγχανεν ἔχων.

A third contingent is collected by Clearchus in the Chersonese.

10 Ἄλλο δὲ στράτευμα αὐτῷ συνελέγετο ἐν Χερρονή- 9
σῳ τῇ κατ' ἀντιπέρας Ἀβύδου τόνδε τὸν τρόπον.
Κλέαρχος Λακεδαιμόνιος φυγὰς ἦν· τούτῳ συγγε-
νόμενος ὁ Κῦρος ἡγάσθη τε αὐτὸν καὶ δίδωσιν αὐτῷ
μυρίους δαρεικοὺς. ὁ δὲ λαβὼν τὸ χρυσίον στρά-
15 τευμα συνέλεξεν ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν χρημάτων καὶ ἐπο-
λέμει ἐκ Χερρονήσου ὁρμώμενος τοῖς Θραξὶ τοῖς
ὑπὲρ Ἑλλήσποντον οἰκοῦσι καὶ ὠφέλει τοὺς Ἑλλη-
νας· ὥστε καὶ χρήματα συνεβάλλοντο αὐτῷ εἰς τὴν
τροφὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν αἱ Ἑλλησποντιακαὶ πόλεις
20 ἐκοῦσαι. (τοῦτο δ' αὖ οὕτω τρεφόμενον ἐλάνθανεν
αὐτῷ τὸ στράτευμα.

Aristippus also enlists mercenaries in Thessaly.

Ἀρίστιππος δὲ ὁ Θετταλὸς ξένος ὦν ἐτύγχανεν 10
αὐτῷ, καὶ πιεζόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν οἰκοὶ ἀντιστασιωτῶν
ἔρχεται πρὸς τὸν Κῦρον καὶ αἰτεῖ αὐτὸν εἰς δισχιλί-
25 οὺς ξένους καὶ τριῶν μηνῶν μισθόν, ὥς οὕτως περι-
γενόμενος ἂν τῶν ἀντιστασιωτῶν. ὁ δὲ Κῦρος δίδω-

σιν αὐτῷ εἰς τετρακισχιλίους καὶ ἔξ μηνῶν μισθόν,
καὶ δεῖται αὐτοῦ μὴ πρόσθεν καταλῦσαι πρὸς τοὺς
ἀντιστασιώτας (πρὶν ἂν αὐτῷ συμβουλευσῇται. οὕτω
δὲ αὖ τὸ ἐν Θυσταλίᾳ ἐλάνθανεν αὐτῷ τρεφόμενον
5 στράτευμα.

Other Greek generals are summoned.

Πρόξενον δὲ τὸν Βοιωτίον ξένον ὄντα ἐκέλευσε λα- 11
βόντα ἄνδρας ὅτι πλείστους παραγενέσθαι, ὥς εἰς
Πισίδας βουλόμενος στρατεύεσθαι, ὥς πράγματα
παρεχόντων τῶν Πισιδῶν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ χώρᾳ. Σοφαί-
10 νετον δὲ τὸν Στυμφάλιον καὶ Σωκράτην τὸν Ἀχαιοόν,
(ξένους ὄντας καὶ τούτους) ἐκέλευσεν ἄνδρας λαβόντας
ἐλθεῖν ὅτι πλείστους, ὥς πολεμήσων Τισσαφέρνει σὺν
τοῖς φυγάσιν τοῖς Μιλησίων. καὶ ἐποιοῦν οὕτως οὗτοι.

Muster of the troops at Sardis.

II. Ὡς δ' ἐδόκει αὐτῷ ἤδη πορεύεσθαι ἄνω, τὴν 1
15 μὲν πρόφασιν ἐποιεῖτο ὥς Πισίδας βουλόμενος ἐκβα-
λεῖν παντάπασιν ἐκ τῆς χώρας· καὶ ἀθροίζει ὥς ἐπὶ
τούτους τό τε βαρβαρικὸν καὶ τὸ Ἑλληνικόν. ἐνταῦ-
θα καὶ παραγγέλλει τῷ τε Κλεάρχῳ λαβόντι ἥκειν
ὅσον ἦν αὐτῷ στράτευμα, καὶ τῷ Ἀριστίππῳ συναλ-
20 λαγέντι πρὸς τοὺς οἴκοι ἀποπέμψαι πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ὃ
εἶχε στράτευμα· καὶ Ξενίᾳ τῷ Ἀρκάδι, ὃς αὐτῷ
προειστήκει τοῦ ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι ξενικοῦ, ἥκειν παραγ-
γέλλει λαβόντα τοὺς ἄλλους πλὴν ὅποσοι ἱκανοὶ
ἦσαν τὰς ἀκροπόλεις φυλάττειν. (ἐκάλεσε δὲ καὶ 2
25 τοὺς Μίλητον πολιορκοῦντας, καὶ τοὺς φυγάδας ἐκέ-
λευσε σὺν αὐτῷ στρατεύεσθαι, ὑποσχόμενος αὐτοῖς,
εἰ καλῶς καταπράξειεν ἐφ' ᾧ ἐστρατεύετο, μὴ πρό-

σθεν παύσασθαι πρὶν αὐτοὺς καταγάγοι οἴκαδε. οἱ δὲ ἡδέως ἐπείθοντο· ἐπιστευον γὰρ αὐτῷ· καὶ λαβόντες τὰ ὄπλα ^{ἐπὶ τὰς ἀσπίδας} ~~παρήσαν~~ εἰς Σάρδεις.

Ξενίας μὲν δὴ τοὺς ἐκ τῶν πόλεων λαβὼν παρεγέ- 3
5νετο εἰς Σάρδεις ὀπλίτας εἰς τετρακισχιλίους, Πρόξε-
νος δὲ ~~παρήν~~ ἔχων ὀπλίτας μὲν εἰς πεντακοσίους καὶ
χιλίους γυμνήτας δὲ πεντακοσίους, Σοφαίνετος δὲ ὁ
Στυμφάλιος ὀπλίτας ἔχων χιλίους, Σωκράτης δὲ ὁ
Ἀχαιὸς ὀπλίτας ἔχων ὡς πεντακοσίους Πασίων δὲ ὁ
10 Μεγαρεὺς τριακοσίους μὲν ὀπλίτας τριακοσίους δὲ
~~παραστὰς~~ ἔχων παρεγένετο· ἦν δὲ καὶ οὗτος καὶ ὁ
Σωκράτης τῶν ἀμφὶ Μίλητον στρατευομένων.

Tissaphernes warns the king.

Οὔτοι μὲν εἰς Σάρδεις αὐτῷ ἀφίκοντο. Τισσα- 4
φέρνης δὲ κατανοήσας ταῦτα, καὶ μείζονα ἡγησάμε-
15νος εἶναι ἢ ὥς ἐπὶ Πισίδας τὴν παρασκευήν, πορεύε-
ται ὥς βασιλέα ἢ ἐδύνατο τάχιστα ἱππέας ἔχων ὡς
πεντακοσίους. καὶ βασιλεὺς μὲν δὴ ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε 3
Τισσαφέρνους τὸν Κύρου στόλον, ἀντιπαρασκευά-
ζετο.

March through Lydia and Phrygia to Colossae and Celaenae.

20 Κῦρος δὲ ἔχων οὓς εἴρηκα ὥρμᾶτο ἀπὸ Σάρδεων·
καὶ ἐξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Λυδίας σταθμοὺς τρεῖς παρα-
σάγγας εἴκοσι καὶ δύο ἐπὶ τὸν Μαϊάνδρον ποταμόν.
τούτου τὸ εὖρος δύο πλέθρα· γέφυρα δὲ ἐπὶ ἑπτὰ
ἐξευγμένη πλοίοις. τούτον διαβὰς ἐξελαύνει διὰ 6
25 Φρυγίας σταθμὸν ἓνα παρασάγγας ὀκτὼ εἰς Κολοσ-
σάς, πόλιν οἰκουμένην, εὐδαίμονα καὶ μεγάλην. ἐν-
ταῦθα ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας ἑπτὰ· καὶ ἦκε Μένων ὁ Θετ-

ταλὸς ὀπλίτας ἔχων χιλίους καὶ πελταστὰς πεντακο-
 σίους, Δόλοπας καὶ Αἰνιᾶνας καὶ Ὀλυνθίους. ἐντεῦ- 7
 θεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς τρεῖς παρασάγγας εἴκοσιν
 εἰς Κελαινάς, τῆς Φρυγίας πόλιν οἰκουμένην, μεγάλην
 5 καὶ εὐδαίμονα.

Royal palaces at Celaenae. The myth of Marsyas.

Ἐνταῦθα Κύρῳ βασιλεία ἦν καὶ παράδεισος μέγας
 ἀγρίων θηρίων πλήρης, ἃ ἐκείνος ἐθήρευεν ἀπὸ ἵπ-
 που ὅποτε γυμνάσαι βούλοιτο ἑαυτὸν τε καὶ τοὺς
 ἵππους. διὰ μέσου δὲ τοῦ παραδείσου ρεῖ ὁ Μαίαν-
 10 δρος ποταμός· αἱ δὲ πηγαὶ αὐτοῦ εἰσιν ἐκ τῶν βασι-
 λείων· ρεῖ δὲ καὶ διὰ τῆς Κελαινῶν πόλεως. ἔστι 8
 δὲ καὶ μεγάλου βασιλέως βασιλεία ἐν Κελαιναῖς
 ἐρμυνὰ ἐπὶ ταῖς πηγαῖς τοῦ Μαρσύου ποταμοῦ ὑπὸ
 τῇ ἀκροπόλει· ρεῖ δὲ καὶ οὗτος διὰ τῆς πόλεως καὶ
 15 ἐμβάλλει εἰς τὸν Μαίανδρον· τοῦ δὲ Μαρσύου τὸ
 εὖρος ἐστὶν εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε ποδῶν. ἐνταῦθα λέγεται
 Ἀπόλλων ἐκδεῖραι Μαρσύαν νικήσας ἐρίζοντά οἱ
 περὶ σοφίας, καὶ τὸ δέρμα κρεμάσαι ἐν τῷ ἄντρῳ
 ὅθεν αἱ πηγαί· διὰ δὲ τοῦτο ὁ ποταμὸς καλεῖται Μαρ-
 20 σύας. ἐνταῦθα Ξέρξης, ὅτε ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἦττη- 9
 θεὶς τῇ μάχῃ ἀπεχώρει, λέγεται οἰκοδομῆσαι ταῦτά
 τε τὰ βασιλεία καὶ τὴν Κελαινῶν ἀκρόπολιν.

Review and numbering of the Greek forces.

Ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινε Κῦρος ἡμέρας τριάκοντα· καὶ ἦκε
 Κλέαρχος ἔχων ὀπλίτας χιλίους καὶ πελταστὰς Θραῖ-
 25 κας ὀκτακοσίους καὶ τοξότας Κρήτας διακοσίους.
 ἄμα δὲ καὶ Σῶσις παρὴν ὁ Συρακούσιος ἔχων ὀπλί-
 τας τριακοσίους, καὶ Σοφαίνετος ὁ Ἀρκὰς ἔχων ὀπλί-

τας χιλίους. καὶ ἐνταῦθα Κῦρος ἐξέτασιν καὶ ἀριθ-
μὸν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐποίησεν ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ, καὶ
(ἐγένοντο οἱ σύμπαντες) ὀπλῖται μὲν μύριοι καὶ χίλιοι,
πελτασταὶ δὲ ἀμφὶ τοὺς δισχιλίους.

March to Peltae. Celebration of the Lycaea. **March continued**
to the borders of Mysia.

5 Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς δύο παρασάγγας 16
δέκα εἰς Πέλτας, πόλιν οἰκουμένην. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμεινεν
ἡμέρας τρεῖς· ἐν αἷς Ξενίας ὁ Ἀρκὰς τὰ Λύκαια
ἔθυσεν καὶ ἀγῶνα ἔθηκε· τὰ δὲ ἄθλα ἦσαν στλεγγί-
δες χρυσαῖ· ἐθεώρει δὲ τὸν ἀγῶνα καὶ Κῦρος. ἐν-
10 τεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς δύο παρασάγγας δώδεκα
εἰς Κεράμων ἀγοράν, πόλιν οἰκουμένην, (ἐσχάτην
πρὸς τῇ Μυσίᾳ χώρα.)

Thence eastward. Pay of the troops in arrears. Visit of Epyaxa.

Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς τρεῖς παρασάγγας 11
τριάκοντα εἰς Καῦστρου πεδίου, πόλιν οἰκουμένην.
'Ενταῦθ' ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας πέντε· καὶ τοῖς στρατιώταις
ᾧφείλετο μισθὸς πλεον ἢ τριῶν μηνῶν, καὶ πολλάκις
ἰόντες ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας ἀπήτουν· ὁ δὲ ἐλπίδας λέγων
διῆγε καὶ δηλὸς ἦν ἀνιῶμενος· οὐ γὰρ ἦν πρὸς τοῦ
Κύρου τρόπου ἔχοντα μὴ ἀποδιδόναι. ἐνταῦθα ἀφι- 12
20 κνεῖται Ἐπύαξα ἡ Συεννέσιος γυνὴ τοῦ Κιλικίων βασι-
λέως παρὰ Κῦρον· καὶ ἐλέγετο Κύρῳ δοῦναι χρήμα-
τα πολλά. τῇ δ' οὖν στρατιᾷ τότε ἀπέδωκε Κῦρος
μισθὸν τεττάρων μηνῶν. εἶχε δὲ ἡ Κίλισσα φυλα-
κὴν περὶ αὐτὴν Κίλικας καὶ Ἀσπενδίου· ἐλέγετο
25 δὲ καὶ συγγενέσθαι Κῦρον τῇ Κιλίσση.

March continued through Phrygia, and review of all the troops at Tyriaeum.

Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμούς δύο παρασάγγας¹⁵
 δέκα εἰς Θύμβριον, πόλιν οἰκουμένην. ἐνταῦθα ἦν
 παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν κρήνη ἣ Μίδου καλουμένη τοῦ Φρυγῶν
 βασιλέως, ἐφ' ἣ λέγεται Μίδας τὸν Σάτυρον θηρεῦσαι
 5 οἶνω κεράσας αὐτήν. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμούς¹⁶
 δύο παρασάγγας δέκα εἰς Τυριαῖον, πόλιν οἰκουμέ-
 νην. ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας τρεῖς. καὶ λέγεται
 δεσθῆναι ἣ Κίλισσα Κύρου ἐπιδεῖξαι τὸ στράτευμα
 αὐτῇ· βουλόμενος οὖν ἐπιδεῖξαι ἐξέτασιν ποιεῖται ἐν
 10 τῷ πεδίῳ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων. ἐκέλευσε¹⁷
 δὲ τοὺς Ἑλληνας (ὥς νόμος αὐτοῖς εἰς μάχην) ῥῦτω
 ταχθῆναι καὶ στήναι, συντάξαι δ' ἕκαστον τοὺς ἑαν-
 τοῦ. ἐτάχθησαν οὖν ἐπὶ τεττάρων· εἶχε δὲ τὸ μὲν
 δεξιὸν Μένων καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ, τὸ δὲ εὐώνυμον Κλέ-
 15 αρχος καὶ οἱ ἐκείνου, τὸ δὲ μέσον οἱ ἄλλοι στρατη-
 γοί. (ἐθεώρει οὖν ὁ Κῦρος πρῶτον μὲν τοὺς βαρβά-¹⁸
 ρους· οἱ δὲ παρήλαννον τεταγμένοι κατὰ ἴλας καὶ
 κατὰ τάξεις· εἶτα δὲ τοὺς Ἑλληνας, παρελαύνων ἐφ'
 ἄρματος καὶ ἣ Κίλισσα ἐφ' ἄρμαμάξης. εἶχον δὲ
 20 πάντες κράνη χαλκᾶ καὶ χιτῶνας φοινικοῦς καὶ κνη-
 μίδας καὶ τὰς ἀσπίδας ἐκκεκαλυμμένας.

Mock charge of the Greeks. The barbarians panic-stricken.

Ἐπειδὴ δὲ πάντας παρήλασε, στήσας τὸ ἄρμα¹⁹
 πρὸ τῆς φάλαγγος μέσης, πέμψας Πίγρητα τὸν ἐρ-
 μηνέα παρὰ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐκέλευσε
 25 προβαλέσθαι τὰ ὅπλα καὶ ἐπιχωρῆσαι ὅλην τὴν
 φάλαγγα. οἱ δὲ ταῦτα προεῖπον τοῖς στρατιώταις·
 καὶ ἐπεὶ ἐσάλπιγξε, προβαλλόμενοι τὰ ὅπλα ἐπῆσαν

ἔκ δὲ τούτου θᾶπτον προϊόντων σὺν κραυγῇ ἀπὸ τοῦ
 αὐτομάτου δρόμος ἐγένετο τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐπὶ τὰς
 σκηνάς, τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων φόβος πολὺς, καὶ ἡ τε 18
 Κίλισσα ἔφυγεν ἐπὶ τῆς ἀρμαμαθῆς καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς
 5 ἀγορᾶς καταλιπόντες τὰ ὄνια ἔφυγον. οἱ δὲ Ἕλλη-
 νες σὺν γέλωτι ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνὰς ἦλθον. ἡ δὲ Κίλις-
 σα ἰδούσα τὴν λαμπρότητα καὶ τὴν τάξιν τοῦ στρα-
 τεύματος ἐθαύμασε. Κῦρος δὲ ἦσθη (τὸν ἐκ τῶν
 Ἑλλήνων) εἰς τοὺς βαρβάρους φόβον ἰδών.)

March through Lycaonia and Cappadocia. Epyaxa returns home.

10 Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς τρεῖς παρασάγγας 19
 εἴκοσιν εἰς Ἰκόνιον, τῆς Φρυγίας πόλιν ἐσχάτην.
 ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινε τρεῖς ἡμέρας. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ
 τῆς Λυκαονίας σταθμοὺς πέντε παρασάγγας τριά-
 κοντα. (ταύτην τὴν χώραν ἐπέτρεψε διαρπάσαι τοῖς
 15 Ἕλλησιν, ὥς πολεμίαν οὔσαν.) ἐντεῦθεν Κῦρος τὴν 20
 Κίλισσαν εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν ἀποπέμπει τὴν ταχίστην
 ὁδόν· καὶ συνέπεμψεν αὐτῇ τοὺς στρατιώτας οὓς
 Μένων εἶχε καὶ αὐτόν. Κῦρος δὲ μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων
 ἐξελαύνει διὰ Καππαδοκίας σταθμοὺς τέτταρας πα-
 20 ρασάγγας εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε πρὸς Δάνα, πόλιν οἰκου-
 μένην, μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαίμονα. ἐνταῦθα ἔμειναν
 ἡμέρας τρεῖς· ἐν ᾧ Κῦρος ἀπέκτεινεν ἄνδρα Πέρσην
 Μεγαφέρην, φοινικιστὴν βασίλειον, καὶ (ἕτερόν τινα
 τῶν ὑπάρχων δυνάστην) αἰτιασάμενος ἐπιβουλεύειν
 25 αὐτῷ.

Syennesis abandons the Pass into Cilicia.

Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπειρῶντο εἰσβάλλειν εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν· 21
 ἡ δὲ εἰσβολὴ ἦν ὁδὸς ἀμαξιτὸς ὀρθία ἰσχυρῶς καὶ

ἀμήχανος εἰσελθεῖν στρατεύματι, εἴ τις ἐκώλυεν.
 ἐλέγετο δὲ καὶ Συνέννεσις εἶναι ἐπὶ τῶν ἄκρων φυλάτ-
 των τὴν εἰσβολήν· διὸ ἔμειναν ἡμέραν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ.
 τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ἦκεν ἄγγελος λέγων ὅτι λελοιπῶς
 5 εἴη Συνέννεσις τὰ ἄκρα, ἐπεὶ ᾔσθετο ὅτι τὸ Μένωνος
 στρατεύμα ἤδη ἐν Κιλικίᾳ ἦν εἰσὼ τῶν ὁρέων, καὶ ὅτι
 τριήρεις ἤκουε περιπλεύσας ἀπ' Ἰωνίας εἰς Κιλικίαν
 τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ αὐτοῦ Κύρου.

Cyrus crosses the mountains and descends to Tarsus.

Κῦρος δ' οὖν ἀνέβη ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη οὐδενὸς κωλύον-22
 10 τος, καὶ εἶδε τὰς σκηνὰς οὐ οἱ Κίλικες ἐφύλαττον.
 ἐντεῦθεν δὲ κατέβαινεν εἰς πεδίον μέγα καὶ καλόν,
 ἐπίρρυτον, καὶ δένδρων παντοδαπῶν συμπλέων καὶ
 ἀμπέλων· πολὺ δὲ καὶ σήσαμον καὶ μελίνην καὶ
 κέγχρον καὶ πυροὺς καὶ κριθὰς φέρει. ὄρος δ' αὐτὸ
 15 περιέχει ὄχυρον καὶ ὑψηλὸν πάντῃ ἐκ θαλάττης εἰς
 θάλατταν. καταβὰς δὲ διὰ τούτου τοῦ πεδίου ἤλασε23
 σταθμοὺς τέτταρας παρασάγγας πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν
 εἰς Ταρσοὺς, τῆς Κιλικίας πόλιν μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαί-
 μονα, ἔνθα ἦν τὰ Συνεννέσιος βασιλεία· διὰ μέσου
 20 δὲ τῆς πόλεως ρεῖ ποταμὸς Κύδνος ὄνομα, εὖρος δύο
 πλέθρων.

He finds the town abandoned and plundered.

Ταύτην τὴν πόλιν ἐξέλιπον οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες μετὰ24
 Συνεννέσιος εἰς χωρίον ὄχυρον ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη πλὴν οἱ
 τὰ καπηλεία ἔχοντες· ἔμειναν δὲ καὶ οἱ παρὰ τὴν
 25 θάλατταν οἰκοῦντες ἐν Σόλοις καὶ ἐν Ἰσσοῖς. Ἐπύ-25
 αῖα δὲ ἡ Συνεννέσιος γυνὴ προτέρα Κύρου πέντε ἡμέ-
 ραις εἰς Ταρσοὺς ἀφίκετο· ἐν δὲ τῇ ὑπερβολῇ τῶν

ὁρέων τῇ εἰς τὸ πεδίον δύο λόχοι τοῦ Μένωνος στρα-
τεύματος ἀπώλοντο· οἱ μὲν ἔφασαν ἀρπάζοντάς τι
κατακοπῆναι ὑπὸ τῶν Κιλικίων, οἱ δὲ ὑπολείφθεντας
καὶ οὐ δυναμένους εὑρεῖν τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα οὐδὲ
5 τὰς ὁδοὺς εἰτα πλανώμενους ἀπολέσθαι· ἦσαν δ'
οὖν οὗτοι ἑκατὸν ὀπλίται. οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐπεὶ ἤκουσαν,
τὴν τε πόλιν διήρπασαν, διὰ τὸν ὄλεθρον τῶν συ-
στρατιωτῶν ὀργιζόμενοι, καὶ τὰ βασιλεία τὰ ἐν αὐτῇ.

Friendly meeting of Cyrus and Syennesis, and exchange of gifts.

Κῦρος δὲ ἐπεὶ εἰσῆλασεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, μετεπέμ-
10 πετο τὸν Σύννεσιν πρὸς ἑαυτόν· ὁ δ' οὔτε πρότερον
οὐδενί πω κρείττονι ἑαυτοῦ εἰς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν ἔφη οὔτε
τότε Κύρῳ ἰέναι ἠθέλει, πρὶν ἢ γυνὴ αὐτὸν ἔπεισε καὶ
πίστεις ἔλαβε. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐπεὶ συνεγένοντο
5 αἱ ἀλλήλοις, Σύννεσις μὲν ἔδωκε Κύρῳ χρήματα πολλὰ
εἰς τὴν στρατιάν, Κῦρος δὲ ἐκείνῳ δῶρα ἃ νομίζεται
παρὰ βασιλεῖ τίμια, ἵππον χρυσοχάλινον καὶ στρε-
πτὸν χρυσοῦν καὶ ψέλια καὶ ἀκινάκην χρυσοῦν καὶ
στολὴν Περσικὴν, καὶ τὴν χώραν μηκέτι ἀφαρπάζε-
σθαι· τὰ δὲ ἥρπασμένα ἀνδράποδα, ἣν που ἐντυγχά-
20 νωσιν, ἀπολαμβάνειν.

The troops refuse to advance. Clearchus in great danger.

III. Ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινε Κῦρος καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ ἡμέρας 1
εἴκοσιν· οἱ γὰρ στρατιῶται οὐκ ἔφασαν ἰέναι τοῦ
πρόσω· ὑπώπτευσεν γὰρ ἤδη ἐπὶ βασιλέα ἰέναι· μι-
σθωθῆναι δὲ οὐκ ἐπὶ τοίτῳ ἔφασαν. πρῶτος δὲ Κλε-
15 αρχος τοὺς αὐτοῦ στρατιώτας ἐβιάζετο ἰέναι· οἱ δὲ
αὐτόν τε ἔβαλλον καὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια τὰ ἐκείνου, ἐπεὶ
ἀρξαιντο προῖέναι. Κλέαρχος δὲ τότε μὲν μικρὸν ἂν

ἔξέφυγε μὴ καταπετρωθῆναι, ὕστερον δ', ἐπεὶ ἔγνω
ὅτι οὐ δυνήσεται βιάσασθαι, συνήγαγεν ἐκκλησίαν
τῶν αὐτοῦ στρατιωτῶν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἐδάκρυε
πολὺν χρόνον ἑστώς· οἱ δὲ ὁρῶντες ἐθαύμαζον καὶ
ἑσιώπων· εἶτα δὲ ἔλεξε τοιάδε.

Speech of Clearchus: "Cyrus has been my friend."

* Ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, μὴ θαυμάζετε ὅτι χαλεπῶς
φέρω τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασιν. ἐμοὶ γὰρ ξένος Κῦ-
ρος ἐγένετο καὶ με φεύγοντα ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος τά τε
ἄλλα ἐτίμησέ καὶ μυρίους ἔδωκε δαρεικούς· (οὓς ἐγὼ
10 λαβὼν οὐκ εἰς τὸ ἴδιον κατεθέμην ἐμοὶ οὐδὲ καθηδν-
πάθησα, ἀλλ' εἰς ὑμᾶς ἔδαπάνων).

"When he summoned me from Thrace, I obeyed."

Καὶ πρῶτον μὲν πρὸς τοὺς Θρᾷκας ἐπολέμησα,
καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐτιμωρούμην μεθ' ὑμῶν, ἐκ
τῆς Χερρονήσου αὐτοὺς ἐξελαύνων βούλομένους
15 ἀφαιρεῖσθαι τοὺς ἐνοικοῦντας Ἑλληνας τὴν γῆν.
ἐπειδὴ δὲ Κῦρος ἐκάλει, λαβὼν ὑμᾶς ἐπορευόμην,
ἵνα εἴ τι δέοιτο ὠφελοῖν αὐτὸν ἀνθ' ὧν εὖ ἔπαθον
ὑπ' ἐκείνου.

"But now, as between him and you, I choose you."

Ἐπεὶ δὲ ὑμεῖς οὐ βούλεσθε συμπορεύεσθαι, ἀνάγκη
20 δὴ μοι ἢ ὑμᾶς προδόντα τῇ Κύρου φιλίᾳ χρῆσθαι ἢ
πρὸς ἐκείνον ψευσάμενον μεθ' ὑμῶν εἶναι. εἰ μὲν δὴ
δίκαια ποιήσω οὐκ οἶδα, αἰρήσομαι δ' οὖν ὑμᾶς καὶ
σὺν ὑμῖν ὃ τι ἂν δέη πείσομαι καὶ οὐποτε ἔρεῖ οὐ-
δεὶς ὥς ἐγώ, Ἑλληνας ἀγαγὼν εἰς τοὺς βαρβάρους,
30 προδοὺς τοὺς Ἑλληνας τὴν τῶν βαρβάρων φιλίαν
εἰλόμην, ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ὑμεῖς ἐμοὶ οὐκ ἐθέλετε πειθίσθαι,

ἐγὼ σὺν ὑμῖν ἔσομαι καὶ ὃ τί ἂν δέη πείσασθαι. νομίζω γὰρ ὑμᾶς ἐμοὶ εἶναι καὶ πατρίδα καὶ φίλους καὶ συμμάχους, καὶ σὺν ὑμῖν μὲν ἂν οἶμαι εἶναι τίμιος ὅπου ἂν ᾧ, ὑμῶν δὲ ἐρημός ᾧ οὐκ ἂν ἰκαίως εἶναι
 5 οὗτ' ἂν φίλον ὠφελήσεται, οὗτ' ἂν ἐχθρὸν ἀλέξασθαι. ὥς ἐμοῦ οὖν ἰόντος ὅπῃ ἂν καὶ ὑμεῖς, οὕτω τὴν γνώμην ἐχετε)

The soldiers are pleased. Clearchus refuses to go to Cyrus.

Ταῦτα εἶπεν· οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται οἳ τε αὐτοῦ ἐκείνου 1 καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες ἐπήνεσαν· παρὰ δὲ
 10 Ξενίου καὶ Πασίωγος πλείους ἢ δισχίλιοι λαβόντες τὰ ὅπλα καὶ τὰ σκευήφορὰ ἐστρατοπέδευσαντο παρὰ Κλέαρχον. Κύρος δὲ τούτοις ἀπόρων τε καὶ λυπού-
 15 μενος μετεπέμπετο τὸν Κλέαρχον· ὁ δὲ ἰέναι μὲν οὐκ ἤθελε, λαθρα δὲ τῶν στρατιωτῶν πέμπων αὐτῷ ἄγγε-
 λον (ἔλεγε θαρρεῖν ὥς καταστησόμενων τούτων εἰς τὸ δέον) μεταπέμπεσθαι δ' ἐκέλευεν αὐτόν· (αὐτὸς δ' οὐκ ἔφη ἰέναι)

Second speech of Clearchus: "We must be on our guard, and take good counsel."

Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα συναγαγὼν τοὺς θ' ἑαυτοῦ στρα- 9 τιώτας καὶ τοὺς προσελθόντας αὐτῷ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων
 20 τὸν βουλόμενον, ἔλκε τοιάδε. "Ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, τὰ μὲν δὴ Κύρου δηλοῖ ὅτι (οὕτως ἔχει πρὸς ἡμᾶς ὥσπερ τὰ ἡμέτερα πρὸς ἐκείνον) οὔτε γὰρ ἡμεῖς ἐκείνου ἐπὶ στρατιῶται, ἐπεὶ γε οὐ συνεπομεθα αὐτῷ, οὔτε ἐκείνος ἐπὶ ἡμῖν μισθοδοτῆς· ὅτι μὲντοι ἀδι-
 25 κείσθαι νομίζει ὑφ' ἡμῶν οἶδα· ὥστε καὶ μεταπο-
 μεμένου αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἐθέλω ἐλθεῖν, τὸ μὲν μέγιστον
 αἰσχυρόμενος ὅτι σύνοδα ἑμαντῷ πάντα ἐψευσμένος

αὐτόν, ἔπειτα καὶ δεδιὼς μὴ λαβὼν με δίκην ἐπιθή-
 11 ῶν νομίζει ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἡδικῆσθαι) (ἐμοὶ οὖν δοκεῖ οὐχ 11
 ὥρα εἶναι ἡμῖν καθέδειν οὐδ' ἀμελεῖν ἡμῶν αὐτῶν,
 ἀλλὰ βούλευεσθαι ὃ τι χρὴ ποιεῖν (ἐκ τούτων) καὶ
 5 ἕως τε μένομεν αὐτοῦ σκεπτεῖν μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ὅπως
 ὥς ἀσφαλέστατα μένωμεν, εἰ τε ἤδη δοκεῖ ἀπιέναι,
 8 ὅπως ὥς ἀσφαλέστατα ἀπιμεν καὶ ὅπως τὰ ἐπιτή-
 12 δεια ἐξομεν ἀνευ γὰρ τούτων (οὔτε στρατηγού οὔτε
 ἰδιώτου ὄφελος οὐδέν.)

"Cyrus can be severe, and he has great resources."

10 (Ὁ δ' ἀνὴρ πολλοῦ μὲν ἄξιος φίλος ᾧ ἂν φίλος ᾦ, 12
 χαλεπώτατος δ' ἐχθρὸς ᾧ ἂν πολέμιος ᾦ, ἔχει δὲ
 δύναμιν καὶ πεζὴν καὶ ἱππικὴν καὶ ναυτικὴν ἣν
 πάντες ὁμοίως ὀρώμεν τε καὶ ἐπιστάμεθα· καὶ γὰρ
 οὐδὲ πόρρω δοκοῦμέν μοι αὐτοῦ καθῆσθαι· ὥστε
 15 ὥρα λέγειν ὃ τι τις γιγνώσκει ἀριστόν εἶναι· ταῦτα
 εἰπὼν ἐπαύσατο.

Other speakers come forward.

Ἐκ δὲ τούτου ἀνίσταντο οἱ μὲν ἐκ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, 13
 λέγοντες ἃ ἐγίγνωσκον, οἱ δὲ καὶ ὑπ' ἐκείνου ἐγκέ-
 λευστοι, ἐπιδεικνύντες οἷα εἴη ἡ ἀπορία ἀνευ τῆς Κύ-
 20 ρου γνώμης καὶ μένειν καὶ ἀπιέναι. εἷς δὲ δὴ εἶπε, 14
 προσποιούμενος σπένδειν ὥς τάχιστα πορεύεσθαι
 εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, στρατηγοὺς μὲν ἐλέσθαι ἄλλους ὥς
 τάχιστα, εἰ μὴ βούλεται Κλέαρχος ἀπάγειν· τὰ δ'
 ἐπιτήδει' ἀγοράζεσθαι — ἡ δ' ἀγορὰ ἦν ἐν τῷ βαρ-
 25 βαρικῷ στρατεύματι — καὶ συσκευάζεσθαι· ἐλθόντας
 δὲ Κύρον αἰτεῖν πλοῖα, ὥς ἀποπλέοιεν· ἐὰν δὲ μὴ
 διδῶ ταῦτα, ἡγεμόνα αἰτεῖν Κύρον ὅστις διὰ φιλίας

τῆς χώρας ἀπάξει. εἰ δὲ μηδὲ ἡγεμόνα διδῶ, συν-
τάττεσθαι τὴν ταχίστην, πέμψαι δὲ καὶ προκαταλη-
ψομένους τὰ ἄκρα, ὅπως μὴ φθάσωσι μήτε Κῦρος
μήτε οἱ Κίλικες καταλαβόντες, ὧν πολλοὺς καὶ πολλὰ
5 χρήματα ἔχομεν ἀνηρπακότες. οὗτος μὲν τοιαῦτα
εἶπε· μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον Κλέαρχος εἶπε τοσοῦτον.)

Clearchus refuses to take the lead.

(Ὡς μὲν στρατηγήσουσα ἐμὲ ταύτην τὴν στρατη- 15
γίαν μηδεὶς ὑμῶν λεγέτω)· πολλὰ γὰρ ἐνορῶ δι' ἃ
ἐμοὶ τοῦτο οὐ ποιητέον· ὥς δὲ τῷ ἀνδρὶ ὃν ἂν ἔλυσθε
10 πείσομαι ἢ δυνατόν μάλιστα, ἵνα εἰδῆτε ὅτι καὶ ἄρ-
χεσθαι ἐπίσταμαι ὥς τις καὶ ἄλλος μάλιστα ἀνθρώ-
πων.)

Counter-proposals.

Μετὰ τοῦτον ἄλλος ἀνέστη, ἐπιδεικνὺς μὲν τὴν 16
εὐήθειαν τοῦ τὰ πλοῖα αἰτεῖν κελεύοντος, ὥσπερ
15 πάλιν τὸν στόλον Κύρου ποιουμένου, ἐπιδεικνὺς δὲ
(ὥς εὐηθες εἶη ἡγεμόνα αἰτεῖν παρὰ τοῦτου ᾧ λυμαι-
νόμεθα τὴν πρᾶξιν. εἰ δὲ καὶ τῷ ἡγεμόνι πιστεύσο-
μεν) ὃν ἂν Κῦρος δῶ, τί κωλύει καὶ τὰ ἄκρα ἡμῖν
κελεύειν Κῦρον προκαταλαβεῖν; ἐγὼ γὰρ ὁκνοῖν 17
20 μὲν ἂν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα ἐμβαίνειν ἃ ἡμῖν δοίη, μὴ ἡμᾶς
ταῖς τριήρεσι καταδύσῃ, φοβοίμην δ' ἂν τῷ ἡγεμόνι
ᾧ δοίη ἔπεσθαι, μὴ ἡμᾶς ἀγάγῃ ὅθεν οὐκ ἔσται
ἔξελθεῖν· βουλοίμην δ' ἂν ἄκοντος ἀπιὼν Κῦρον
(λαθεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπελθών)· ὃ οὐ δυνατόν ἐστιν.

"Let us address ourselves directly to Cyrus."

25 Ἄλλ' ἐγὼ φημι ταῦτα μὲν φλυαρίας εἶναι· δοκεῖ 18
δέ μοι ἀνδρας ἐλθόντας πρὸς Κῦρον οἵτινες ἐπι-
τήδαιοι σὺν Κλεάρχῳ ἐρωτᾶν ἐκείνον τί βούλεται

ἡμῖν χρῆσθαι· καὶ ἐὰν μὲν ἡ πρᾶξις ἢ παραπλησία
οἷα περ καὶ πρόσθεν, ἐχρήτο τοῖς ξένοις, ἔπρεσθαι καὶ
ἡμᾶς καὶ μὴ κακίους εἶναι τῶν πρόσθεν· τούτῳ συν-
αναβάντων· ἐὰν δὲ μείζων ἡ πρᾶξις τῆς πρόσθεν φαί- 19
νηται καὶ ἐπιπονωτέρα καὶ ἐπικινδυνωτέρα, (ἀξιούν) ἢ
πεισάντα ἡμᾶς ἄγειν ἢ πεισθέντα πρὸς φιλίαν ἀφί-
εῖναι· οὕτω γὰρ καὶ ἐπόμενοι ἂν φίλοι αὐτῷ καὶ πρό-
θυμοι ἐποίμεθα καὶ ἀπιόντες ἀσφαλῶς ἂν ἀπίοιμεν·
ὅτι δ' ἂν πρὸς ταῦτα λέγῃ ἀπαγγεῖλαι δεῦρο· ἡμᾶς
10 δ' ἀκούσαντας πρὸς ταῦτα βουλευέσθαι.

The suggestion is adopted. Cyrus explains his plan and promises more pay.

(Ἔδοξε ταῦτα) καὶ ἄνδρας ἐλόμενοι σὺν Κλεάρχῳ 20
πέμπουσιν οἱ (ἡρώτων Κῦρον τὰ δόξαντα) τῇ στρατιᾷ.
ὁ δ' ἀπεκρίνατο (ὅτι ἀκούει) Ἀβροκόμαν ἐχθρὸν ἄν-
δρα ἐπὶ τῷ Εὐφράτῃ ποταμῷ εἶναι, ἀπέχοντα δώδεκα
15 σταθμούς) πρὸς τούτον οὖν ἔφη βούλεσθαι ἐλθεῖν·
καὶ μὲν ἢ ἐκεῖ, τὴν δίκην ἔφη χρῆζειν ἐπιθεῖναι αὐτῷ,
(ἣν δὲ φεύγῃ) ἡμεῖς ἐκεῖ πρὸς ταῦτα βουλευσόμεθα.
ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα οἱ αἰρετοὶ ἀγγέλλουσι τοῖς 21
στρατιώταις· (τοῖς δὲ ὑποψία μὲν ἦν) ὅτι ἄγει πρὸς
20 βασιλέα, ὅμως δὲ ἐδόκει ἔπρεσθαι. προσαιτοῦσι δὲ
μισθόν· ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ὑπισχνεῖται ἡμιόλιον πᾶσι
δώσειν οὐ προτερον ἔφερον, ἀντὶ δαρεικοῦ τρία ἡμι-
δαιρικὰ τοῦ μηνὸς τῷ στρατιώτῃ· ὅτι δὲ ἐπὶ βασιλέα
ἄγοι οὐδὲ ἐνταῦθα ἤκουσεν οὐδεὶς ἔν γε τῷ φανερώ.

Advance. Arrival of the ships at Issus with reinforcements.

25 **IV.** Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμούς δύο παρασάγ- 1
γας δέκα ἐπὶ τὸν Ψάρον ποταμόν, οὗ ἦν τὸ εὖρος τρία
πλέθρα. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμὸν ἓνα παρασάγ-

γας πέντε ἐπὶ τὸν Πύραμον ποταμόν, οὗ ἦν τὸ εὖρος
 στάδιον. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς δύο παρα-
 σάγγας πεντεκαίδεκα εἰς Ἴσσοὺς, τῆς Κιλικίας ἐσχά-
 την πόλιν (ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ οἰκουμένην) μεγάλην καὶ
 5 εὐδαίμονα. ἐνταῦθα ἔμειναν ἡμέρας τρεῖς· καὶ Κύρῳ 2
 παρῆσαν αἱ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου νῆες τριάκοντα καὶ
 πέντε καὶ (ἐπ' αὐταῖς) ναύαρχος Πυθαγόρας Λακε-
 δαιμόνιος· ἠγείτο δ' αὐταῖς Ταμῶς Αἰγύπτιος ἐξ
 Ἐφέσου, ἔχων ναὺς ἑτέρας Κύρου πέντε καὶ εἴκο-
 10 σιν, αἷς ἐπολιόρκει Μίλητον. παρῆν δὲ καὶ Χειρίσο- 3
 φος Λακεδαιμόνιος ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν, μετὰπεμπτος ὑπὸ
 Κύρου, ἑπτακοσίους ἔχων ὀπλίτας, (ὧν ἐστρατήγει
 παρὰ Κύρῳ) αἱ δὲ νῆες (ὥρμου) παρὰ τὴν Κύρου
 σκηνήν. ἐνταῦθα καὶ οἱ παρὰ Ἀβροκόμα μισθοφό-
 15 ροι Ἕλληνες ἀποστάντες ἦλθον παρὰ Κῦρον τετρα-
 κόσιοι ὀπλίται καὶ συνεστρατεύοντο ἐπὶ βασιλέα.

Advance. Safe passage of the "Syrian Gateway."

Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμόν ἓνα παρασάγγας 4
 πέντε ἐπὶ πύλας τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ τῆς Συρίας. (ἦσαν
 δὲ ταῦτα) δύο τείχη, καὶ τὸ μὲν ἐσώθεν τὸ πρὸ τῆς
 20 Κιλικίας Συνέννεσις εἶχε καὶ Κιλικίων φυλακή, τὸ δὲ
 ἔξω τὸ πρὸ τῆς Συρίας βασιλέως ἐλέγετο φυλακὴ
 φυλάττειν. διὰ μέσον δὲ ρεῖ τούτων ποταμὸς Κάρ-
 σος ὄνομα, εὖρος πλέθρου. (ἅπαν δὲ τὸ μέσον) τῶν
 τειχῶν ἦσαν στάδιοι τρεῖς· καὶ παρελθεῖν οὐκ ἦν
 25 βία· ἦν γὰρ ἡ πάροδος στενὴ καὶ τὰ τείχη εἰς τὴν
 θάλατταν καθήκοντα, ὑπερθεῖν δ' ἦσαν πέτραι ἡλί-
 βατοι· ἐπὶ δὲ τοῖς τείχεσιν ἀμφοτέροις ἐφειστήκεσαν
 (πύλαι) ταύτης ἕνεκα τῆς παρόδου Κῦρος τὰς ναὺς 5

μετεπέμψατο, ὅπως ὀπλίτας ἀποβιβάσειεν εἴσω καὶ ἔξω τῶν πυλῶν βιασομένους τοὺς πολεμίους εἰ φυλάττοιεν ἐπὶ ταῖς Συρίαις πύλαις, ὅπερ ᾤετο ποιήσειν ὁ Κῦρος τὸν Ἀβροκόμαν, (ἔχοντα) πολὺ στράτευμα.
 5 Ἀβροκόμας δὲ οὐ τοῦτ' ἐποίησεν, ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε Κῦρον ἐν Κιλικίᾳ ὄντα, ἀναστρέφας ἐκ Φοινίκης παρὰ βασιλέα ἀπήλαυνεν, ἔχων, (ὡς ἐλέγετο) τριάκοντα μυριάδας στρατιᾶς.

Advance. Xenias and Pasion abandon the expedition.

Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ Συρίας σταθμὸν ἓνα παρα- 6
 10 σάγγας πέντε εἰς Μυρίανδον, πόλιν οἰκουμένην ὑπὸ Φοινίκων ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ · ἐμπόριον δ' ἦν τὸ χωρίον καὶ ὤρμουν αὐτόθι ὀλκάδες πολλαί. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμειναν 7
 ἡμέρας ἑπτὰ · καὶ Ξενίας ὁ Ἀρκὰς καὶ Πασίων ὁ Μεγαρεὺς ἐμβάντες εἰς πλοῖον καὶ τὰ πλείστον ἄξια
 15 ἐνθέμενοι ἀπέπλευσαν, ὡς μὲν τοῖς πλείστοις ἐδόκουν, φιλοτιμηθέντες ὅτι τοὺς στρατιώτας αὐτῶν τοὺς παρὰ Κλέαρχον ἀπελθόντας ὡς ἀπιόντας εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα πάλιν καὶ οὐ πρὸς βασιλέα εἶα Κῦρος τὸν Κλέαρχον ἔχειν. ἐπεὶ δ' ἦσαν ἀφανεῖς, διηλθε λόγος ὅτι διώ-
 20 κοι αὐτοὺς Κῦρος τριήρεσι · καὶ οἱ μὲν ἠύχοντο ὡς δειλοὺς ὄντας αὐτοὺς ληφθῆναι, οἱ δ' ᾤκτειρον εἰ ἀλώσονται.)

Cyrus refuses to pursue the deserters. The Greeks are pleased.

Κῦρος δὲ συγκαλέσας τοὺς στρατηγούς εἶπεν · 8
 Ἀπολελοίπασιν ἡμᾶς Ξενίας καὶ Πασίων. (ἀλλ' εὖ
 25 γε μέντοι ἐπιστάσθω) ὅτι οὔτε (ἀποδεδράκασι), οἶδα γὰρ ὅπῃ οἴχονται· οὔτε ἀποπεφεύγασιν, ἔχω γὰρ τριήρεις ὥστε ἐλεῖν τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον. ἀλλὰ μὴ

τοὺς θεοὺς οὐκ) ἔγωγε αὐτοὺς διώξω, οὐδ' ἔρεϊ οὐδεὶς
 ὥς ἐγὼ (ἕως μὲν ἂν παρῇ τις χρώμαι, ἐπειδὰν δὲ
 ἀπιέναι βούληται, συλλαβὼν καὶ αὐτοὺς κακῶς ποιῶ
 καὶ τὰ χρήματα ἀποσυλῶ. ἀλλὰ ἰόντων, εἰδότες ὅτι
 5 κακίους εἰσὶ (περὶ) ἡμᾶς ἢ ἡμεῖς περὶ ἐκείνους. καίτοι
 ἔχω γε αὐτῶν καὶ τέκνα καὶ γυναῖκας ἐν Τράλλεσι
 φρουρούμενα· ἀλλ' οὐδὲ τούτων στερήσονται, ἀλλ'
 ἀπολήψονται τῆς πρόσθεν ἕνεκα περὶ ἐμέ ἀρετῆς.
 καὶ ὁ μὲν ταῦτα εἶπεν· οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες, (εἴ τις καὶ) 9
 10 ἀθυμότερος ἦν πρὸς τὴν ἀνάβασιν, ἀκούοντες τὴν
 Κῦρου ἀρετὴν ἥδιον καὶ προθυμότερον συνεπορεύ-
 οντο.

Advance to Thapsacus on the Euphrates.

Μετὰ ταῦτα Κῦρος ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς τέτταρας
 παρασάγγας εἴκοσιν ἐπὶ τὸν Χάλον ποταμόν, ὄντα
 15 τὸ εὖρος πλέθρου, πλήρη δ' ἰχθίων μεγάλων καὶ
 (πραέων) οὓς οἱ Σύροι θεοὺς ἐνόμιζον καὶ ἀδικεῖν
 οὐκ εἶων, οὐδὲ τὰς περιστερὰς. αἱ δὲ κῶμαι ἐν αἷς
 ἐσκήνουν (Παρυσάτιδος ἦσαν εἰς ζώνην δεδομένοι)
 ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς πέντε παρασάγγας τρι-
 20 ἀκοντα ἐπὶ τὰς πηγὰς τοῦ Δάρδατος ποταμοῦ, οὗ τὸ
 εὖρος πλέθρου. ἐνταῦθα ἦσαν τὰ Βελέσνος βασιλεία
 τοῦ Συρίας ἄρξαντος, καὶ παράδεισος πάνυ μέγας καὶ
 καλός, ἔχων πάντα ὅσα ὦραι φυνοῦσι. Κῦρος δ'
 αὐτὸν ἐξέκοψε καὶ τὰ βασιλεία κατέκαυσεν. ἐντεῦθεν 11
 25 ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς τρεῖς παρασάγγας πεντεκαίδεκα
 ἐπὶ τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμόν, ὄντα τὸ εὖρος τεττάρων
 σταδίων· καὶ πόλις αὐτόθι ὠκείτο μεγάλη καὶ εὐδαί-
 μων Θάψακος ὄνομα. ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας πέντε.

The real object of the expedition is disclosed. The soldiers are angry. Promises of Cyrus.

Καὶ Κῦρος μεταπεμφάμενος τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἡ ὁδὸς ἔσοιτο πρὸς βασιλέα μέγαν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα· καὶ κελεύει αὐτοὺς λέγειν ταῦτα τοῖς στρατιώταις καὶ ἀναπειθεῖν ἔπεισθαι. οἱ δὲ 12
 5 ποιήσαντες ἐκκλησίαν ἀπήγγελλον ταῦτα· οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται ἐχαλέπαινον τοῖς στρατηγοῖς, καὶ ἔφασαν (αὐτοὺς πάσαι ταῦτ' εἰδότας κρύπτειν), καὶ οὐκ ἔφασαν ἰέναι (εἰ μὴ τις αὐτοῖς χρήματα διδῶ) (ὥσπερ) τοῖς προτέροις μετὰ Κύρου ἀγαθᾶσι, καὶ 10 ταῦτα) οὐκ ἐπὶ μάχην ἰόντων, ἀλλὰ καλοῦντος τοῦ πατρὸς Κῦρον. ταῦτα οἱ στρατηγοὶ Κύρῳ ἀπήγγ- 13
 14 γελλον· ὁ δ' ὑπέσχετο ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστῳ δώσειν πέντε ἀργυρίου μνᾶς, ἐπὶ εἰς Βαβυλῶνα ἥκωσι, καὶ τὸν μισθὸν ἐντελῆ μέχρι ἂν καταστήσῃ τοὺς Ἕλληνας 15 εἰς Ἰωνίαν πάλιν. τὸ μὲν δὴ πολὺ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ οὕτως ἐπέισθη.

Clever device of Menon to win the favor of Cyrus.

Μένων δὲ πρὶν δῆλον εἶναι τί ποιήσουσιν οἱ ἄλλοι στρατιῶται, πότερον ἔφονται Κύρῳ ἢ οὐ, συνέλεξε τὸ αὐτοῦ στράτευμα χωρὶς τῶν ἄλλων καὶ ἔλεξε τάδε.
 20 Ἄνδρες, εἰάν μοι πεισθῆτε, οὔτε κινδυνεύσαντες οὔτε 14
 πονήσαντες τῶν ἄλλων πλεον προτιμήσεσθε στρατιωτῶν ὑπὸ Κύρου. τί οὖν κελεύω ποιῆσαι; νῦν δέϊται Κῦρος ἔπεισθαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐπὶ βασιλέα· ἐγὼ οὖν φημι ὑμᾶς χρῆναι διαβῆναι τὸν Εὐφράτην 25 ποταμὸν πρὶν δῆλον εἶναι ὅ τι οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ἀποκρινοῦνται Κύρῳ. ἦν μὲν γὰρ ψηφίσωνται ἔπει- 15
 σθαι, ὑμεῖς δόξετε αἴτιοι εἶναι ἄρξαντες τοῦ διαβαί-

νεὺν, καὶ ὡς προθυμοτάτοις οὖσιν ὑμῖν χάριν εἴσεται
 Κῦρος καὶ ἀποδώσει· ἐπίσταται δ' εἴ τις καὶ ἄλλος·
 ἣν δὲ ἀποψηφίσωνται οἱ ἄλλοι, ἅπιμὲν μὲν ἅπαντες
 τοῦμπαλιν, ὑμῖν δὲ (ὡς μόνοις πειθομένοις) πιστοτά-
 5 τοις) χρήσεται καὶ εἰς φρούρια καὶ εἰς λοχαγίας, καὶ
 (ἄλλου οὔτινος ἂν δέησθε οἶδα ὅτι ὡς φίλοι τεύξεσθε
 Κῦρον.

Ἀκούσαντες ταῦτα ἐπέιθοντο καὶ διέβησαν πρὶν 16
 τοὺς ἄλλους ἀποκρίνασθαι. Κῦρος δ' ἐπεὶ ἦσθεο
 10 (διαβεβηκότας, ἦσθη τε καὶ τῷ στρατεύματι πέμψας
 Γλοῦν· εἶπεν· Ἐγὼ μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἤδη ὑμᾶς ἐπαίνῳ·
 ὅπως δὲ καὶ ὑμεῖς ἐμὲ ἐπαινέσετε ἐμοὶ μελήσει, ἣ
 μηκέτι με Κῦρον νομίζετε. οἱ μὲν δὲ στρατιῶται ἐν 17
 ἐλπίσι μεγάλαις ὄντες ἠὔχοντο αὐτὸν εὐτυχῆσαι,
 15 Μένωνι δὲ καὶ δῶρα ἐλέγετο πέμψαι μεγαλοπρεπῶς.

Passage of the Euphrates, and advance to the Araxes.

Ταῦτα δὲ ποιήσας διέβαινε· συνέειπετο δὲ καὶ τὸ
 ἄλλο στράτευμα αὐτῷ ἅπαν· καὶ τῶν διαβαινόντων
 τὸν ποταμὸν οὐδεὶς ἐβρέχθη ἀνωτέρῳ τῶν μαστῶν
 ὑπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ. οἱ δὲ Θαψακηνοὶ ἔλεγον ὅτι οὐ- 18
 20 πρόποθ' οὗτος ὁ ποταμὸς διαβατὸς γένοιτο πεζῇ εἰ μὴ
 τότε, ἀλλὰ πλοίοις, ἃ τότε Ἀβροκόμας προῖων κατέ-
 καυσεν, ἵνα μὴ Κῦρος διαβῇ. (ἐδόκει δὲ θεῖον εἶναι
 καὶ σαφῶς ὑποχωρῆσαι τὸν ποταμὸν Κῦρῳ ὡς βασι-
 λεύσονται.) ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Συρίας σταθ- 19
 25 μούς ἐννέα παρασάγγας πεντήκοντα· καὶ ἀφικνοῦν-
 ται πρὸς τὸν Ἀράξην ποταμόν. ἐνταῦθα ἦσαν κῶμαι
 πολλαὶ μεσταὶ σίτου καὶ οἴνου. ἐνταῦθα ἔμειναν
 ἡμέρας τρεῖς καὶ ἐπεσιτίσαντο.

Advance through the desert of Arabia. The cavalry go hunting.

V. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Ἀραβίας, τὸν Εὐ- 1
φράτην ποταμὸν ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχων, σταθμοὺς ἐρήμους
πέντε παρασάγγας τριάκοντα καὶ πέντε. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ
τῷ τόπῳ ἦν μὲν ἡ γῆ πεδίων ἅπαν ὁμαλὲς ὥσπερ θά-
5 λαττα, ἄψινθίου δὲ πλήρες· εἰ δέ τι καὶ ἄλλο ἐνῆν
ὑλης ἢ καλάμον, ἅπαντα ἦσαν εὐώδη ὥσπερ ἀρώματα·
(δένδρον δ' οὐδὲν ἐνῆν), θηρία δὲ παντοῖα, πλείστοι 2
ὄνοι ἄγριοι, πολλαὶ δὲ στρουθοὶ αἱ μεγάλαι· ἐνῆσαν
δὲ καὶ ὠτίδες καὶ δορκάδες· ταῦτα δὲ τὰ θηρία οἱ
10 ἵππεῖς ἐνίοτε ἐδίωκον. καὶ οἱ μὲν ὄνοι, ἐπεὶ τις διώ-
κοι, προδραμόντες ἔστασαν· πολὺ γὰρ τῶν ἵππων
ἔτρεχον θᾶττον· καὶ πάλιν, ἐπεὶ πλησίαζοιεν οἱ ἵπποι,
ταῦτ' ἐποίουν, καὶ οὐκ ἦν λαβεῖν εἰ μὴ διαστάντες
οἱ ἵππεῖς θηρῶεν διαδεχόμενοι· τὰ δὲ κρέα τῶν
15 ἀλισκομένων ἦν παραπλήσια τοῖς ἐλαφείοις, ἀπαλώ-
τερα δέ· στρουθὸν δὲ οὐδεὶς ἔλαβεν· οἱ δὲ διώξαν- 3
τες τῶν ἱππέων ταχὺ ἐπαύοντο· πολὺ γὰρ ἀπέσπα
φεύγουσα, τοῖς μὲν ποσὶ δρόμῳ, ταῖς δὲ πτέρυξιν
αἵρουσα ὥσπερ ἰστίῳ χρωμένη· (τὰς δὲ ὠτίδας ἂν
20 τις ταχὺ ἀνίστη ἔστι λαμβάνειν· πέτονται γὰρ βραχὺ
ὥσπερ πέρδικες καὶ ταχὺ ἀπαγορεύουσι· τὰ δὲ κρέα
αὐτῶν ἡδιστα ἦν.

March to Corsote and Pylae. Cattle perish in the desert.

The supply of grain fails.

Πορευόμενοι δὲ διὰ ταύτης τῆς χώρας ἀφικνοῦνται 4
ἐπὶ τὸν Μάσκαν ποταμόν, τὸ εὖρος πλεθριαῖον.
25 ἐνταῦθα ἦν πόλις (ῥήμη) μεγάλη, ὄνομα δ' αὐτῇ
Κορσωτή· περιερρέιτο δ' αὕτη ὑπὸ τοῦ Μάσκα
κύκλῳ· ἐνταῦθ' ἔμειναν ἡμέρας τρεῖς καὶ ἐπεσιτί-

5 σαντο. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμούς ἐρήμους τρεῖς-
 καὶ δεκά παρασάγγας ἐνεθήκοντα τὸν Εὐφράτην
 ποταμὸν ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχων, καὶ ἀφικνεῖται ἐπὶ Πύλας.
 ἐν τούτοις τοῖς σταθμοῖς πολλὰ τῶν ὑποζυγίων ἀπώ-
 5 λετο ὑπὸ λιμοῦ· οὐ γὰρ ἦν χόρτος οὐδὲ ἄλλο οὐδὲν
 δένδρον, ἀλλὰ ψιλή ἦν ἅπασα ἡ χώρα· οἱ δὲ ἐνοι-
 κούντες ὄνους ἀλέτα παρατὸν ποταμὸν ὀρύττοντες
 καὶ ποιοῦντες εἰς Βαβυλῶνα ἡγοῦν καὶ ἐπώλουν καὶ
 ἀνταγοράζοντες σῖτον ἔζων. τὸ δὲ στρατεύμα ὁ σῖτος 6
 10 ἐπέλιπε, καὶ πρίασθαι οὐκ ἦν εἰ μὴ ἐν τῇ Λυδία
 ἀγορᾷ ἐν τῷ Κύρου βαρβαρικῷ, τὴν καπίθην ἀλεύρων
 ἢ ἀλφίτων τεττάρων σίγλων. ὁ δὲ σίγλος (δύναται)
 ἐπτὰ ὀβολοὺς καὶ ἡμιωβόλιον Ἀττικῶς· ἡ δὲ καπίθη
 δύο χοίνικας Ἀττικὰς ἔχῳρει. (κρέα οὖν ἐσθίοντες οἱ
 15 στρατιῶται διεγίγνοντο. ἦν δὲ τούτων τῶν σταθμῶν 7
 οὗς) πᾶν μακροὺς ἤλανθεν, ὅποτε ἡ πρὸς ὕδωρ βού-
 λοιτο διατελέσαι ἡ πρὸς χιλόν.

Splendid discipline of the Persian nobles.

Καὶ δὴ ποτε στενοχωρίας καὶ πηλοῦ φανέντος
 (ταῖς ἀμάξαις δυσπορεύτου) ἐπέστη ὁ Κῦρος σὺν τοῖς
 20 περὶ αὐτὸν ἀρίστοις καὶ εὐδαιμονεστάτοις καὶ ἔταξε
 Γλοῦν καὶ Πίγρητα λαβόντας τοῦ βαρβαρικοῦ στρα-
 τοῦ συνεκβιβάζειν τὰς ἀμάξας. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐδόκουν 8
 αὐτῷ σχολαίως ποιεῖν, ὥσπερ ὀργῇ ἐκέλευσε τοὺς
 περὶ αὐτὸν Πέρσας τοὺς κρατίστους συνεπισπεῦσαι
 25 τὰς ἀμάξας. ἔνθα δὴ μέρος τι τῆς εὐταξίας ἦν θεά-
 σασθαι. ῥύπαντες γὰρ τοὺς πορφυροὺς κάνδυσ ὅπου
 ἔτυχεν ἕκαστος ἐστηκώς, ἵεντο ὥσπερ ἂν δράμοι τις
 περὶ νίκης καὶ μάλα κατὰ πρανοῦς γηλόφου, ἔχοντες

τούς τε πολυτελείς χιτῶνας καὶ τὰς ποικίλας ἀναξυ-
ρίδας, ἔνιοι δὲ καὶ στρεπτοὺς περὶ τοῖς τραχήλοις
καὶ ψέλια περὶ ταῖς χερσίν· εὐθὺς δὲ σὺν τούτοις
εἰσπηδήσαντες εἰς τὸν πηλὸν θάττον ἢ ὥς τις ἂν ᾤετο
5 μετεώρους ἐξεκόμισαν τὰς ἀμάξας.

Rapidity of the march explained. Traffic with Charmande.

(Τὸ δὲ σύμπαι) (δῆλος ἦν Κῦρος ὡς σπεύδων) πᾶσαν 9
τὴν ὁδὸν καὶ οὐ διατριβὼν (ὅπου μὴ) ἐπισιτισμοῦ ἕνεκα
ἢ τινος ἄλλου ἀναγκαιῶν ἐκαθέζετο, νομίζων, ὅσω
μὲν θάττον ἔλθοι, τοσούτῳ ἀπαρασκευοτέρῳ βασιλεῖ
10 μαχεῖσθαι, (ὅσω δὲ σχολαιτέρων, τοσούτῳ πλέον
συναγείρεσθαι βασιλεῖ στρατεύμα.) καὶ συνιδεῖν δ'
ἦν τῷ προσέχοντι τὸν νοῦν ἢ βασιλέως ἀρχὴ πλήθει
μὲν χώρας καὶ ἀνθρώπων ἰσχυρὰ οὖσα, τοῖς δὲ
μήκεσι τῶν ὁδῶν καὶ τῷ διεσπᾶσθαι τὰς δυνάμεις
15 ἀσθενῆς εἴ τις (διὰ ταχέως) τὸν πόλεμον ἐποιεῖτο.
(πέραν δὲ τοῦ Εὐφράτου ποταμοῦ) κατὰ τοὺς ἐρήμους 10
σταθμοὺς ἦν πόλις εὐδαίμων καὶ μεγάλη, ὄνομα δὲ
Χαρμάνδη· ἐκ ταύτης οἱ στρατιῶται ἡγόραζον τὰ
ἐπιτήδεια, σχεδιαῖς διαβαίνοντες ὧδε. διφθέρας αἱ
20 εἶχον (στεγᾶσματα) ἐπίμπλασαν χόρτου κούφου, εἴτα
(συνῆγον καὶ συνέσπων, ὡς μὴ ἄπτεσθαι τῆς κάρφης
τὸ ὕδωρ· ἐπὶ τούτων διέβαινον καὶ ἐλάβανον τὰ
ἐπιτήδεια, οἷόν τε ἐκ τῆς βαλανου πεποιημένον τῆς
ἀπὸ τοῦ φοίνικος καὶ σίτου μελίνης· τοῦτο γὰρ ἦν
25 ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ πλείστον.

A quarrel at the ford. Clearchus attacked.

Ἀμφιλεξάντων δέ τι ἐνταῦθα τῶν τε τοῦ Μένωνος 11
στρατιωτῶν καὶ τῶν Κλεάρχου, ὁ Κλέαρχος κρίνας

ἀδικεῖν τὸν τοῦ Μένωνος πληγὰς ἐνέβαλεν· ὁ δὲ
 ἔλθων πρὸς τὸ ἑαυτοῦ στράτευμα ἔλεγεν· ἀκούσαν-
 τες δὲ οἱ στρατιῶται ἐχαλέπαινον καὶ ὠργίζοντο
 ἰσχυρῶς τῷ Κλεάρχῳ. τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ Κλεάρχος 12
 5 ἔλθων ἐπὶ τὴν διάβασιν τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ ἐκεῖ κατα-
 σκεψάμενος τὴν ἀγορὰν ἀφιππεύει ἐπὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ
 σκηνὴν διὰ τοῦ Μένωνος στρατεύματος σὺν ὀλίγοις
 τοῖς περὶ αὐτόν· Κύρος δὲ οὐπῶ ἦκεν, ἀλλ' ἔτι προσ-
 ῆλauen· τῶν δὲ Μένωνος στρατιωτῶν ξύλα σχίζων
 10 τις ὡς εἶδε Κλεάρχον διελαύνοντα, (ῖησι τῇ ἀξίνῃ)
 καὶ οὗτος μὲν αὐτοῦ ἡμαρτεν· ἄλλος δὲ λίθῳ καὶ
 ἄλλος, εἶτα πολλοί, κραυγῆς γενομένης.

Clearchus advances with his horse against Menon's troops.

Proxenus interposes.

Ὁ δὲ καταφεύγει εἰς τὸ ἑαυτοῦ στράτευμα, καὶ 13
 εὐθὺς παραγγέλλει εἰς τὰ ὄπλα· καὶ τοὺς μὲν ὀπλίτας
 15 αὐτοῦ ἐκέλευσε μείναι τὰς ἀσπίδας πρὸς τὰ γόνατα
 θέντας, αὐτὸς δὲ λαβὼν τοὺς Θρᾶκας καὶ τοὺς ἵππεις
 οἱ ἦσαν αὐτῷ ἐν τῷ στρατεύματι πλείους ἢ τετταρά-
 κοντα — τούτων δὲ οἱ πλείστοι Θρᾶκες — ἤλauen ἐπὶ
 τοὺς Μένωνος, ὥστ' ἐκείνους ἐκπεπλήχθαι καὶ αὐτὸν
 20 Μένωνα, καὶ τρέχειν ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα· (οἱ δὲ καὶ ἔστασαν
 ἀποροῦντες τῷ πράγματι. ὁ δὲ Πρόξενος — ἔτυχε 14
 γὰρ ὑστερος προσίων καὶ τάξις αὐτῷ ἐπομένη τῶν
 ὀπλιτῶν — εὐθὺς οὖν εἰς τὸ μέσον ἀμφοτέρων ἄγων
 ἔθετο τὰ ὄπλα καὶ ἐδεῖτο τοῦ Κλεάρχου μὴ ποιεῖν
 25 ταῦτα. ὁ δ' ἐχαλέπαινεν ὅτι αὐτοῦ ὀλίγου δεήσαν-
 τος καταλευσθῆναι) πράως λέγοι τὸ αὐτοῦ πάθος·
 ἐκέλευσέ τε αὐτὸν ἐκ τοῦ μέσου ἐξίστασθαι.

Cyrus comes up and quickly stops the quarrel.

(὘ν τούτῳ) δὲ ἐπῆει καὶ Κῦρος καὶ ἐπύθετο τὸ 15
 πρᾶγμα· εὐθὺς δ' ἔλαβε τὰ παλτὰ εἰς τὰς χεῖρας καὶ
 σὺν τοῖς παροῦσι τῶν πιστῶν ἤκεν ἐλαύνων εἰς τὸ
 μέσον, καὶ λέγει τάδε. Κλέαρχε καὶ Πρόξενε καὶ οἱ 16
 ἄλλοι οἱ παρόντες Ἕλληνες, οὐκ ἴστε ὅ τι ποιεῖτε. εἰ
 γάρ τινα ἀλλήλοισι μαχὴν συνάψετε, νομίζετε ἐν τῇδε
 τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐμέ τε κατακεκόψεσθαι καὶ ὑμᾶς οὐ πολὺ
 ἐμοῦ ὕστερον· κακῶς γὰρ τῶν ἡμετέρων ἐχόντων
 πάντες οὗτοι οὓς ὁράτε βάρβαροι πολεμιώτεροι ἡμῖν
 10 ἔσονται τῶν παρὰ βασιλεῖ ὄντων. ἀκούσας ταῦτα 17
 ὁ Κλέαρχος ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἐγένετο· καὶ πανσάμενοι ἀμφο-
 τεροὶ [κατὰ χώραν ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα.]

Treacherous proposal of Orontas.

VI. Ἐντεῦθεν (προϊόντων) ἐφαίνετο ἰχνη ἵππων καὶ 1
 κόπρος· εἰκάζετο δ' εἶναι ὁ στίβος (ὡς δις χιλίων
 15 ἵππων.) οὗτοί προΐοντες ἔκαον καὶ χιλοῦ καὶ (εἴ τι
 ἄλλο χρησίμῳ ἦν. Ὀρόντας δὲ Πέρσης ἀνὴρ, γένει
 τε προσήκων βασιλεῖ καὶ (τὰ πολέμια λεγόμενος) ἐν
 τοῖς ἀρίστοις Περσῶν, ἐπιβουλεύει Κύρῳ, (καὶ πρόσθεν)
 πολεμήσας, καταλλαγεὶς δέ. οὗτος Κύρῳ εἶπεν, εἰ
 20 αὐτῷ δοιῇ ἱππέας χιλίους, ὅτι τοὺς προκατακαοντάς
 ἱππέας ἢ κατακανοὶ ἂν ἐνεδρεύσας ἢ ζῶντας πολ-
 λούς αὐτῶν ἂν ἔλοι καὶ κωλύσειε (τοῦ κάειν ἐπιόντας)
 καὶ ποιήσειεν ὥστε μήποτε δύνασθαι αὐτοὺς ἰδόντας
 τὸ Κύρου στράτευμα βασιλεῖ διαγγεῖλαι. τῷ δὲ
 25 Κύρῳ ἀκούσαντι ταῦτα ἐδόκει ὠφέλιμα εἶναι, καὶ
 ἐκέλευσεν αὐτὸν λαμβάνειν μέρος παρ' ἐκάστου τῶν
 ἡγεμόνων.

The traitor betrayed, and brought to trial

‘Ο·δ’ Ὀρόντας νομίσας εἶναι αὐτῷ τοὺς ?
 ἱππέας γράφει ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ βασιλέα ὅτι ἤξοι
 ἔχων ἱππέας ὡς ἂν δύνηται πλείστους · ἀλλὰ φράσαι
 τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ ἱππεῦσιν ἐκέλευεν ὡς φίλιον αὐτὸν ὑπο-
 5 δέχεσθαι. ἐνὴν δὲ ἐν τῇ ἐπιστολῇ καὶ τῆς πρόσθεν
 φιλίας ὑπομνήματα καὶ πίστεως. ταύτην τὴν ἐπι-
 στολὴν δίδωσι πιστῷ ἀνδρί, ὡς ᾤετο (ὁ δὲ) λαβὼν
 Κύρῳ δίδωσιν. ἀναγνοὺς δὲ αὐτὴν ὁ Κῦρος συλλαμ- 4
 βάνει Ὀρόνταν, καὶ συγκαλεῖ εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκηνὴν
 10 Πέρσας τοὺς ἀρίστους τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν (ἐπτά) καὶ τοὺς
 τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατηγούς ἐκέλευσεν ὀπλίτας ἀγα-
 γεῖν, τούτους δὲ (θέσθαι τὰ ὅπλα) περὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ
 σκηνήν. οἱ δὲ ταῦτα ἐποίησαν, ἀγαγόντες ὡς τρισ-
 χιλίους ὀπλίτας. Κλέαρχον δὲ καὶ εἴσω παρεκάλεσε 5
 15 σύμβουλον, ὃς γε (καὶ αὐτῷ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις) ἐδόκει
 προτιμηθῆναι μάλιστα τῶν Ἑλλήνων. ἐπεὶ δ’ ἐξῆλ-
 θεν, ἐξηγγεῖλε τοῖς φίλοις τὴν κρίσιν τοῦ Ὀρόντα
 ὡς ἐγένετο. οὐ γὰρ ἀπόρρητον ἦν. ἔφη δὲ Κῦρον
 ἄρχειν (τοῦ λόγου) ᾧδε.

Speech of Cyrus: “ Twice before has this man been false to me,
 and twice have I forgiven him.”

20 Παρεκάλεσα ὑμᾶς, ἄνδρες φίλοι, ὅπως (σὺν ὑμῖν 6
 βουλευόμενος) ὃ τι δίκαιόν ἐστι καὶ πρὸς θεῶν καὶ
 πρὸς ἀνθρώπων τοῦτο πράξω περὶ Ὀρόντα τουτουί.
 τοῦτον γὰρ πρῶτον μὲν ὁ ἐμὸς πατὴρ ἔδωκεν ὑπή-
 κοον εἶναι ἐμοί· ἐπεὶ δὲ ταχθεῖς, (ὡς ἔφη αὐτός,) ὑπὸ
 25 τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφου οὗτος ἐπὸλέμησεν ἐμοί ἔχων τὴν
 ἐν Σάρδεσιν ἀκρόπολιν, καὶ ἐγὼ αὐτὸν προσπολεμῶν
 ἐποίησα ὥστε δόξαι τούτῳ τοῦ πρὸς ἐμέ πολέμου

παύσασθαι, καὶ δεξιὰν ἔλαβον καὶ ἔδωκα, μετὰ ταῦτα, 7
 (ἔφη, ὦ Ὀρόντα, ἔστιν ὃ τι σε ἠδίκησα); ἀπεκρίνατο
 ὅτι οὐ. πάλιν δὲ ὁ Κῦρος (ἡρώτα) Οὐκοῦν ὕστερον,
 ὡς αὐτὸς σὺ ὁμολογεῖς, οὐδὲν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἀδικούμενος
 5 ἀποστὰς εἰς Μυσοὺς κακῶς ἐποίεις τὴν ἐμὴν χώραν
 (ὃ τι ἐδύνῃ; (ἔφη) ὁ Ὀρόντας. Οὐκοῦν, ἔφη ὁ Κῦρος,
 ὁποῦ αὐτὸς ἐγνωσμένην σαυτοῦ δύναμιν, ἐλθὼν ἐπὶ τὸν
 τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος βωμὸν μεταμέλειν τέ σοι ἔφησθα, καὶ
 πείσας ἐμὲ πιστὰ πάλιν ἔδωκάς μοι καὶ ἔλαβες παρ'
 10 ἐμοῦ; καὶ ταῦθ' ὁμολόγει ὁ Ὀρόντας.

"He confesses that he has no excuse for this third attempt. He cannot be trusted. What shall be done with him?"

Τί οὖν, ἔφη ὁ Κῦρος, ἀδικηθεὶς ὑπ' ἐμοῦ νῦν τὸ 8
 τρίτον ἐπιβουλεύων μοι φανερὸς γέγονας; εἰπόντος
 δὲ τοῦ Ὀρόντα ὅτι οὐδὲν ἀδικηθεὶς, ἡρώτησεν ὁ Κῦ-
 ρος αὐτόν, Ὁμολογεῖς οὖν περὶ ἐμὲ ἄδικος γεγενή-
 15 σθαι; (Ἡ γὰρ ἀνάγκη, ἔφη ὁ Ὀρόντας. ἐκ τούτου
 πάλιν ἡρώτησεν ὁ Κῦρος, Ἔτι οὖν ἂν γένοιο τῷ ἐμῷ
 ἀδελφῷ πολέμιος, ἐμοὶ δὲ φίλος καὶ πιστός; ὁ δὲ
 ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι οὐδ' εἰ γενοίμην, ὦ Κῦρε, σοί γ' ἄν
 ποτε ἔτι δόξαιμι. (πρὸς ταῦτα) Κῦρος εἶπε τοῖς παρ-
 20 οῦσιν, Ὁ μὲν ἀνὴρ τοιαῦτα μὲν πεποίηκε, τοιαῦτα
 δὲ λέγει. ὑμῶν δὲ σὺ πρῶτος, ὦ Κλέαρχε, ἀπόφηναι
 γνώμην ὃ τι σοι δοκεῖ.

Clearchus advises that he be put to death. The others concur, and Orontas is led away.

Κλέαρχος δὲ εἶπε τάδε. Συμβουλεύω ἐγὼ τὸν
 ἄνδρα τούτον ἐκποδὼν ποιεῖσθαι ὡς τάχιστα, ὡς
 25 μηκέτι δέη τοῦτον φυλάττεσθαι, ἀλλὰ σχολῇ ἢ ἡμῖν
 (τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον εἶναι) τοὺς ἐθέλοντας φίλους εὖ ποιεῖν.

ταύτῃ δὲ τῇ γνώμῃ ἔφη καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους προσθέσθαι. 11
 μετὰ ταῦτα, ἔφη, κελευόντος Κύρου ἔλαβον τῆς ζώνης
 τὸν Ὀρόνταν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἅπαντες ἀναστάντες καὶ οἱ
 συγγενεῖς· εἶτα δ' ἐξήγον αὐτὸν οἷς προσετάχθη.
 5 ἐπεὶ δὲ εἶδον αὐτὸν οἵπερ πρόσθεν προσεκύνουν, καὶ
 τότε προσεκύνησαν, καίπερ εἰδότες ὅτι ἐπὶ θάνατον
 ἄγοιτο. ἐπεὶ δὲ εἰς τὴν Ἀρταπάτρου σκηνὴν εἰσῆχθη 11
 τοῦ πιστοτάτου τῶν Κύρου σκηπτούχων, μετὰ ταῦτα
 οὔτε ζῶντα Ὀρόνταν οὔτε τεθνηκότα οὐδεὶς εἶδε πώ-
 10 ποτε οὐδὲ ὅπως ἀπέθανεν οὐδεὶς (εἰδὼς) ἔλεγεν· εἵκαζον
 δὲ (ἄλλοι ἄλλως)· τάφῳ δὲ οὐδεὶς πώποτε αὐτοῦ
 ἐφάνη.

Advance. Midnight review. Council of war.

VII. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Βαβυλωνίας σταθ- 1
 μους τρεῖς παρασάγγας δώδεκα. ἐν δὲ τῷ τρίτῳ
 15 σταθμῷ Κῦρος ἐξέτασιν ποιεῖται τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ
 τῶν βαρβάρων ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ περὶ μέσας νύκτας·
 ἐδόκει γὰρ εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἑὼ ἥξειν βασιλέα σὺν
 τῷ στρατεύματι μαχοῦμενον· καὶ ἐκέλευε Κλέαρχον
 μὲν τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρως ἡγεῖσθαι, Μένωνα δὲ τοῦ εὐω-
 20 νύμον, αὐτὸς δὲ τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ διέταξε. μετὰ δὲ τὴν 2
 ἐξέτασιν ἅμα τῇ ἐπιούσῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἦκοντες αὐτόμολοι
 παρὰ μεγάλου βασιλέως ἀπήγγελλον Κύρῳ περὶ τῆς
 βασιλέως στρατιᾶς. Κῦρος δὲ συγκαλέσας τοὺς
 στρατηγούς καὶ λοχαγούς τῶν Ἑλλήνων συνεβου-
 25 λεύετό τε (πῶς ἂν τὴν μάχην ποιούτῳ) καὶ αὐτὸς (παρή-
 νει θαρρύνων τοιάδε.)

Speech of Cyrus encouraging the Greek generals and captains.

ὦ ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, οὐκ ἄνθρώπων ἀπορῶν βαρ- 3
 βάρων, συμμάχους ὑμᾶς ἄγω, ἀλλὰ νομίζων (ἀμείνους

καὶ κρείττους) πολλῶν βαρβάρων ὑμᾶς εἶναι, διὰ
 τοῦτο προσέλαβον. ὅπως οὖν ἐσέσθε ἄνδρες ἄξιοι
 τῆς ἐλευθερίας (ἧς) κέκτησθε καὶ (ἧς) ὑμᾶς ἐγὼ εὐδαι-
 μονίζω· εὖ γὰρ ἴστε ὅτι τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἐλοίμην ἂν
 5 (ἀντὶ ὧν ἔχω πάντων) καὶ ἄλλων πολλῶν πλάσιον. ὅπως 4
 δὲ καὶ εἰδῆτε εἰς οἶον ἔρχεσθε ἀγῶνα, ὑμᾶς εἰδῶς
 διδάξω. τὸ μὲν γὰρ πλήθος πολὺ καὶ κραυγὴ πολλή
 ἐπίασιν· ἂν δὲ ταῦτα ἀνάσχησθε, (τὰ ἄλλα καὶ
 αἰσχύνεσθαι μοι δοκῶ οἴους ἡμῖν γνώσεσθε τοὺς ἐν
 10 τῇ χώρᾳ ὄντας ἀνθρώπους.) (ὑμῶν δὲ ἀνδρῶν ὄντων
 καὶ εὖ τῶν ἐμῶν γενομένων) ἐγὼ ὑμῶν τὸν μὲν οἴκαδε
 βουλόμενον) ἀπιέναι τοῖς οἴκοι ζηλωτὸν ποιήσω ἀπελ-
 θεῖν, πολλοὺς δὲ οἶμαι ποιήσειν τὰ παρ' ἐμοὶ ἐλέσθαι
 ἀντὶ τῶν οἴκοι.

Objection of Gaulites. Answer of Cyrus.

15 Ἐνταῦθα Γαυλίτης παρὼν φυγὰς Σάμιος, πιστός 5
 δὲ Κύρῳ) εἶπε· Καὶ μὲν, ὦ Κῦρε, λέγουσί τινες· ὅτι
 πολλὰ ὑπισχνεῖ νῦν (διὰ τὸ ἐν τριούτῳ εἶναι τοῦ κιν-
 δύνου προσιόντος,) ἂν δὲ εὖ γένηται τι, οὐ μεμνησε-
 σθαί σέ φασιν· ἐννοεῖ δὲ οὐδ' εἰ μεμνηθὼς τε καὶ βούλοιο
 20 δύνασθαι ἂν) ἀποδοῦναι ὅσα ὑπισχνεῖ. ἀκούσας 6
 ταῦτα ἔλεξεν ὁ Κῦρος· Ἄλλ' (ἔστι μὲν ἡμῖν, ὦ ἄνδρες,
 ἡ ἀρχὴ ἢ πατρώα (πρὸς) μὲν μεσημβρίᾳ) (μέχρι οὖ)
 διὰ καῦμα οὐ δύνανται οἰκεῖν ἄνθρωποι, πρὸς δὲ
 ἀρκτον (μέχρι οὖ) διὰ χεῖμῶνα· τὰ δ' ἐν μέσῳ τούτων
 25 πάντα) σατραπεύουσιν οἱ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ φίλοι·
 ἣν δ' ἡμεῖς νικησώμεν, ἡμᾶς δεῖ τοὺς ἡμετέρους 7
 φίλους τούτων ἐγκρατεῖς ποιῆσαι. ὥστε οὐ τοῦτο
 δέδοικα μὴ οὐκ ἔχω ὅ τι δῶ) ἐκάστῳ τῶν φίλων ἂν εὖ

γένηται, ἀλλὰ μὴ οὐκ ἔχω ἱκανοὺς οἷς δῶ. ὑμῶν δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ στέφανον ἐκάστῳ χρυσοῦν δώσω.

More promises. Cyrus confident that the king will fight.

Οἱ δὲ ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες αὐτοί τε ἦσαν πολὺ προ- 8
θυμότεροι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐξήγγελλον. εἰσῆσαν δὲ
5 παρ' αὐτὸν οἱ τε στρατηγοὶ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων
τινὲς ἀξιοῦντες εἰδέναι τί σφίσιν ἔσται ἐὰν κρατή-
σωσιν. ὁ δὲ ἐμπιπλὰς ἀπάντων τὴν γνώμην ἀπέ-
πεμπε. παρεκελεύοντο δὲ αὐτῷ πάντες ὅσοι περ διε- 9
λέγοντο μὴ μάχεσθαι, ἀλλ' ὀπισθεν ἑαυτῶν τάττε-
10 σθαι. ἐν δὲ τῷ καιρῷ τούτῳ Κλέαρχος ᾧ δέ πως ἤρετο
τὸν Κῦρον· Οἷε (γάρ) σοι μαχεῖσθαι, ὦ Κῦρε, τὸν
ἀδελφόν; (Νὴ Δί), ἔφη ὁ Κῦρος, εἴπερ γε Δαρείου
καὶ Παρυσάτιδός ἐστι παῖς, (ἐμὸς δὲ ἀδελφός) οὐκ
ἀμαχεῖ ταῦτ' ἐγὼ λήψομαι.

Numbers of the opposing forces.

15 Ἐνταῦθα δὴ ἐν τῇ ἐξοπλισίᾳ ἀριθμὸς ἐγένετο τῶν 10
μὲν Ἑλλήνων (ἀσπίς μυρία καὶ τετρακοσία, πελτασταὶ
δὲ δισχίλιοι καὶ πεντακόσιοι, τῶν δὲ μετὰ Κύρου
βαρβάρων δέκα μυριάδες καὶ ἄρματα δρεπανηφόρα
ἀμφὶ τὰ εἴκοσι· τῶν δὲ πολεμίων ἐλέγοντο εἶναι 11
20 ἑκατὸν καὶ εἴκοσι μυριάδες καὶ ἄρματα δρεπανηφόρα
διακόσια. ἄλλοι δὲ ἦσαν ἑξακισχίλιοι ἱππεῖς, ὧν
'Αρταγέρσης ἦρχεν· οὗτοι δ' αὖ πρὸ αὐτοῦ βασι-
λέως τεταγμένοι ἦσαν· τοῦ δὲ βασιλέως στρατεύ- 12
ματος ἦσαν ἄρχοντες καὶ στρατηγοὶ καὶ ἡγεμόνες
25 τέτταρες, τριάκοντα μυριάδων ἕκαστος, Ἀβροκόμας,
Τισσαφέρνης, Γωβρύας, Ἀρβάκης. τούτων δὲ παρε-
γένοντο ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ἐπενήκοντα μυριάδες καὶ ἄρ-

ματα δρεπανηφόρα ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντα · Ἀβροκόμας δὲ υστέρησέ τῆς μάχης ἡμέραις πέντε, ἐκ Φοινίκης ἐλαύνων· ταῦτα δὲ ἡγγέλλον πρὸς Κῦρον οἱ 13 αὐτομολήσαντες παρὰ μεγάλου βασιλέως πρὸ τῆς μάχης, καὶ μετὰ τὴν μάχην οἱ ὕστερον ἐλήφθησαν τῶν πολεμίων ταῦτα ἡγγέλλον.

Advance. The great trench. Traces of the king's retreat.

Ἐντεῦθεν δὲ Κῦρος ἐξελαύνει σταθμὸν ἓνα παρα- 14 σάγγας τρεῖς συντεταγμένῳ τῷ στρατεύματι παντὶ καὶ τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ καὶ τῷ βαρβαρικῷ · ὤετο γὰρ 10 ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ μάχεσθαι βασιλέα · κατὰ γὰρ μέσον τὸν σταθμὸν τοῦτον τάφρος ἦν ὀρυκτὴ βαθεῖα, τὸ μὲν εὖρος ὀργυαὶ πέντε, τὸ δὲ βάθος ὀργυαὶ τρεῖς. παρετέτατο δὲ ἡ τάφρος ἄνω διὰ τοῦ πεδίου ἐπὶ δώ- 15 δεκα παρασάγγας μέχρι τοῦ Μηδίας τείχους. [ἔνθα 15 αἱ διώρυχες, ἀπὸ τοῦ] Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ ῥέουσai· εἰσὶ δὲ τέτταρες, τὸ μὲν εὖρος πλεθριαῖαι, βαθεῖαι δὲ ἰσχυρῶς, καὶ πλοῖα πλεῖ ἐν αὐταῖς σιταγωγὰ· εἰσβάλλουσι δὲ εἰς τὸν Εὐφράτην, διαλείπουσι δ' ἐκάστη παρασάγγην, γέφυραι δ' ἔπεισιν.] ἦν δὲ παρὰ 20 τὸν Εὐφράτην πάροδος στενὴ μεταξὺ τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς τάφρου ὡς εἴκοσι ποδῶν τὸ εὖρος· ταύτην 16 δὲ τὴν τάφρον βασιλεὺς ποιεῖ μέγας ἀντὶ ἐρύματος, ἐπειδὴ πυνθάνεται Κῦρον προσελαύνοντα. ταύτην δὴ τὴν πάροδον Κῦρός τε καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ παρῆλθε 25 καὶ ἐγένοντο εἴσω τῆς τάφρου· ταύτῃ μὲν οὖν τῇ 17 ἡμέρᾳ οὐκ ἐμαχέσατο βασιλεὺς, ἀλλ' ὑποχωρούντων φανερά ἦσαν καὶ ἵππων καὶ ἀνθρώπων ἵχνη πολλά.

A soothsayer rewarded. Cyrus advances with less caution.

Ἐνταῦθα Κῦρος Σιλανὸν καλέσας τὸν Ἀμπρακιώ- 18
την μάντιν ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ δαρεικοὺς τρισχιλίους, ὅτι
τῇ ἐνδεκάτῃ ἀπ' ἐκείνης ἡμέρας προθυόμενος εἶπεν
αὐτῷ ὅτι βασιλεὺς οὐ μαχεῖται δέκα ἡμερῶν, Κῦρος
5 δ' εἶπεν, Οὐκ ἄρα ἔτι μαχεῖται, εἰ ἐν ταύταις οὐ
μαχεῖται ταῖς ἡμέραις· ἐὰν δ' ἀληθεύσης, ὑπισ-
χνοῦμαί σοι δέκα τάλαντα. τοῦτο τὸ χρυσίον τότε
ἀπέδωκεν, ἐπεὶ παρήλθον αἱ δέκα ἡμέραι. ἐπεὶ δ' 19
ἐπὶ τῇ τάφρῳ οὐκ ἐκώλυε βασιλεὺς τὸ Κῦρου στρα-
τευμα διαβαίνειν, ἔδοξε καὶ Κῦρῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις
ἀπεγνωκέναι τοῦ μάχεσθαι· ὥστε τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ Κῦρος
ἐπορεύετο ἡμελημένως μᾶλλον· τῇ δὲ τρίτῃ ἐπὶ τε 20
τοῦ ἄρματος καθήμενος τὴν πορείαν ἐποιεῖτο καὶ ὀλί-
γους ἐν τάξει ἔχων πρὸ αὐτοῦ, τὸ δὲ πολὺ αὐτῷ
15 ἀνατεταραγμένον ἐπορεύετο καὶ τῶν ὀπλῶν τοῖς στρα-
τιώταις πολλὰ ἐπὶ ἁμαξῶν ἤγετο καὶ ὑποζυγίων.

"The king is coming!" The call to arms.

VIII. Καὶ ἤδη τε ἦν ἀμφὶ ἀγορὰν πληθουσάν καὶ 1
πλησίον ἦν ὁ (σταθμὸς) ἔνθα ἐμελλε καταλύειν, ἥνικα
Πατηγύας ἀνὴρ Πέρσης τῶν ἀμφὶ Κῦρον πιστῶν
20 (προφαίνεται ἐλαύνων ἀνὰ κράτος) ἰδρῶντι τῷ ἵππῳ,
καὶ εὐθὺς πᾶσιν οἷς ἐνετύγχανεν ἐβόα καὶ βαρβαρι-
κῶς καὶ ἑλληνικῶς ὅτι βασιλεὺς σὺν στρατεύματι
πολλῷ προσέρχεται ὡς εἰς μάχην παρεσκευασμένος·
ἐνθα δὴ πολὺς τάραχος ἐγένετο· οὐκ ἴκα γὰρ ἐδόκουν
25 οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ πάντες δὲ ἀτάκτοις σφίσιν ἐπιπε-
σεῖσθαι· Κῦρός τε καταπηδήσας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄρματος
τὸν θώρακα ἐνέδυν καὶ ἀναβάς ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον τὰ

παλτὰ εἰς τὰς χεῖρας ἔλαβε, τοῖς τε ἄλλοις πᾶσι
παρήγγελλεν ἐξοπλισθαι καὶ καθίστασθαι εἰς τὴν
ἑαυτοῦ τάξιν ἕκαστον.

The order of battle. Armor of Cyrus and his body-guard.

Ἔνθα δὴ σὺν πολλῇ σπουδῇ καθίσταντο, Κλέαρ- 4
χος μὲν τὰ δεξιὰ τοῦ κέρατος ἔχων πρὸς τῷ Εὐφράτῃ
ποταμῷ, Πρόξενος δὲ ἐχόμενος, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι μετὰ
τοῦτον, Μένων δὲ καὶ τὸ στράτευμα τὸ εὐώνυμον
κέρας ἔσχε τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ. τοῦ δὲ βαρβαρικοῦ 5
ἱππεῖς μὲν Παφλαγόνες εἰς χιλίους παρὰ Κλέαρχον
ἔστησαν ἐν τῷ δεξιῷ καὶ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν πελταστικόν,
ἐν δὲ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ Ἀριαῖός τε ὁ Κύρου ὑπαρχος καὶ
τὸ ἄλλο βαρβαρικόν. Κύρος δὲ καὶ οἱ ἱππεῖς τού- 6
του (ὅσοι) ἑξακόσιοι ὠπλισμένοι θώραξι μὲν αὐτοὶ καὶ
παραμηριδίῳ καὶ κράνεσι πάντες πλὴν Κύρου.
15 Κύρος δὲ ψιλὴν ἔχων τὴν κεφαλὴν εἰς τὴν μάχην
καθίστατο· λέγεται δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Πέρσας ψιλαῖς
ταῖς κεφαλαῖς ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ διακινδυνεύειν. οἱ δ' 7
ἵπποι πάντες οἱ μετὰ Κύρου εἶχον καὶ προμετωπίδια
καὶ προστερνίδια· εἶχον δὲ καὶ μαχαίρας οἱ ἱππεῖς
20 Ἑλληνικάς.

In the afternoon the enemy appear, prepared for battle.

Καὶ ἤδη τε ἦν μέσον ἡμέρας καὶ οὐπω καταφανεῖς 8
ἦσαν οἱ πολέμοι· ἥνικα δὲ δεῖλη ἐγίγνετο (ἐφάνη)
κονιορτὸς ὥσπερ νεφέλη λευκή, χρόνῳ δὲ συχνῷ
ὑστερον ὥσπερ μελανία τις ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἐπὶ πολὺ.
25 ὅτε δὲ ἐγγύτερον ἐγίγνοντο, τάχα δὴ καὶ χαλκός τις
ἦστραπτέ· καὶ αἱ λόγχαι καὶ αἱ τάξεις καταφανεῖς
ἐγίγνοντο. καὶ ἦσαν ἱππεῖς μὲν λευκοθώρακες ἐπὶ 9

τοῦ εὐωνύμου τῶν πολεμίων· Τισσαφέρνης ἐλέγετο
 τούτων ἀρχεῖν· ἐχόμενοι δὲ γερροφόροι, ἐχόμενοι δὲ
 ὀπλίται σὺν προδῆρеси ξυλίναις ἀσπίσιν. Αἰγύπτιοι
 δ' οὔτοι ἐλέγοντο εἶναι· ἄλλοι δ' ἱππεῖς, ἄλλοι τοξό-
 5 ται. (πάντες δ' οὔτοι κατὰ ἔθνη ἐν πλαίσιω πλήρει
 ἀνθρώπων ἕκαστον τὸ ἔθνος ἐπορεύετο.) πρὸ δὲ 10
 αὐτῶν ἄρματα διαλείποντα συχνὸν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων τὰ
 δὴ δρεπανηφόρα καλούμενα· εἶχον δὲ τὰ δρέπανα
 ἐκ τῶν ἀξόνων εἰς πλαγιὸν ἀποτεταμένα καὶ ὑπὸ τοῖς
 10 δίφροις εἰς γῆν βλέποντα, ὡς διακόπτειν ὅτῳ ἐντυγ-
 χάνοιεν. (ἡ δὲ γνώμη ἦν ὡς εἰς τὰς τάξεις τῶν Ἑλ-
 λήνων ἐλῶντα καὶ διακόψοντα, (ὁ μέντοι) Κῦρος 11
 εἶπεν ὅτε καλέσας παρεκελεύετο τοῖς Ἑλλησι τὴν
 κραυγὴν τῶν βαρβάρων ἀνέχεσθαι, (ἐψεύσθη τοῦτο)
 15 οὐ γὰρ κραυγῇ ἀλλὰ σιγῇ ὡς ἀνυστὸν καὶ ἡσυχῇ ἐν-
 ῖσιν καὶ βραδέως προσήσαν.

Clearchus refuses to attack the Persian centre.

Καὶ ἐν τούτῳ Κῦρος παρελαύνων (αὐτὸς σὺν Πί- 12
 γρητι τῷ ἐρμηνεῖ καὶ ἄλλοις τρισὶν ἢ τετταρσι τῷ
 Κλεάρχῳ ἐβόα (ἄγειν) τὸ στράτευμα κατὰ μέσον τὸ
 20 τῶν πολεμίων, ὅτι ἐκεῖ βασιλεὺς εἴη· καὶ τοῦτ', εἶφη,
 νικῶμεν, πάνθ' ἡμῖν πεποιήται. (ὁρῶν δὲ ὁ Κλέαρ- 13
 χος τὸ μέσον στῖφος) καὶ ἀκούων Κύρου ἔξω ὄντα τοῦ
 εὐωνύμου βασιλέα — τοσοῦτον γὰρ (πλήθει περιῆν
 βασιλεὺς ὥστε μέσον τῶν ἑαυτοῦ ἔχων τοῦ Κύρου
 25 εὐωνύμου ἔξω ἦν — (ἀλλ' ὅμως) ὁ Κλεάρχος οὐκ ᾔθελεν
 ἀποσπασαί ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρασ,
 φοβούμενος μὴ κυκλωθείη ἐκατέρωθεν) τῷ δὲ Κύρῳ
 ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι αὐτῷ μέλοι ὅπως καλῶς ἔχοι.

Final preparations. The sacrifices favorable. The watchword.

Καὶ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ τὸ μὲν βαρβαρικὸν στρα-
 14 τευμα ὁμαλῶς προῆι, τὸ δὲ Ἑλληνικὸν ἐτι ἐν τῷ
 αὐτῷ μένον συντετάττετο ἐκ τῶν ἐτι προσιόντων, καὶ
 ὁ Κῦρος παρελαύνων ὑπὸ πᾶν πρὸς αὐτῷ τῷ στρα-
 5 τεύματι (κατεθεᾶτο) ἑκατέρωσέ ἀποβλέπων εἰς τε τοὺς
 πολεμίους καὶ τοὺς φίλους. ἰδὼν δὲ αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ 15
 Ἑλληνικοῦ Ξενοφῶν Ἀθηναῖος, πελάσας ὡς συναν-
 τῆσαι ἤρετο (εἴ τι παραγγέλλου). ὁ δ' (ἐπιστήσας) εἶπε
 καὶ λέγειν ἐκέλευε πᾶσιν ὅτι καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ καλὰ καὶ
 10 τὰ σφάγια καλὰ. ταῦτα δὲ (λέγων) θορύβου ἤκουσε 16
 διὰ τῶν τάξεων ἰόντος, καὶ ἤρετο (τίς ὁ θόρυβος εἷη).
 ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος εἶπεν ὅτι σύνθημα παρέρχεται δεύτε-
 ρον ἤδη. (καὶ ὅς) ἐθαύμασε (τίς παραγγέλλει,) καὶ
 ἤρετο ὅ τι εἷη τὸ σύνθημα. ὁ δ' ἀπεκρίνατο, Ζεὺς
 15 σωτήρ καὶ νίκη. ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ἀκούσας, (Ἀλλὰ 17
 δέχομαί τε, ἔφη, καὶ τοῦτο ἔστω.)

The Greeks charge on the run. The left wing of the king's army
 takes to flight. His chariots are useless.

Ταῦτα δ' εἰπὼν εἰς τὴν αὐτοῦ χώραν ἀπήλυνε
 (καὶ οὐκέτι τρία ἢ τέτταρα στάδια διειχέτην τῷ φά-
 λαγγε ἀπ' ἀλλήλων) ἡνικά (ἐπαιάνιζόν) τε οἱ Ἕλληνες
 20 καὶ ἤρχοντο ἀντίοι ἰέναι τοῖς πολεμίους. (ὥς δὲ 18
 πορευομένων ἐξεκύμαινέ τι τῆς φάλαγγος) τὸ ὑπολει-
 πόμενον ἤρξατο (δρόμῳ θεῖν). καὶ ἅμα ἐφθέγγαντο
 πάντες (οἷον τῷ Ἐνναλίῳ ἐλελίζουσι) καὶ πάντες δὲ
 ἔθρον. λέγουσι δέ τινες ὡς καὶ ταῖς ἀσπίσι πρὸς τὰ
 25 δοράτα ἐδόυπησαν (φόβον ποιοῦντες τοῖς ἵπποις)
 (πρὶν δὲ τόξευμα ἐξικνεῖσθαι) ἐκκλίνουσιν οἱ βάρβα- 19
 ροὶ καὶ φεύγουσι· καὶ ἐνταῦθα δὴ ἐδίωκον μὲν κατὰ

κράτος οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἐβόων δὲ ἀλλήλοις μὴ (θεῖν δρό-
 μω) ἀλλ' ἐν τάξει ἕπεσθαι. [τὰ δ' ἄρματα ἐφέροντο καὶ
 τὰ μὲν δι' αὐτῶν τῶν πολεμίων, τὰ δὲ καὶ διὰ
 τῶν Ἑλλήνων κενὰ ἡνιοχῶν.] οἱ δ' (ἐπεὶ προΐδοιεν,
 5 διίσταντο). ἔστι δ' ὅστις καὶ κατελήφθη ὥσπερ ἐν
 ἵπποδρόμῳ ἐκπλαγεῖς· (καὶ οὐδὲν μέντοι οὐδὲ τοῦ-
 του παθεῖν ἔφασαν) οὐδ' ἄλλος δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων
 ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ μάχῃ, ἔπαθεν οὐδεὶς οὐδέν, πλὴν ἐπὶ
 τῷ εὐωνύμῳ τοξευθῆναί (τις) ἐλέγετο.

The king himself holds the centre, and begins to move.

10 Κῦρος δ' ὁρῶν τοὺς Ἕλληνας νικῶντας τὸ καθ' 21
 αὐτοὺς καὶ διώκοντας, (ἡδόμενος) καὶ προσκυνούμενος
 ἡδὴ ὡς βασιλεὺς ὑπὸ τῶν ἀμφ' αὐτόν, (οὐδ' ὡς) ἐξή-
 χθη διώκειν, ἀλλὰ συνεσπειραμένην ἔχων τὴν τῶν
 σὺν ἑαυτῷ ἐξακοσίων ἱππέων τάξιν, ἐπεμελείτο ὅ τι
 15 (ποιήσεν) βασιλεὺς. καὶ γὰρ (ἦδει αὐτόν ὅτι μέσον
 ἔχον) τοῦ Περσικοῦ στρατεύματος. καὶ πάντες δ' οἱ 22
 τῶν βαρβάρων ἄρχοντες μέσον ἔχοντες τὸ αὐτῶν
 ἡγοῦνται, νομίζοντες οὕτω καὶ ἐν ἀσφαλεστάτῳ εἶναι
 ἣν ἢ ἡ ἰσχὺς αὐτῶν ἐκατέρωθεν, καὶ εἴ τι παραγ-
 20 γεῖλαι χρήζοιεν, ἡμίσει ἂν χρόνῳ αἰσθάνεσθαι τὸ
 στράτευμα. καὶ βασιλεὺς δὴ τότε μέσον ἔχων τῆς 23
 αὐτοῦ στρατιᾶς ὅμως ἔξω ἐγένετο τοῦ Κύρου εὐωνύ-
 μου κέρατος. ἐπεὶ δ' οὐδεὶς αὐτῷ ἐμάχετο ἐκ τοῦ
 ἀντίου οὐδὲ τοῖς αὐτοῦ τεταγμένοις ἔμπροσθεν, ἐπέ-
 25 καμπτεν ὡς εἰς κύκλωσιν.

Cyrus charges, and attacks the king in person.

*Ενθα δὴ Κῦρος δείσας μὴ ὀπισθεν γενόμενος καὶ
 κατακόψῃ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ἐλαύνει ἀντίος· καὶ ἐμβα-

λὼν σὺν τοῖς ἑξακοσίοις νικᾷ τοὺς πρὸ βασιλέως
 τεταγμένους καὶ εἰς φυγὴν ἔτρεψε τοὺς ἑξακισχιλίους,
 καὶ ἀποκτείνει λέγεται αὐτὸς τῇ ἑαυτοῦ χειρὶ Ἀρτα-
 γέρσην τὸν ἄρχοντα αὐτῶν. ὥς δ' ἡ τροπὴ ἐγένετο, 25
 5 διασπείρονται καὶ οἱ Κύρου ἑξακόσιοι εἰς τὸ διώκειν
 ὀρμήσαντες, πλὴν πάνυ ὀλίγοι ἀμφ' αὐτὸν κατε-
 λείφθησαν, σχεδὸν οἱ ὁμοτράπεζοι καλούμενοι. σὺν 26
 τούτοις δὲ ὦν καθορᾷ βασιλέα καὶ τὸ ἀμφ' ἐκείνον
 στῆφος· καὶ εὐθὺς οὐκ ἠνέσχετο, ἀλλ' εἰπὼν Τὸν
 10 ἄνδρα ὁρῶ ἵετο ἐπ' αὐτὸν καὶ παίει κατὰ τὸ
 στέρνον καὶ τιτρώσκει διὰ τοῦ θώρακος, ὥς φησι
 Κτησίας ὁ ἰατρός, καὶ ἰᾶσθαι αὐτὸς τὸ τραῦμά φησι.

Cyrus and his immediate followers are slain.

Παίοντα δ' αὐτὸν ἀκοντίζει τις παλτῶ ὑπὸ τὸν 27
 ὀφθαλμὸν βιαίως· καὶ ἐνταῦθα μαχόμενοι καὶ βασι-
 15 λεὺς καὶ Κῦρος καὶ οἱ ἀμφ' αὐτοὺς ὑπὲρ ἑκατέρου,
 ὅποσοι μὲν τῶν ἀμφὶ βασιλέα ἀπέθνησκον Κτησίας
 λέγει· παρ' ἐκείνῳ γὰρ ἦν· Κῦρος δὲ αὐτός τε ἀπέ-
 θανε καὶ ὀκτῶ οἱ ἄριστοι τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν ἔκειντο ἐπ'
 αὐτῷ. Ἀρταπάτης δ' ὁ πιστότατος αὐτῷ τῶν σκη- 28
 20 πτούχων λέγεται, ἐπειδὴ πεπτωκότα εἶδε Κῦρον, κατα-
 πηδήσας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου περιπεσεῖν αὐτῷ. καὶ οἱ 29
 μὲν φασὶ βασιλέα κελεῦσαί τινα ἐπισφάζαι αὐτὸν
 Κύρῳ, οἱ δ' ἑαυτὸν ἐπισφάξασθαι σπασάμενον τὸν
 ἀκινάκην· εἶχε γὰρ χρυσοῦν· καὶ στρεπτόν δ'
 25 ἐφόρει καὶ ψέλια καὶ τᾶλλα ὥσπερ οἱ ἄριστοι Περ-
 σῶν· ἐτετίμητο γὰρ ὑπὸ Κύρου δι' εὐνοϊάν τε καὶ
 πιστότητα.

So died Cyrus, the kingliest man since Cyrus the Great.

IX. Κῦρος μὲν οὖν οὕτως ἐτελεύτησεν, (ἄνὴρ ὦν) 1
Περσῶν τῶν μετὰ Κῦρον τὸν ἀρχαῖον γενομένων
βασιλικώτατός τε καὶ ἄρχειν ἀξιώτατος, ὥς παρὰ
πάντων ὁμολογεῖται (τῶν Κύρου δοκούντων ἐν πείρα
5 γενέσθαι.)

Reared at court, he was as a boy modest and brave.

Πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ (ἔτι παῖς ὦν) ὅτ' ἐπαιδεύετο καὶ 2
σὺν τῷ ἀδελφῷ καὶ σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις παισὶ, πάντων
πάντα κράτιστος ἐνομιζέτο. πάντες γὰρ οἱ τῶν 3
ἀρίστων Περσῶν παῖδες ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλέως θύραις
10 παιδεύονται· ἐνθα πολλὰ μὲν σῶφροσύνῃν κατα-
μάθοι ἂν τις, αἰσχρὸν δ' οὐδὲν οὐτ' ἀκούσαι οὐτ'
ιδεῖν ἔστι. (θεῶνται δ' οἱ παῖδες καὶ τιμωμένους ὑπὸ 4
βασιλέως καὶ ἀκούουσι,) καὶ ἄλλους ἀτιμαζομένους·
ὥστε (εὐθύς παῖδες ὄντες) μαυθάνουσιν ἄρχειν τε καὶ
15 ἄρχεσθαι. ἐνθα Κῦρος αἰδημονέστατος μὲν πρῶτον 5
τῶν ἡλικιωτῶν (ἐδόκει εἶναι,) τοῖς τε πρεσβυτέροις καὶ
τῶν ἑαυτοῦ ὑποδεεστέρων μᾶλλον πείθεσθαι, ἔπειτα
δὲ φιλιππράτος καὶ τοῖς ἵπποις ἄριστα χρῆσθαι·
(ἔκρινοι) δ' αὐτὸν καὶ τῶν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον ἔργων,
20 τοξικῆς τε καὶ ἀκοντίσεως, φιλομαθέστατον εἶναι
καὶ μελετηρότατον. ἐπεὶ δὲ τῇ ἡλικίᾳ ἔπρεπε, καὶ 6
φιλοθηρότατος ἦν καὶ πρὸς τὰ θηρία μέντοι φιλο-
κινδυνότατος. καὶ ἄρκτον ποτὲ ἐπιφερομένην οὐκ
ἔτρεσεν, ἀλλὰ συμπεσὼν κατεσπάσθη ἀπὸ τοῦ
25 ἵππου, καὶ τὰ μὲν ἔπαθεν, ὧν καὶ τὰς ὠτειλὰς εἶχε,
τέλος δὲ κατέκαυε· καὶ τὸν πρῶτον μέντοι βοηθή-
σαντα πολλοῖς μακαριστὸν ἐποίησεν.

As governor on the coast, he kept faith with friend and foe.

Ἐπεὶ δὲ κατεπέμφθη ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς σατράπης
Λυδίας τε καὶ Φρυγίας τῆς μεγάλης καὶ Καππαδο-
κίας, στρατηγὸς δὲ καὶ πάντων ἀπεδείχθη οἷς καθή-
κει εἰς Καστωλοῦ πεδίον ἀθροίζεσθαι, πρῶτον μὲν
5 ἐπέδειξεν αὐτὸν ὅτι περὶ πλείστου ποιοῖτο, εἴ τω
σπείσαιο καὶ εἴ τω συνθοῖτο καὶ εἴ τω ὑπόσχοιτό
τι, μηδαμῶς ψεύδεσθαι. (καὶ γὰρ οὖν ἐπίστευον μὲν 8
αὐτῷ αἱ πόλεις ἐπιτρεπόμεναι, ἐπίστευον δ' οἱ
ἄνδρες· καὶ εἴ τις πολέμιος ἐγένετο, σπείσαμένον
10 Κύρου ἐπίστευε μηδὲν ἂν παρὰ τὰς σπονδὰς παθεῖν.
τοίγαρ οὖν ἐπεὶ Τισσαφέρνει ἐπολέμησέ, πᾶσαι αἱ 9
πόλεις ἔκουσαν Κύρον εἰλόντο ἀντὶ Τισσαφέρνους
πλὴν Μιλησίων· οὗτοι δὲ ὅτι οὐκ ἤθελε τοὺς φεύ-
γοντας προέσθαι ἐφοβοῦντο αὐτόν. (καὶ γὰρ ἔργῳ 10
15 ἐπεδείκνυτο καὶ ἔλεγεν) ὅτι οὐκ ἂν ποτε προοίτο, ἐπεὶ
(ἅπασι φίλος αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο, οὐδ' εἰ ἐτι μὲν μείους
γένοιτο, ἐτι δὲ κάκιον πράξειαν.

He rewarded his friends, requited his foes, and punished
wrong-doers.

Φανερὸς δ' ἦν καὶ εἴ τις τι ἀγαθὸν ἢ κακὸν ποιῇ 11
σπειν αὐτόν, νικᾷν (πειρώμενος)· καὶ εὐχῇ δέ τινες
20 αὐτοῦ (ἐξέφερον) ὥς εὐχοίτο τοσούτου χρόνον ζῆν
ἔστε (νικῶν καὶ τοὺς εὖ καὶ τοὺς κακῶς ποιούντας
(ἀλεξόμενος)· καὶ γὰρ οὖν πλείστοι δὴ αὐτῷ ἐνί γε 12
ἀνδρὶ (τῶν ἐφ' ἡμῶν) ἐπεθύμησαν καὶ χρήματα καὶ
πόλεις καὶ τὰ ἑαυτῶν σώματα προέσθαι, οὐ μὲν δὴ 13
25 οὐδὲ τοῦτ' ἂν τις εἴποι ὥς τοὺς κακούργους καὶ ἀδί-
κους εἰς καταγελαῦν, ἀλλὰ ἀφειδέστατα πάντων ἐτι-
μωρεῖτο· πολλάκις δ' (ἦν ἰδεῖν) παρὰ τὰς στειβομένας

ὁδοὺς καὶ ποδῶν καὶ χειρῶν καὶ ὀφθαλμῶν στερομέ-
 νους ἀνθρώπους· ὥστ' ἐν τῇ Κύρου ἀρχῇ ἐγένετο
 καὶ Ἑλληνι καὶ βαρβάρῃ (μηδὲν ἀδικοῦντι) ἀδεῶς
 πορεύεσθαι ὅπῃ τις ἴθελεν, ἔχοντι (ὃ τι προχωροίη)

He especially honored the brave and upright.

5 Τοὺς γε μέντοι ἀγαθοὺς εἰς πόλεμον (ὡμολόγητο)
 διαφερόντως τιμᾶν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἦν αὐτῷ πόλε-
 μος πρὸς Πισίδας καὶ Μυσούς· στρατευόμενος οὖν
 (καὶ αὐτὸς) εἰς ταύτας τὰς χώρας οὓς ἑώρα ἐθέλοντας
 κινδυνεύειν, τούτους καὶ ἄρχοντας ἐποίησεν ὥς κατε-
 10 στρέφετο χώρας, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ ἄλλοις δώροις ἐτίμα
 (ὥστε φαίνεσθαι τοὺς μὲν ἀγαθοὺς εὐδαιμονεστάτους, 15
 τοὺς δὲ κακοὺς δούλους τούτων ἀξιούσθαι εἶναι.)
 τοιγαροῦν πολλὴ ἦν ἀφθονία αὐτῷ τῶν ἐθέλοντων
 κινδυνεύειν, ὅπου τις οἰοῖτο Κύρον αἰσθησεσθαι. (εἰς 18
 15 γε μὴν δικαιοσύνην) εἴ τις φανερός γένοιτο ἐπιδει-
 κνυσθαι βουλόμενος, (περί παντός ἐποιεῖτο) τούτους
 πλουσιωτέρους ποιεῖν τῶν (ἐκ τοῦ ἀδίκου) φιλοκερ-
 δούντων.

Loyalty and honest service won from him reward.

Καὶ γὰρ οὖν ἄλλα τε πολλὰ (δικαίως) αὐτῷ διεχει- 1.
 20 ρίζετο (καὶ στρατεύματι ἀληθινῶ ἐχρήσατο) (καὶ γὰρ
 στρατηγοὶ καὶ λόχαγοί, οἱ χρημάτων ἐνέκα πρὸς
 ἐκείνον ἐπλείσαν, ἔγνωσαν κερδαλεωτέρον εἶναι Κύρῳ
 καλῶς πειθαρχεῖν ἢ τὸ (κατὰ μῆνα) κέρδος. Ἄλλὰ 18
 μὴν εἴ τις γὰρ τι αὐτῷ προστάξαντι καλῶς ὑπηρετή-
 25 σειεν, οὐδενὶ πώποτε ἀχάριστον εἶασε τὴν προθυμίαν.)
 τοιγαροῦν (κράτιστοι δὴ ὑπηρέται παντός ἔργου) Κύρῳ
 ἐλέχθησαν γενέσθαι. εἰ δέ τινα ὁρῶν δεινὸν ὄντα 19

οἰκονόμῃ (ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου) καὶ κατασκευάζοντά τε ἧς
 ἄρχοι χώρας καὶ προσόδους ποιοῦντα, (οὐδένα ἂν
 πώποτε ἀφείλετο, ἀλλ' αἰεὶ πλείω προσεδίδου· ὥστε
 καὶ ἡδέως ἐπῶνουν καὶ θαρραλέως ἐκτῶντο καὶ ὅσα
 ἐπέπατο τις ἡκιστα Κῦρον ἐκρυπτεν· (οὐ γὰρ φθονῶν
 τοῖς φανερώς πλουτοῦσιν ἐφαίνετο, ἀλλὰ πειρώμενος)
 χρῆσθαι τοῖς τῶν ἀποκρυπτομένων χρήμασι.

He served his friends, and in his benefactors studied their
 characters and needs.

Φίλους γε μὴν ὅσους ποιησαίτο καὶ εὐνοὺς γνοίη
 ὄντας καὶ ἱκανοὺς κρίνειε συνεργοὺς εἶναι ὅτι τυγχά-
 10 νοι βουλόμενος κατεργάζεσθαι, ὁμολογείται πρὸς
 πάντων κράτιστος δὴ γενέσθαι θεραπεύειν. καὶ γὰρ
 αὐτὸ τοῦτο οὐπὲρ αὐτὸς ἔνεκα φίλων ᾤετο δεῖσθαι,
 ὡς συνεργοὺς ἔχει, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπειράτο συνέργος τοῖς
 φίλοις κράτιστος εἶναι) τούτου ὅτου αἰσθάνοιτο ἕκα-
 15 στον ἐπιθυμοῦντα. δῶρα δὲ πλείστα μὲν (οἶμαι εἰς
 γε ἀνὴρ ἐλάμβανε) (διὰ πολλὰ) ταῦτα δὲ πάντων δὴ
 μάλιστα τοῖς φίλοις διεδίδου, πρὸς τοὺς τρόπους
 ἐκάστου σκοπῶν, καὶ ὅτου μάλιστα ὁρῶν ἕκαστον
 δεόμενον.

He unselfishly shared everything with them, and delighted to show
 them personal attention.

20 Καὶ ὅσα τῷ σώματι αὐτοῦ πέμποι τις ἢ ὡς εἰς
 πόλεμον (ἢ) ὡς εἰς καλλωπισμόν, καὶ περὶ τούτων
 λέγειν αὐτὸν ἔφασαν ὅτι τὸ μὲν ἑαυτοῦ σῶμα οὐκ ἂν
 δύναιτο τούτοις πᾶσι κοσμηθῆναι, φίλους δὲ καλῶς
 κεκοσμημένους μέγιστον κόσμον ἀνδρὶ νομίζου· (καὶ
 25 τὸ μὲν τὰ μεγάλα νικᾶν τοὺς φίλους εὖ ποιοῦντα)
 οὐδὲν θαυμαστόν, ἐπειδὴ γε καὶ δυνατώτερος ἦν· τὸ

δὲ τῇ ἐπιμελείᾳ περιεῖναι τῶν φίλων καὶ τῷ πρόθυ-
 μείσθαι χαρίζεσθαι, ταῦτα ἔμοιγε μᾶλλον δοκεῖ
 ἀγαστὰ εἶναι. Κῦρος γὰρ ἔπεμπε βίκους οἴνου ἡμῖν 25
 δεεῖς πολλάκις ὅποτε πάντῃ ἡδύν λαβοι, λέγων ὅτι
 (οὐπω δὴ πολλοῦ χρόνου) τούτου ἡδίωνι οἶνω ἐπιτύχοι
 τρύτον οὖν σοὶ ἔπεμψε καὶ δεῖται σου τήμερον τούτον
 ἐκπιεῖν σὺν οἷς μάλιστα φιλεῖς. 26
 ἡμιβρώτους ἔπεμπε καὶ ἄρτων ἡμίσεα καὶ ἄλλα τοι-
 αῦτα, ἐπιλέγειν κελεύων τὸν φέροντα, Τούτοις ἦσθη
 10 Κῦρος· βούλεται οὖν καὶ σὲ (τούτων γεύσασθαι)
 ὅπου δὲ χίλος σπάνιος πάντῃ εἴη, αὐτὸς δὲ δύναιτο 27
 παρασκευάσασθαι διὰ τὸ πολλοὺς ἔχειν ὑπηρέτας
 καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν, διαπέμπων ἐκέλευε τοὺς
 φίλους τοῖς τὰ ἑαυτῶν σώματ' ἄγουσιν ἵπποις ἐμ-
 15 βάλλειν τούτον τὸν χίλον, ὥς (μὴ) πεινῶντες τοὺς
 ἑαυτοῦ φίλους ἄγωσιν. εἰ δὲ δὴ ποτε πορεύοιτο καὶ 28
 (πλείστοι) μέλλοιεν ὄψεσθαι, προσκαλῶν τοὺς φίλους
 ἐσπουδαιολογεῖτο, (ὥς δηλοῖη οὓς τιμᾷ.)

No man was ever more beloved. His friends were loyal even
 to the last.

Ὡστε ἐγὼ μὲν γε (ἐξ ὧν ἀκούω) οὐδένα κρίνω ὑπὸ
 20 πλειόνων πεφιλησθαι οὔτε Ἑλλήνων οὔτε βαρβάρων.
 τεκμήριον δὲ τούτου καὶ τόδε. παρὰ μὲν Κύρου 29
 δούλου ὄντος οὐδεὶς ἀπῆει πρὸς βασιλέα, πλὴν
 Ὀρόντας ἐπεχείρησε· καὶ οὗτος δὴ ὃν ᾤετο πιστόν
 οἱ εἶναι ταχὺ αὐτὸν ἡῦρε Κύρῳ φιλαίτερον ἢ ἑαυτῷ·
 25 παρὰ δὲ βασιλέως πολλοὶ πρὸς Κῦρον ἀπήλθον,
 ἐπειδὴ πολέμιοι ἀλλήλοις ἐγένοντο, καὶ οὗτοι μέντοι
 οἱ μάλιστα ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἀγαπώμενοι, νομίζοντες παρὰ

Κύρῳ ὄντες ἀγαθοὶ ἀξιωτέρας ἂν τιμῆς τυγχάνειν ἢ
 παρὰ βασιλεῖ. μέγα δὲ τεκμήριον καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ
 τελευτῇ τοῦ βίου αὐτῷ γενόμενον ὅτι καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν
 ἀγαθὸς καὶ κρίνειν ὀρθῶς ἐδύνατο τοὺς πιστοὺς καὶ
 5 εἵνους καὶ βεβαίους. ἀποθνήσκοντος γὰρ αὐτοῦ³¹
 πάντες οἱ περὶ αὐτὸν φίλοι καὶ συντράπεζοι ἀπέθα-
 νον μαχόμενοι πλὴν Ἀριαίου· οὗτος δὲ τεταγμένος
 ἐτύχχανεν ἐπὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ τοῦ ἰππικοῦ ἄρχων· ὥς
 δ' ᾗσθητο Κύρον πεπτωκότα, ἔφυγεν ἔχων καὶ τὸ
 10 στράτευμα πᾶν οὗ ἡγεῖτό·

Cyrus's camp plundered. The Greek guard makes a stand.

X. Ἐνταῦθα δὴ Κύρου ἀποτέμενεται ἡ κεφαλὴ καὶ 1
 ἡ χεὶρ ἡ δεξιὰ. βασιλεὺς δὲ καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ διώκων
 εἰσπίπτει εἰς τὸ Κύρειον στρατόπεδον· καὶ οἱ μὲν
 μετὰ Ἀριαίου οὐκέτι ἵστανται, ἀλλὰ φεύγουσι διὰ τοῦ
 15 αὐτῶν στρατοπέδου εἰς τὸν σταθμὸν ἔνθεν ὥρμητο·
 τέτταρες δ' ἐλέγοντο παρασάγγαι εἶναι τῆς ὁδοῦ.
 βασιλεὺς δὲ καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ τά τε ἄλλα πολλὰ διαρ- 2
 πάζουσι, καὶ τὴν Φωκαΐδα τὴν Κύρου παλλακίδα τὴν
 σοφὴν καὶ καλὴν λεγομένην εἶναι λαμβάνει. ἡ δὲ 3
 20 Μιλησία ἡ νεωτέρα ληφθεῖσα ὑπὸ τῶν ἀμφὶ βασιλέα
 ἐκφεύγει γυμνὴ πρὸς τῶν Ἑλλήνων, οἱ ἔτυχον ἐν
 τοῖς σκευοφόροις ὅπλα ἔχοντες καὶ ἀντιταχθέντες
 πολλοὺς μὲν τῶν ἄρπαζόντων ἀπέκτειναν, οἱ δὲ καὶ
 αὐτῶν ἀπέθανον· οὐ μὴν ἔφυγόν γε, ἀλλὰ καὶ ταύ-
 25 τὴν ἔσωσαν καὶ ἄλλα ὅποσα ἐντὸς αὐτῶν καὶ χρή-
 ματα καὶ ἄνθρωποι ἐγένοντο πάντα ἔσωσαν.

The king masses his troops in line. The Greeks face right about, ready for attack, but he withdraws to their right.

Ἐνταῦθα διέσχον ἀλλήλων βασιλεὺς τε καὶ οἱ 4
Ἕλληνες ὡς τριάκοντα στάδια, οἱ μὲν διώκοντες τοὺς
καθ' αὐτοὺς ὡς πάντας νικῶντες, οἱ δ' ἄρπάζοντες
ὡς ἤδη πάντες νικῶντες. ἐπεὶ δ' ἦσθοντο οἱ μὲν 5
Ἕλληνες ὅτι βασιλεὺς σὺν τῷ στρατεύματι ἐν τοῖς
σκευοφόροις εἶη, βασιλεὺς δ' αὖ ἤκουσε Τισσαφέρ-
ρους ὅτι οἱ Ἕλληνες νικῶεν τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς καὶ εἰς
τὸ πρόσθεν οἴχονται διώκοντες, ἔνθα δὴ βασιλεὺς
μὲν ἀθροίζει τε τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ καὶ συντάττεται, ὁ δὲ
10 Κλέαρχος ἐβουλεύετο Πρόξενον καλέσας, πλησιαί-
τατος γὰρ ἦν, εἰ πέμποιέν τινας ἢ πάντες ἴοιεν ἐπὶ
τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀρῆξοντες. ἐν τούτῳ καὶ βασιλεὺς 6
δηλὸς ἦν προσιών, πάλιν ὡς ἐδόκει ὀπισθεν. καὶ οἱ
μὲν Ἕλληνες στραφέντες (παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς ταύτη
15 προσκόντας καὶ δεξόμενοι) ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς ταύτῃ μὲν
οὐκ ἤγεεν, ἥ δὲ παρηλθεν ἔξω τοῦ εὐώνυμου κέρατος
ταύτῃ καὶ (ἀπῆγεν) ἀναλαβὼν καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇ μάχῃ
πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας αὐτομολήσαντας καὶ Τισσα-
φέρην καὶ τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ.

How Tissaphernes had charged through the Greek line.

20 Ὁ γὰρ Τισσαφέρνης ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ συνόδῳ οὐκ 7
ἔφυγεν, ἀλλὰ (διήλασε παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν κατὰ τοὺς
Ἕλληνας πελταστάς) (διελαύνων δὲ) κατέκανε μὲν
οὐδέν, διαστάντες δ' οἱ Ἕλληνες ἔπαιον καὶ ἠκόν-
τιζον αὐτούς. Ἐπισθένης δὲ Ἀμφιπολίτης ἦρχε τῶν
8 πελταστῶν καὶ ἐλέγετο φρόνιμος γενέσθαι, ὁ δ' οὐ
Τισσαφέρνης (ὡς μείον ἔχων ἀπηλλάγη) πάλιν μὲν

οὐκ ἀναστρέφει, εἰς δὲ τὸ στρατοπέδον ἀφικόμενος
τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐκεῖ συντυγχάνει βασιλεῖ, καὶ ὁμοῦ
δὴ παλιν συνταξάμενοι ἐπορεύοντο.

The king's flank movement a failure. His troops are routed.

Ἐπεὶ δ' ἦσαν κατὰ τὸ εὐώνυμον τῶν Ἑλλήνων 9
5 κέρας, ἔδεισαν οἱ Ἕλληνες μὴ προσαγοιεν πρὸς τὸ
κέρας καὶ περιπτύξαντες ἀμφοτέρωθεν αὐτοὺς κατα-
κοῦρειαν· καὶ ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ἀναπτύσσειν τὸ κέρας
καὶ ποιήσασθαι ὀπισθεν τὸν ποταμόν. ἐν ᾧ δὲ 10
ταῦτα ἐβουλευόυτο, καὶ δὴ βασιλεὺς παραμειψάμενος
10 εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ σχῆμα κατέστησεν ἀντίαν τὴν φάλαγγα
ὥσπερ τὸ πρῶτον μαχούμενος συνῆει, ὥς δὲ εἶδον
οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐγγὺς τε ὄντας καὶ παρατεταγμένους,
αὐθις παιανίσαντες ἐπῆσαν πολὺ ἔτι προθυμότερον ἢ
τὸ πρῶτον. οἱ δ' αὖ βάρβαροι οὐκ ἔδεχοντο, ἀλλὰ 11
15 ἐκ πλείονος ἢ τὸ πρόσθεν ἔφευγον· οἱ δ' ἐπεδίωκον
μέχρι κώμης τινός· ἐνταῦθα δ' ἔστησαν οἱ Ἕλληνες·
ὑπὲρ γὰρ τῆς κώμης γήλοφος ἦν, ἐφ' οὗ ἀνεστράφη- 12
σαν, οἱ ἀμφὶ βασιλέα, πεζοὶ μὲν οὐκέτι, τῶν δὲ ἱπ-
πέων ὁ λόφος ἐνεπλήσθη, ὥστε τὸ ποιούμενον μὴ
20 γιγνώσκειν, καὶ τὸ βασιλείον σημεῖον δρᾶν ἔφασαν,
ἀετόν τινα χρυσοῦν ἐπὶ πέλτῃ ἐπὶ ξύλου ἀνατεταμέ-
νον· ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἔχωρουν οἱ Ἕλληνες, λεί- 13
πουσι δὴ καὶ τὸν λόφον οἱ ἱππεῖς· οὐ μὲν ἔτι ἄθροοι
ἀλλ' (ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν) ἐψιλοῦτο δ' ὁ λόφος τῶν ἱπ-
25 πέων· τέλος δὲ καὶ πάντες ἀπεχώρησαν. ὁ οὖν 14
Κλέαρχος οὐκ ἀνεβίβαζεν ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον, ἀλλ' (ὑπ'
αὐτὸν) στήσας τὸ στράτευμα πέμπει Λύκιον τὸν Συρα-
κόσιον καὶ ἄλλον ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον καὶ κελευεῖ κατιδόν-

τας τὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ λόφου τί ἐστὶν ἀπαγγέλλαι. καὶ ὁ 15
 Λύκιος ἤλασέ τε καὶ ἰδὼν ἀπαγγέλλει ὅτι φεύγουσιν
 ἀνα κράτος.

At sunset the Greeks retire to their plundered camp.

(Σχεδὸν δ' ὅτε ταῦτα ἦν) καὶ ἥλιος ἐδύετο. ἐνταῦθα 16
 5 δ' ἑστήσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ θέμενοι τὰ ὄπλα ἀνεπαύ-
 οντο· καὶ ἅμα μὲν ἐθαύμαζον ὅτι οὐδαμοῦ Κῦρος
 φαίνοιτο οὐδ' ἄλλος ἀπ' αὐτοῦ οὐδεὶς παρείη· οὐ γὰρ
 ᾗδεσαν αὐτὸν τεθνηκότα, ἀλλ' εἵκαζον ἢ (διώκοντα
 οἴχεσθαι) ἢ (καταληψόμενόν τι προεληλακέναι) καὶ 17
 10 αὐτοὶ ἐβουλεύοντο εἰ αὐτοῦ μέιναντες τὰ σκευοφόρα
 ἐνταῦθα ἄγοιντο ἢ ἀπίοιεν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον. ἔδο-
 ξεν αὐτοῖς ἀπιέναι· καὶ ἀφικνούνται ἀμφὶ δορπη-
 στὸν ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνάς. ταύτης μὲν τῆς ἡμέρας τοῦτο 18
 τὸ τέλος ἐγένετο. καταλαμβάνουσι δὲ τῶν τε ἄλλων
 15 χρημάτων τὰ πλεῖστα διηρπασμένα καὶ (εἴ τι σιτίον
 ἢ ποτὸν ἦν) καὶ τὰς ἀμάξας (μεστὰς ἀλεύρων καὶ
 οἴνου, ἃς παρεσκευάσατο Κῦρος, ἵνα εἴ ποτε σφοδρὰ
 τὸ στράτευμα λάβοι ἔνδεια, διαδοίῃ τοῖς Ἕλλησιν—
 ἦσαν δ' αὐταὶ τετρακόσιαι ὥς ἐλέγοντο ἅμαξαι— καὶ
 20 ταύτας τότε οἱ σὺν βασιλεῖ διήρπασαν. ὥστε ἄδει-19
 πνοι ἦσαν οἱ πλείστοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων· ἦσαν δὲ καὶ
 ἀνάριστοι· πρὶν γὰρ δὴ καταλῦσαι τὸ στράτευμα
 πρὸς ἄριστον βασιλεὺς ἐφάνη. ταύτην μὲν οὖν τὴν
 νύκτα οὕτω διεγέγοντο.

BOOK II.

Tidings reach the Greeks of the death of Cyrus.

I. Ὡς μὲν οὖν ἠθροίσθη Κύρῳ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ὅτε 1
ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἀρταξέρξην ἐστρατεύετο, καὶ ὅσα
ἐν τῇ ἀνόδῳ ἐπράχθη καὶ ὡς ἡ μάχη ἐγένετο καὶ ὡς
Κῦρος ἐτελεύτησε καὶ ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐλθόν-
5 τες οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐκοιμήθησαν οἰόμενοι τὰ πάντα νικᾶν
καὶ Κῦρον ζῆν, ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν λόγῳ δεδήλωται. ἄμα 2
δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ συνελθόντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐθαύμαζον ὅτι
Κῦρος οὔτε ἄλλον πέμποι σηματοῦντα ὃ τι χρῆ
ποιεῖν οὔτε αὐτὸς φαίνοιτο. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς συ-
10 σκευασαμένοις ἃ εἶχον καὶ ἐξοπλισαμένοις προῖεναι
εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν ἕως Κύρῳ συμμίζειαν. ἤδη δὲ ἐν 3
ὁρμῇ ὄντων ἄμα ἠλίῳ ἀνέχοντι ἦλθε Προκλῆς ὁ
Τευθρανίας ἄρχων, γεγονὼς ἀπὸ Δαμαράτου τοῦ
Λάκωνος, καὶ Γλοῦς ὁ Ταμώ. οὔτοι ἔλεγον ὅτι Κῦ-
15 ρος μὲν τέθνηκεν, Ἀριαῖος δὲ πεφευγὼς ἐν τῷ σταθ-
μῷ εἶη μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων βαρβάρων ὅθεν τῇ προτε-
ραία ὥρμηντο, καὶ λέγοι ὅτι ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν
περιμενοῖεν αὐτοὺς εἰ μέλλοιεν ἥκειν, τῇ δὲ ἄλλῃ
ἀπιέναι φαίη ἐπὶ Ἰωνίας, ὅθεν περ ἦλθε.

They offer to make Ariaeus king. Slaughter of the baggage-cattle.

20 Ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλ- 4
ληνες πυνθανόμενοι βαρέως ἔφερον. Κλέαρχος δὲ
τάδε εἶπεν. Ἄλλ' ὥφελε μὲν Κῦρος ζῆν· ἐπεὶ δὲ
τετελεύτηκεν, ἀπαγγέλλετε Ἀριαίῳ ὅτι ἡμεῖς νικῶμέν-
τε βασιλέα καὶ ὡς ὁρᾶτε οὐδεὶς ἔτι ἡμῖν μάχεται, καὶ
25 εἰ μὴ ὑμεῖς ἦλθετε, ἐπορευόμεθα ἂν ἐπὶ βασιλέα.

ἐπαγγελλόμεθα δὲ Ἀριαίῳ, ἐὰν ἐνθάδε ἔλθῃ, εἰς τὸν
 θρόνον τὸν βασιλείον καθιεῖν αὐτόν· τῶν γὰρ μάχη
 νικῶντων καὶ τὸ ἄρχειν ἐστί. ταῦτα εἰπὼν ἀποστέλ- 5
 λει τοὺς ἀγγέλους καὶ σὺν αὐτοῖς Χειρίσοφον τὸν
 Λάκωνα καὶ Μένωνα τὸν Θετταλόν· καὶ γὰρ αὐτὸς
 Μένων ἐβούλετο· ἦν γὰρ φίλος καὶ ξένος Ἀριαίου.
 οἱ μὲν ὄχοντο, Κλέαρχος δὲ περιέμενε· τὸ δὲ στρά- 8
 τευμα ἐπορίζετο σίτον ὅπως ἐδύνατο ἐκ τῶν ὑποζυ-
 γίων κόπτοντες τοὺς βοῦς καὶ ὄνους· ξύλοις δὲ
 10 ἐχρῶντο μικρὸν προϊόντες ἀπὸ τῆς φάλαγγος οὗ ἡ
 μάχη ἐγένετο τοῖς τε οἰστοῖς πολλοῖς οὖσιν, οὓς
 ἠνάγκαζον οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐκβάλλειν τοὺς αὐτομολοῦν-
 τας παρὰ βασιλέως, καὶ τοῖς γέρροις καὶ ταῖς
 ἀσπίσι ταῖς ξυλίναις ταῖς Αἰγυπτίαις· πολλαὶ δὲ
 15 καὶ πέλται καὶ ἄμαξαι ἦσαν φέρεσθαι ἔρημοι· οἷς
 πᾶσι χρώμενοι κρέα ἔψοντες ἦσθιον ἐκείνην τὴν
 ἡμέραν.

The king demands the unconditional surrender of the Greeks.

Καὶ ἤδη τε ἦν περὶ πλήθουσιν ἀγορὰν καὶ ἔρχον- 7
 ται παρὰ βασιλέως καὶ Τισσαφέρνους κήρυκες, οἱ
 20 μὲν ἄλλοι βάρβαροι, ἦν δ' αὐτῶν Φαλῖνος εἰς Ἕλληνα,
 ὃς ἐτύγχανε παρὰ Τισσαφέρνει ὦν καὶ ἐντίμως ἔχων·
 καὶ γὰρ προσεποιεῖτο ἐπιστήμων εἶναι τῶν ἀμφὶ
 τάξεις τε καὶ ὀπλομαχίαν. οὗτοι δὲ προσελθόντες 8
 καὶ καλέσαντες τοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἄρχοντας λέγου-
 25 σιν ὅτι βασιλεὺς κελεύει τοὺς Ἕλληνας, ἐπεὶ νικῶν
 τυγχάνει καὶ Κῦρον ἀπέκτονε, παραδόντας τὰ ὅπλα
 ἰόντας ἐπὶ τὰς βασιλέως θύρας εὐρίσκεσθαι ἂν τι
 δύνωνται ἀναθόν.

The Greeks make answer. Phalinus replies to Proxenus.

Ταῦτα μὲν εἶπον οἱ βασιλέως κήρυκες · οἱ δὲ ᾧ Ἕλληνες βαρέως μὲν ἤκουσαν, ὅμως δὲ Κλέαρχος τοσοῦτον εἶπεν ὅτι οὐ τῶν νικῶντων εἶη τὰ ὄπλα παραδιδόναι · ἀλλ', ἔφη, ὑμεῖς μὲν, ᾧ ἄνδρες στρα- 5 τηγοί, τούτοις ἀποκρίνασθε ὃ τι κάλλιστόν τε καὶ ἄριστον ἔχετε · ἐγὼ δὲ αὐτίκα ἤξω. ἐκάλεσε γάρ τις αὐτὸν τῶν ὑπηρετῶν, ὅπως ἴδοι τὰ ἱερὰ ἐξηρη- μένα · ἔτυχε γὰρ θυόμενος. ἔνθα δὴ ἀπεκρίνατο 10 Κλεάνωρ ὁ Ἀρκὰς πρεσβύτατος ὧν ὅτι πρόσθεν ἂν ἀποθάνοιεν ἢ τὰ ὄπλα παραδοίησαν · Πρόξενος δὲ ὁ Θηβαῖος, Ἀλλ' ἐγώ, ἔφη, ᾧ Φαλῖνε, θαυμάζω πότερα ὡς κρατῶν βασιλεὺς αἰτεῖ τὰ ὄπλα ἢ ὡς διὰ φιλίαν δῶρα. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ὡς κρατῶν, τί δεῖ αὐτὸν αἰτεῖν καὶ οὐ λαβεῖν ἐλθόντα; εἰ δὲ πείσας βούλεται 15 λαβεῖν, λεγέτω τί ἔσται τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐὰν αὐτῷ ταῦτα χαρίσωνται. πρὸς ταῦτα Φαλῖνος εἶπε, Βασι- 11 λεὺς νικᾶν ἡγείται, ἐπεὶ Κῦρον ἀπέκτονε. τίς γὰρ αὐτῷ ἔστιν ὅστις τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀντιποιεῖται; νομίζει δὲ καὶ ὑμᾶς ἑαυτοῦ εἶναι, ἔχων ἐν μέσῃ τῇ ἑαυτοῦ χώρα 20 καὶ ποταμῶν ἐντὸς ἀδιαβάτων, καὶ πλήθος ἀνθρώπων ἐφ' ὑμᾶς δυνάμενος ἀγαγεῖν ὅσον οὐδ' εἰ παρέχοι ὑμῖν δύναισθε ἂν ἀποκτεῖναι.

Theopompus threatens, and Phalinus twits him. Conciliatory answers.

Μετὰ τοῦτον Θεόπομπος Ἀθηναῖος εἶπεν. ᾧ Φα- 12 λῖνε, νῦν, ὡς σὺ ὀράς, ἡμῖν οὐδὲν ἔστιν ἀγαθὸν ἄλλο 25 εἰ μὴ ὄπλα καὶ ἀρετή. ὄπλα μὲν οὖν ἔχοντες οἰόμεθα ἂν καὶ τῇ ἀρετῇ χρῆσθαι, παραδόντες δ' ἂν ταῦτα καὶ τῶν σωμάτων στερηθῆναι. μὴ οὖν οἶον

τὰ μόνα ἀγαθὰ ἡμῖν ὄντα ὑμῖν παραδώσειν, ἀλλὰ
 σὺν τούτοις καὶ περὶ τῶν ὑμετέρων ἀγαθῶν μαχού-
 μεθα. ἀκούσας δὲ ταῦτα ὁ Φαλῖνος ἐγέλασε καὶ 13
 εἶπεν, Ἄλλὰ φιλοσόφῳ μὲν ἔοικας, ὦ νεανίσκε, καὶ
 5 λέγεις οὐκ ἀχάριστα· ἴσθι μέντοι ἀνόητος ὢν, εἰ οἶει
 τὴν ὑμετέραν ἀρετὴν περιγενέσθαι ἂν τῆς βασιλέως
 δυνάμεως. ἄλλους δὲ τινες ἔφασαν λέγειν ὑπομα- 14
 λικιζομένους ὥς καὶ Κύρῳ πιστοὶ ἐγένοντο καὶ βα-
 σιλεῖ ἂν πολλοῦ ἄξιοι γένοιτο εἰ βούλοιτο φίλος
 10 γενέσθαι· καὶ εἴτε ἄλλο τι θέλοι χρῆσθαι εἴτ' ἐπ'
 Αἴγυπτον στρατεύειν, συγκαταστρέψαι τ' ἂν αὐτῷ.

Clearchus appeals to Phalinus to advise them what to do.

Ἐν τούτῳ Κλέαρχος ἦκε, καὶ ἠρώτησεν εἰ ἤδη 15
 ἀποκεκριμένοι εἶεν. Φαλῖνος δὲ ὑπολαβὼν εἶπεν,
 Οὗτοι μὲν, ὦ Κλέαρχε, ἄλλος ἄλλα λέγει· σὺ δ'
 15 ἡμῖν εἰπέ τί λέγεις. ὁ δ' εἶπεν, Ἐγὼ σε, ὦ Φαλῖνε, 16
 ἄσμενος ἑώρακα, οἶμαι δὲ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πάντες· σύ
 τε γὰρ Ἑλλην εἶ καὶ ἡμεῖς τοσοῦτοι ὄντες ὅσους σὺ
 ὁρᾷς· ἐν τοιούτοις δὲ ὄντες πράγμασι συμβουλευό-
 μεθά σοι τί χρὴ ποιεῖν περὶ ὧν λέγεις. σὺ οὖν πρὸς 17
 20 θεῶν συμβούλευσον ἡμῖν ὃ τι σοι δοκεῖ κάλλιστον
 καὶ ἄριστον εἶναι, καὶ ὃ σοι τιμὴν οἶσει εἰς τὸν
 ἔπειτα χρόνον αἰεὶ λεγόμενον, ὅτι Φαλῖνός ποτε πεμ-
 φθεὶς παρὰ βασιλέως κελεύσων τοὺς Ἑλληνας τὰ
 ὅπλα παραδοῦναι συμβουλευομένοις συνεβούλευσεν
 25 αὐτοῖς τάδε. οἶσθα δὲ ὅτι ἀνάγκη λέγεσθαι ἐν τῇ
 Ἑλλάδι ἃ ἂν συμβουλευέσῃς. ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος ταῦτα 18
 ὑπήγετο βουλόμενος καὶ αὐτὸν τὸν παρὰ βασιλέως
 πρεσβεύοντα συμβουλευῆσαι μὴ παραδοῦναι τὰ ὅπλα,

ὅπως εὐέλπιδες μᾶλλον εἶεν οἱ Ἕλληνες. Φαλῖνος δὲ ὑποστρέψας παρὰ τὴν δόξαν αὐτοῦ εἶπεν, Ἐγώ, εἰ 19 μὲν τῶν μυρίων ἐλπίδων μία τις ὑμῖν ἐστι σωθῆναι πολεμοῦντας βασιλεῖ, συμβουλεύω μὴ παραδιδόναι 5 τὰ ὅπλα· εἰ δέ τοι μηδεμία σωτηρίας ἐστὶν ἐλπίς ἄκοντος βασιλέως, συμβουλεύω σῶζεσθαι ὑμῖν ὅπη δυνατόν.

The Greeks refuse to give up their arms. Phalinus proposes a truce.

Κλέαρχος δὲ πρὸς ταῦτα εἶπεν, Ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν 20 δὴ σὺ λέγεις· παρ' ἡμῶν δὲ ἀπάγγελλε τάδε ὅτι 10 ἡμεῖς οἴομεθα, εἰ μὲν δέοι βασιλεῖ φίλους εἶναι, πλείονος ἂν ἄξιοι εἶναι φίλοι ἔχοντες τὰ ὅπλα ἢ παραδόντες ἄλλῳ, εἰ δὲ δέοι πολεμεῖν, ἅμεινον ἂν πολεμεῖν ἔχοντες τὰ ὅπλα ἢ ἄλλῳ παραδόντες. ὁ δὲ Φαλῖνος 21 εἶπε, Ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ἀπαγγελοῦμεν· ἀλλὰ καὶ τάδε 15 ὑμῖν εἰπεῖν ἐκέλευσε βασιλεύς, ὅτι μένουσι μὲν ὑμῖν αὐτοῦ σπονδαὶ εἴησαν, προϊοῦσι δὲ καὶ ἀπιοῦσι πόλεμος. εἶπατε οὖν καὶ περὶ τούτου πότερα μενεῖτε καὶ σπονδαὶ εἰσιν ἢ ὥς πολέμου ὄντος παρ' ὑμῶν ἀπαγγελῶ. Κλέαρχος δ' ἔλεξεν, Ἀπάγγελλε τοίνυν 22 20 καὶ περὶ τούτου ὅτι καὶ ἡμῖν ταῦτα δοκεῖ ἅπερ καὶ βασιλεῖ. Τί οὖν ταῦτά ἐστιν; ἔφη ὁ Φαλῖνος. ἀπεκρίνατο Κλέαρχος, Ἦν μὲν μένωμεν, σπονδαί, ἀπιοῦσι δὲ καὶ προϊοῦσι πόλεμος. ὁ δὲ πάλιν ἠρώτησε, 23 Σπονδὰς ἢ πόλεμον ἀπαγγελῶ; Κλέαρχος δὲ ταῦτα 25 πάλιν ἀπεκρίνατο, Σπονδαὶ μὲν μένουσιν, ἀπιοῦσι δὲ καὶ προϊοῦσι πόλεμος. ὅ τι δὲ ποιήσοι οὐ διεσήμηνε.

Ariaeus declines the offer of the Greeks, but invites them to join him.

II. Φαλῖνος μὲν δὴ ὥχετο καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ. οἱ δὲ 1
 παρὰ Ἀριαίου ἦκον Προκλῆς καὶ Χειρίσοφος. Μέν-
 νων δὲ αὐτοῦ ἔμενε παρὰ Ἀριαίῳ. οὔτοι δὲ ἔλεγον
 ὅτι πολλοὺς φαίη Ἀριαῖος εἶναι Πέρσας ἑαυτοῦ βελ-
 5 τίους, οὓς οὐκ ἂν ἀνασχέσθαι αὐτοῦ βασιλεύοντος.
 ἀλλ' εἰ βούλεσθε συναπιέναι, ἦκειν ἤδη κελεύει τῆς
 νυκτός. εἰ δὲ μή, αὔριον πρῶ ἀπιέναι φησὶν. ὁ δὲ 2
 Κλέαρχος εἶπεν, Ἄλλ' οὕτω χρὴ ποιεῖν. ἐὰν μὲν
 ἦκωμεν, ὥσπερ λέγετε. εἰ δὲ μή, πράττετε ὅποιον
 10 ἂν τι ὑμῖν οἴσθε μάλιστα συμφέρειν. ὃ τι δὲ ποιή-
 σοι οὐδὲ τούτοις εἶπε.

Conference of the Greeks. The invitation accepted. Clearchus
 in command.

Μετὰ ταῦτα ἤδη ἡλίου δύνοντος συγκαλέσας τοὺς 2
 στρατηγοὺς καὶ λοχαγοὺς ἔλεξε τοιαύδε. Ἐμοί, ὦ
 ἄνδρες, θυομένῳ ἵεναι ἐπὶ βασιλέα οὐκ ἐγίγνετο τὰ
 15 ἱερά. καὶ εἰκότως ἄρα οὐκ ἐγίγνετο. ὥς γὰρ ἐγὼ
 νῦν πυνθάνομαι, ἐν μέσῳ ἡμῶν καὶ βασιλέως ὁ
 Τίγρης ποταμός ἐστι ναυσίπορος, ὃν οὐκ ἂν δυναί-
 μεθα ἄνευ πλοίων διαβῆναι. πλοῖα δὲ ἡμεῖς οὐκ
 ἔχομεν. οὐ μὲν δὴ αὐτοῦ γε μένειν οἶόν τε. τὰ γὰρ
 20 ἐπιτήδεια οὐκ ἔστιν ἔχειν. ἵεναι δὲ παρὰ τοὺς Κύρου
 φίλους πάνυ καλὰ ἡμῖν τὰ ἱερά ἦν. ὦδε οὖν χρὴ 4
 ποιεῖν. ἀπιόντας δειπνεῖν ὃ τι τις ἔχει. ἐπειδὰν δὲ
 σημήνῃ τῷ κέρατι ὥς ἀναπαύεσθαι, συσκευάζεσθε.
 ἐπειδὰν δὲ τὸ δεύτερον, ἀνατίθεσθε ἐπὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια.
 25 ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ τρίτῳ ἔπεσθε τῷ ἡγουμένῳ, τὰ μὲν ὑποζύ-
 για ἔχοντες πρὸς τοῦ ποταμοῦ, τὰ δὲ ὄπλα ἔξω.
 τούτ' ἀκούσαντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ ἀπήλ- 5

θον καὶ ἐποίου· οὕτω. καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ὁ μὲν ἦρχεν, οἱ δὲ ἐπείθοντο, οὐχ ἐλόμενοι, ἀλλὰ ὀρώντες ὅτι μόνος ἐφρόνει οἷα δεῖ τὸν ἄρχοντα, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἀπειροὶ ἦσαν. ἀριθμὸς τῆς ὁδοῦ ἣν ἦλθον ἐξ Ἑφέ- 6
5 σου τῆς Ἰωνίας μέχρι τῆς μάχης σταθμοὶ τρεῖς καὶ ἐνενήκοντα, παρασάγγαι πέντε καὶ τριακόνα καὶ πεντακόσιοι, στάδιοι πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑξακισχίλιοι καὶ μύριοι. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς μάχης ἐλέγοντο εἶναι εἰς Βαβυλῶνα στάδιοι ἑξήκοντα καὶ τριακόσιοι.

First desertion. The Greeks join Ariaeus. Solemn covenant.

10 Ἐντεῦθεν, ἐπεὶ σκότος ἐγένετο, Μιλτοκύθης μὲν ὁ 7
Θραῖξ ἔχων τοὺς τε ἱππέας τοὺς μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ εἰς τετταράκοντα καὶ τῶν πεζῶν Θρακῶν ὥς τριακοσίους ἡῆτομόλησε πρὸς βασιλέα. Κλέαρχος δὲ τοῖς ἄλλοις 8
ἡγεῖτο κατὰ τὰ παρηγγελμένα, οἱ δ' εἶποντο· καὶ
15 ἀφικνουῦνται εἰς τὸν πρῶτον σταθμὸν παρ' Ἀριαίου καὶ τὴν ἐκείνου στρατιὰν ἀμφὶ μέσας νύκτας· καὶ ἐν τάξει θέμενοι τὰ ὅπλα συνῆλθον οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων παρ' Ἀριαίου· καὶ ὤμοσαν οἷ τε Ἕλληνας καὶ ὁ Ἀριαῖος καὶ τῶν συν αὐτῷ οἱ
20 κράτιστοι μήτε προδώσειν ἀλλήλους σύμμαχοί τε ἔσεσθαι· οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι προσώμοσαν καὶ ἡγήσεσθαι ἀδόλως. ταῦτα δ' ὤμοσαν, σφάξαντες ταῦρον 9
καὶ κάπρον καὶ κριὸν εἰς ἀσπίδα, οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες βάπτοντες ξίφος, οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι λόγχην.

Plan of retreat.

25 Ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ πιστὰ ἐγένετο, εἶπεν ὁ Κλέαρχος, Ἄγε 10
δὴ, ὦ Ἀριαῖε, ἐπείπερ ὁ αὐτὸς ὑμῖν στόλος ἐστὶ καὶ ἡμῖν, εἰπὲ τίνα γνώμην ἔχεις περὶ τῆς πορείας, πότε

ρον ἄπιμεν ἥνπερ ἤλθομεν ἢ ἄλλην τινὰ ἐννενοηκέ-
 ναι δοκεῖς ὁδὸν κρείττω. ὁ δ' εἶπεν, "Ἦν μὲν ἤλθομεν 11
 ἀπιόντες παντελῶς ἀν' ὑπὸ λιμοῦ ἀπολοίμεθα · ὑπάρ-
 χει γὰρ νῦν ἡμῖν οὐδὲν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων. ἑπτακαίδεκα
 5 γὰρ σταθμῶν τῶν ἐγγυτάτῳ οὐδὲ δεῦρο ἰόντες ἐκ τῆς
 χώρας οὐδὲν εἶχομεν λαμβάνειν · ἔνθα δέ τι ἦν,
 ἡμεῖς (διαπορευόμενοι κατεδαπανήσαμεν. νῦν δ'
 ἐπινοοῦμεν πορεύεσθαι μακροτέραν μὲν, τῶν δ' ἐπι-
 τηδείων οὐκ ἀπορήσομεν. πορευτέον δ' ἡμῖν τοὺς 12
 10 πρῶτους σταθμοὺς ὥς αἱ δυνώμεθα μακροτάτους, ἵνα
 ὥς πλείστον ἀποσπάσωμεν τοῦ βασιλικοῦ στρατεύ-
 ματος · ἦν γὰρ ἄπ' αἷς δύο ἢ τριῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδὸν ἀπό-
 σχωμεν, οὐκέτι μὴ δύνηται βασιλεὺς ἡμᾶς καταλα-
 βεῖν. ὀλίγῳ μὲν γὰρ στρατεύματι οὐ τολμήσει ἐφέ-
 15 πεσθαι · πολὺν δ' ἔχων στόλον οὐ δυνήσεται ταχέως
 πορεύεσθαι · ἴσως δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων σπανιεῖ.
 ταύτην, ἔφη, τὴν γνώμην ἔχω ἔγωγε.

The retreat begins. Traces of the king's army.

Ἦν δὲ αὕτη ἡ στρατηγία οὐδὲν ἄλλο δυναμένη ἢ 13
 ἀποδρᾶναι ἢ ἀποφυγεῖν · ἡ δὲ τύχη ἐστρατήγησε
 20 κάλλιον. ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, ἐπορεύοντο ἐν
 δεξιᾷ ἔχοντες τὸν ἥλιον, λογιζόμενοι ἥξειν ἅμα ἡλίῳ
 δύνοντι εἰς κώμας τῆς Βαβυλωνίας χώρας · καὶ τοῦτο
 μὲν οὐκ ἐψεύσθησαν. ἔτι δὲ ἀμφὶ δείλῃν ἔδοξαν 14
 πολεμίους ὁρᾶν ἱππέας · καὶ τῶν τε Ἑλλήνων οἳ μὴ
 25 ἔτυχον ἐν ταῖς τάξεσιν ὄντες εἰς τὰς τάξεις ἔθεον, καὶ
 Ἀριαῖος, ἐτύγχανε γὰρ ἐφ' ἀμάξης πορευόμενος
 διότι ἐτέτρωτο, καταβὰς ἐθωρακίζετο καὶ οἱ σὺν
 αὐτῷ. ἐν ᾧ δὲ ὠπλίζοντο ἦκον λέγοντες οἱ προπεμ- 11

φθέντες σκοποὶ ὅτι οὐκ ἵππεῖς εἶεν ἀλλ' ὑποζύγια νέμοιτο. καὶ εὐθύς ἔγνωσαν πάντες ὅτι ἐγγύς που ἐστρατοπεδεύετο βασιλεύς· καὶ γὰρ καπνὸς ἐφαίνετο ἐν κώμαις οὐ πρόσω.

First encampment. The enemy terrified.

- δ Κλέαρχος δὲ ἐπὶ μὲν τοὺς πολεμίους οὐκ ἦγεν· 16
ἦδει γὰρ καὶ ἀπειρηκότας τοὺς στρατιώτας καὶ ἀσί-
τους ὄντας· ἦδη δὲ καὶ ὀψέ ἦν· οὐ μέντοι οὐδὲ ἀπέ-
κλινε, φυλαττόμενος μὴ δοκοίη φεύγειν, ἀλλ' εὐθύω-
ρον ἄγων ἅμα τῷ ἡλίῳ δυομένῳ εἰς τὰς ἐγγυτάτω
10 κώμας τοὺς πρώτους ἔχων κατεσκήνωσεν, ἐξ ὧν
διήρπαστο ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλικοῦ στρατεύματος καὶ
αὐτὰ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν ξύλα. οἱ μὲν οὖν πρῶτοι 17
ὁμῶς τρόπῳ τινὶ ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο, οἱ δὲ ὕστεροι
σκοταῖοι προσιόντες ὡς ἐτύγχανον ἕκαστοι ἠυλίζον-
15 το, καὶ κραυγὴν πολλὴν ἐποιοῦν καλοῦντες ἀλλή-
λους, ὥστε καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἀκούειν· ὥστε οἱ μὲν
ἐγγύτατα τῶν πολεμίων καὶ ἔφυγον ἐκ τῶν σκηνω-
μάτων. δῆλον δὲ τοῦτο τῇ ὕστεραίᾳ ἐγένετο· οὔτε 18
γὰρ ὑποζύγιον ἔτ' οὐδὲν ἐφάνη οὔτε στρατόπεδον
20 οὔτε καπνὸς οὐδαμοῦ πλησίον. ἐξεπλάγη δέ, ὡς
ἔοικε, καὶ βασιλεὺς τῇ ἐφόδῳ τοῦ στρατεύματος.
ἐδήλωσε δὲ τοῦτο οἷς τῇ ὕστεραίᾳ ἔπραττε.

Panic in the Greek camp.

- Προϊούσης μέντοι τῆς νυκτὸς ταύτης καὶ τοῖς 19
Ἕλλησι φόβος ἐμπίπτει, καὶ θόρυβος καὶ δοῦπος ἦν
25 οἷον εἰκὸς φόβου ἐμπεσόντος γίγνεσθαι. Κλέαρχος
δὲ Τολμίδην Ἡλείον, ὃν ἐτύγχανεν ἔχων παρ' ἑαυτῷ
κήρυκα ἄριστον τῶν τότε, ἀνειπεῖν ἐκέλευσε σιγῇν

κηρύξαντα ὅτι προαγορεύουσιν οἱ ἄρχοντες, ὃς ἂν
 τὸν ἀφέντα τὸν ὄνον εἰς τὰ ὄπλα μηνύσῃ, ὅτι λήψεται
 μισθὸν τάλαντον. ἐπεὶ δὲ ταῦτα ἐκηρύχθη, ἔγνωσαν ²¹
 οἱ στρατιῶται ὅτι κενὸς ὁ φόβος εἶναι καὶ οἱ ἄρχοντες
 εὐσῶι. ἅμα δὲ ὄρθρῳ παρήγγειλεν ὁ Κλέαρχος εἰς
 τάξιν τὰ ὄπλα τίθεσθαι τοὺς Ἑλληνας ἥπερ εἶχον
 ὅτε ἦν ἡ μάχη.

Heralds from the king propose a truce.

III. Ὁ δὲ δὴ ἔγραψα ὅτι βασιλεὺς ἐξεπλάγῃ τῇ ¹
 ἐφόδῳ, τῷδε δῆλον ἦν. τῇ μὲν γὰρ πρόσθεν ἡμέρᾳ
¹⁰ πέμπων τὰ ὄπλα παραδιδόναι ἐκέλευε, τότε δὲ ἅμα
 ἡλίῳ ἀνατέλλοντι κήρυκας ἔπεμψε περὶ σπονδῶν.
 οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ ἦλθον πρὸς τοὺς προφύλακας, ἐζήτουν ²
 τοὺς ἄρχοντας. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀπήγγελλον οἱ προφύ-
 λακες, Κλέαρχος τυχὼν τότε τὰς τάξεις ἐπισκοπῶν
¹⁵ εἶπε τοῖς προφύλαξι κελεύειν τοὺς κήρυκας περιμέ-
 νειν ἄχρι ἢν σχολάσῃ. ἐπεὶ δὲ κατέστησε τὸ στρά- ³
 τευμα ὥστε καλῶς ἔχειν ὁρᾶσθαι πάντῃ φάλαγγα
 πυκνήν, ἐκτὸς τῶν ὀπλων δὲ μηδένα καταφανῆ εἶναι,
 ἐκάλεσε τοὺς ἀγγέλους, καὶ αὐτὸς τε προῆλθε τοὺς
²⁰ τε εὐοπλοτάτους ἔχων καὶ εὐειδεστάτους τῶν αὐτοῦ
 στρατιωτῶν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις στρατηγοῖς ταῦτά ἔφρα-
 σεν. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦν πρὸς τοῖς ἀγγέλοις, ἀνηρώτα τί ⁴
 βούλονται. οἱ δ' ἔλεγον ὅτι περὶ σπονδῶν ἤκοιεν
 ἄνδρες οἵτινες ἱκανοὶ ἔσονται τά τε παρὰ βασιλέως
²⁵ τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἀπαγγεῖλαι καὶ τὰ παρὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων
 βασιλεῖ.

If the truce is made, the Greeks shall have supplies.

() δὲ ἀπεκρίνατο, Ἀπαγγέλλετε τοῖνυν αὐτῷ ὅτι ⁵
 μάχης δεῖ πρῶτον· ἄριστον γὰρ οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδ' ὁ

τολμήσων περὶ σπονδῶν λέγειν τοῖς Ἑλλησι μὴ
 πορίσας ἄριστον. ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες οἱ ἄγγελοι 6
 ἀπήλαννον, καὶ ἦκον ταχύ· ᾧ καὶ δῆλον ἦν ὅτι
 ἐγγὺς που βασιλεὺς ἦν ἢ ἄλλος τις ᾧ ἐπετέτακτο
 5 ταῦτα πράττειν· ἔλεγον δὲ ὅτι εἰκότα δοκοῖεν λέγειν
 βασιλεῖ, καὶ ἦκοιεν ἡγεμόνας ἔχοντες οἱ αὐτούς, ἐὰν
 σπονδαὶ γένωνται, ἄξουσιν ἔνθεν ἔξουσι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.
 ὁ δὲ ἡρώτα εἰ αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἀνδράσι σπένδοιτο τοῖς 7
 ἰοῦσι καὶ ἀπιούσιν, ἢ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἔσονται σπον-
 10 δαί. οἱ δέ, Ἄπασιν, ἔφασαν, μέχρι ἂν βασιλεῖ τὰ
 παρ' ὑμῶν διαγγελθῇ.

The truce is concluded, and the Greeks follow their guides.

Ἐπεὶ δὲ ταῦτα εἶπον, μεταστησάμενος αὐτοὺς ὁ 3
 Κλέαρχος ἐβουλεύετο· καὶ ἐδόκει τὰς σπονδὰς ποι-
 εῖσθαι ταχύ τε καὶ καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἐλθεῖν τε ἐπὶ τὰ
 15 ἐπιτήδεια καὶ λαβεῖν. ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος εἶπε, Δοκεῖ 9
 μὲν καμοὶ ταῦτα· οὐ μέντοι ταχύ γε ἀπαγγελῶ, ἀλλὰ
 διατρίψω ἔστ' ἂν ὀκνήσωσιν οἱ ἄγγελοι μὴ ἀποδόξῃ
 ἡμῖν τὰς σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι· οἶμαί γε μέντοι,
 ἔφη, καὶ τοῖς ἡμετέροις στρατιώταις τὸν αὐτὸν φόβον
 20 παρέσεσθαι. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐδόκει καιρὸς εἶναι, ἀπήγγελ-
 λεν ὅτι σπένδοιτο, καὶ εὐθὺς ἡγείσθαι ἐκέλευε πρὸς
 τὰπιτήδεια. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἡγοῦντο, Κλέαρχος μέντοι 10
 ἐπορεύετο τὰς μὲν σπονδὰς ποιησάμενος, τὸ δὲ στρά-
 τευμα ἔχων ἐν τάξει, καὶ αὐτὸς ὠπισθοφυλάκει. καὶ
 25 ἐνετύγχανον τάφροις καὶ αὐλῶσιν ὕδατος πλήρεσιν
 ὥς μὴ δύνασθαι διαβαίνειν ἄνευ γεφυρῶν· ἀλλ'
 ἐποιοῦντο ἐκ τῶν φοινίκων οἱ ἦσαν ἐκπεπτωκότες,
 τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἐξέκοπτον.

Clearchus a vigorous commander. He suspects the king.

Καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἦν Κλέαρχον καταμαθεῖν ὥς ἐπεστά- 11
 τει, ἐν μὲν τῇ ἀριστερᾷ χειρὶ τὸ δόρυ ἔχων, ἐν δὲ τῇ
 δεξιᾷ βακτηρίαν· καὶ εἴ τις αὐτῷ δοκοίη τῶν πρὸς
 τοῦτο τεταγμένων βλακεύειν, ἐκλεγόμενος τὸν ἐπιτή-
 5 δειον ἔπαισεν ἄν, καὶ ἅμα αὐτὸς προσελάμβανεν εἰς
 τὸν πηλὸν ἐμβαίνων· ὥστε πᾶσιν αἰσχύνην εἶναι
 μὴ οὐ συσπουδάζειν. καὶ ἐτάχθησαν πρὸς αὐτὸ οἱ 12
 εἰς τριάκοντα ἔτη γεγονότες· ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ Κλέαρχον
 ἑώρων σπουδάζοντα, προσελάμβανον καὶ οἱ πρεσβύ-
 10 τεροι. πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ὁ Κλέαρχος ἔσπενδεν, ὑπο- 13
 πτεύων μὴ αἰεὶ οὕτω πλήρεις εἶναι τὰς τάφρους ὕδα-
 τος· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὥρα οἷα το πεδίον ἄρδεν· ἀλλ' ἵνα
 ἤδη πολλὰ προφαίνοιτο τοῖς Ἑλλησι δεινὰ εἰς τὴν
 πορείαν, τούτου ἔνεκα βασιλέα ὑπώπτευεν ἐπὶ τὸ
 15 πεδίον τὸ ὕδωρ ἀφεικέναι.

Ample supplies secured.

Πορευόμενοι δὲ ἀφίκοντο εἰς κώμας ὅθεν ἀπέδειξαν 14
 οἱ ἡγεμόνες λαμβάνειν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. ἐνὴν δὲ σῖτος
 πολὺς καὶ οἶνος φοινίκων καὶ ὄξος ἐψητὸν ἀπὸ τῶν
 αὐτῶν. αὐταὶ δὲ αἱ βάλανοι τῶν φοινίκων οἷας μὲν 15
 20 ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἔστιν ἰδεῖν τοῖς οἰκέταις ἀπέκειντο,
 αἱ δὲ τοῖς δεσπόταις ἀποκείμεναι ἦσαν ἀπόλεκτοι,
 θαυμάσαι τοῦ κάλλους καὶ μεγέθους, ἣ δὲ ὄψις
 ἡλέκτρον οὐδὲν διέφερε· τὰς δὲ τινας ξηραίνοντες
 τραγήματα ἀπετίθουσιν. καὶ ἦν καὶ παρὰ πότον ἡδὺ
 25 μέν, κεφαλαλγὲς δέ. ἐνταῦθα καὶ τὸν ἐγκέφαλον 16
 τοῦ φοίνικος πρῶτον ἔφαγον οἱ στρατιῶται, καὶ οἱ
 πολλοὶ ἐθαύμασαν τό τε εἶδος καὶ τὴν ἰδιότητα τῆς

ἡδονῆς. ἦν δὲ σφόδρα καὶ τοῦτο κεφαλαλγές. ὁ δὲ φοῖνιξ ὅθεν ἐξαιρεθείη ὁ ἐγκέφαλος ὅλος ἀναίνετο.

Conference with Tissaphernes.

Ἐνταῦθα ἔμειναν ἡμέρας τρεῖς · καὶ παρὰ μεγάλου βασιλέως ἦκε Τισσαφέρνης καὶ ὁ τῆς βασιλείας
 5 γυναικὸς ἀδελφὸς καὶ ἄλλοι Πέρσαι τρεῖς · δοῦλοι δὲ πολλοὶ εἶποντο. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀπήντησαν αὐτοῖς οἱ τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατηγοί, ἔλεγε πρῶτος Τισσαφέρνης δι' ἑρμηνέως τοιάδε. Ἐγώ, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, γείτων
 οἰκῶ τῇ Ἑλλάδι, καὶ ἐπεὶ ὑμᾶς εἶδον εἰς πολλὰ καὶ
 10 ἀμήχανα πεπτωκότας, εὖρημα ἐποίησάμην εἴ πως δυναίμην παρὰ βασιλέως αἰτήσασθαι δοῦναι ἐμοὶ ἀποσῶσαι ὑμᾶς εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα. οἶμαι γὰρ ἂν οὐκ ἀχαρίστως μοι ἔχειν οὔτε πρὸς ὑμῶν οὔτε πρὸς τῆς πάσης Ἑλλάδος. ταῦτα δὲ γνούς ἡτούμην βασιλέα,
 15 λέγων αὐτῷ ὅτι δικαίως ἂν μοι χαρίζοιτο, ὅτι αὐτῷ Κῦρόν τε ἐπιστρατεύοντα πρῶτος ἠγγεῖλα καὶ βοήθειαν ἔχων ἅμα τῇ ἀγγελίᾳ ἀφικόμην, καὶ μόνος τῶν κατὰ τοὺς Ἕλληνας τεταγμένων οὐκ ἔφυγον, ἀλλὰ διήλασα καὶ συνέμιξα βασιλεῖ ἐν τῷ ὑμετέρῳ
 20 στρατοπέδῳ, ἔνθα βασιλεὺς ἀφίκετο ἐπεὶ Κῦρον ἀπέκτεινε, καὶ τοὺς σὺν Κύρῳ βαρβάρους ἐδίωξα σὺν τοῖσδε τοῖς παροῦσι νῦν μετ' ἐμοῦ, οἵπερ αὐτῷ εἰσι πιστότατοι.

Why the Greeks undertook the expedition. Now they would return home.

Καὶ περὶ μὲν τούτων ὑπέσχετό μοι βουλευέσθαι · καὶ
 25 ἐρέσθαι δέ με ὑμᾶς ἐκέλευεν ἐλθόντα τίνος ἕνεκεν ἐστρατεύσατε ἐπ' αὐτόν. καὶ συμβουλεύω ὑμῖν μετρίως ἀποκρίνασθαι, ἵνα μοι εὐπρακτότερον ᾖ ἢ εἰάν

τι δύνωμαι ἀγαθὸν ὑμῖν παρ' αὐτοῦ διαπράξασθαι.
 πρὸς ταῦτα μεταστάντες οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐβουλευόντο · 21
 καὶ ἀπεκρίναντο, Κλέαρχος δ' ἔλεγεν · Ἡμεῖς οὔτε
 συνήλθομεν ὡς βασιλεῖ πολεμήσοντας οὔτε ἐπορευό-
 5 μεθα ἐπὶ βασιλέα, ἀλλὰ πολλὰς προφάσεις Κῦρος
 εὑρίσκει, ὡς καὶ σὺ εὖ οἶσθα, ἵνα ὑμᾶς τε ἀπα-
 σκεύους λάβοι καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐνθάδε ἀγάγοι. ἐπεὶ μέντοι 22
 ἤδη αὐτὸν ἐωρῶμεν ἐν δεινῷ ὄντα, ἥσυχύνθημεν καὶ
 θεοὺς καὶ ἀνθρώπους προδοῦναι αὐτόν, ἐν τῷ πρό-
 10 σθεν χρόνῳ παρέχοντες ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς εὖ ποιεῖν. ἐπεὶ 23
 δὲ Κῦρος τέθνηκεν, οὔτε βασιλεῖ ἀντιποιούμεθα τῆς
 ἀρχῆς οὔτ' ἔστιν ὅτου ἔνεκα βουλοίμεθα ἂν τὴν
 βασιλέως χώραν κακῶς ποιεῖν, οὐδ' αὐτὸν ἀποκτεῖ-
 ναι ἂν ἐθέλοιμεν · πορευοίμεθα δ' ἂν οἴκαδε, εἴ τις
 15 ἡμᾶς μὴ λυποίῃ · ἀδικοῦντα μέντοι πειρασόμεθα σὺν
 τοῖς θεοῖς ἀμύνασθαι. ἐὰν μέντοι τις ἡμᾶς καὶ εὖ
 ποιῶν ὑπάρχη, καὶ τούτου εἰς γε δύναμιν οὐχ ἡττη-
 σόμεθα εὖ ποιοῦντες.

The king consents. Compact with Tissaphernes.

Ὁ μὲν οὕτως εἶπεν · ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης, 24
 20 Ταῦτα, ἔφη, ἐγὼ ἀπαγγελῶ βασιλεῖ καὶ ὑμῖν πάλιν
 τὰ παρ' ἐκείνου · μέχρι δ' ἂν ἐγὼ ἦκω αἱ σπονδαὶ
 μενόντων · ἀγορὰν δὲ ἡμεῖς παρέξομεν. καὶ εἰς μὲν 25
 τὴν ὑστεραίαν οὐχ ἦκεν · ὥσθ' οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐφρόν-
 τιζον · τῇ δὲ τρίτῃ ἦκων ἔλεγεν ὅτι διαπεπραγμένος
 25 ἦκοι παρὰ βασιλέως δοθῆναι αὐτῷ σῶζειν τοὺς
 Ἕλληνας, καίπερ πολλῶν ἀντιλεγόντων ὡς οὐκ ἄξιον
 εἶη βασιλεῖ ἀφεῖναι τοὺς ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν στρατευσαμέ-
 νους. τέλος δὲ εἶπε, Καὶ νῦν ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν πιστὰ 26

λαβεῖν παρ' ἡμῶν ἢ μὴν φιλίαν παρέξειν ὑμῖν τὴν
 χώραν καὶ ἀδόλως ἀπάξειν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἀγορὰν
 παρέχοντας· ὅπου δ' ἂν μὴ ἦ πρίασθαι, λαμβάνειν
 ὑμᾶς ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἐάσομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. ὑμᾶς δὲ²⁷
 5 αὖ ἡμῖν δεήσει ὁμόσαι ἢ μὴν πορεύεσθαι ὥς διὰ
 φιλίας ἀσινῶς, σῖτα καὶ ποτὰ λαμβάνοντας ὁπότεν
 μὴ ἰγορὰν παρέχωμεν· ἣν δὲ παρέχωμεν ἀγοράν,
 ὠνούμενους ἔξειν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. ταῦτα ἔδοξε, καὶ²⁸
 ὦμοσαν καὶ δεξιὰς ἔδοσαν Τισσαφέρνης καὶ ὁ τῆς
 10 βασιλέως γυναικὸς ἀδελφὸς τοῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων
 στρατηγοῖς καὶ λοχαγοῖς καὶ ἔλαβον παρὰ τῶν Ἑλ-
 λήνων. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Τισσαφέρνης εἶπε, Νῦν μὲν²⁹
 δὴ ἄπειμι ὥς βασιλέα· ἐπειδὰν δὲ διαπράξωμαι ἃ
 δέομαι, ἥξω συσκευασάμενος ὥς ἀπάξων ὑμᾶς εἰς
 15 τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ αὐτὸς ἀπιὼν ἐπὶ τὴν ἐμαντοῦ ἀρχήν.

Ariæus less friendly. The Greeks grow uneasy.

IV. Μετὰ ταῦτα περιέμενον Τισσαφέρνην οἳ τε¹
 Ἕλληνες καὶ ὁ Ἀριαῖος ἐγγὺς ἀλλήλων ἐστρατοπε-
 δευμένοι ἡμέρας πλείους ἢ εἴκοσιν. ἐν δὲ ταύταις
 ἀφικνοῦνται πρὸς Ἀριαῖον καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοὶ καὶ οἱ
 20 ἄλλοι ἀναγκαῖοι καὶ πρὸς τοὺς σὺν ἐκείνῳ Περσῶν
 τινες, παρεθάρρυνόν τε καὶ δεξιὰς ἐνίοις παρὰ βασι-
 λέως ἔφερον μὴ μνησικακήσειν βασιλέα αὐτοῖς τῆς
 σὺν Κύρῳ ἐπιστρατείας μηδὲ ἄλλου μηδενὸς τῶν
 παροιχομένων. τούτων δὲ γιγνομένων ἐνδηλοὶ ἦσαν²
 25 οἱ περὶ Ἀριαῖον ἦττον προσέχοντες τοῖς Ἕλλησι τὸν
 νοῦν· ὥστε καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τοῖς μὲν πολλοῖς τῶν Ἑλ-
 λήνων οὐκ ἤρεσκον, ἀλλὰ προσιόντες τῷ Κλεάρχῳ
 ἔλεγον καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις στρατηγοῖς, Τί μένομεν; ἢ³

οὐκ ἐπιστάμεθα ὅτι βασιλεὺς ἡμᾶς ἀπολέσαι ἂν περὶ
 παντὸς ποιήσαιο, ἵνα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἑλλησι
 φόβος εἴη ἐπὶ βασιλέα μέγαν στρατεύειν; καὶ νῦν
 μὲν ἡμᾶς ὑπάγεται μένειν διὰ τὸ διεσπάρθαι αὐτῷ τὸ
 5 στράτευμα· ἐπὴν δὲ πάλιν ἀλίσθῃ αὐτῷ ἡ στρατιά,
 οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως οὐκ ἐπιθήσεται ἡμῖν. ἴσως δέ που 4
 ἢ ἀποσκάπτει τι ἢ ἀποτεριχίζει, ὥς ἄπορος ἢ ἡ ὁδός.
 οὐ γάρ ποτε ἐκὼν γε βουλήσεται ἡμᾶς ἐλθόντας εἰς
 τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἀπαγγεῖλαι ὥς ἡμεῖς τοσοῖδε ὄντες
 10 ἐνικῶμεν βασιλέα ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις αὐτοῦ καὶ καταγε-
 λάσαντες ἀπήλθομεν.

“If we break the truce, we are lost. I have faith in the king.”

Κλέαρχος δὲ ἀπεκρίνατο τοῖς ταῦτα λέγουσιν, 3
 Ἐγὼ ἐνθυμοῦμαι μὲν καὶ ταῦτα πάντα· ἐννοῶ δ’
 ὅτι εἰ νῦν ἄπιμεν, δόξομεν ἐπὶ πολέμῳ ἀπιέναι καὶ
 15 παρὰ τὰς σπονδὰς ποιεῖν. ἔπειτα πρῶτον μὲν ἀγο-
 ρὰν οὐδεὶς παρέξει ἡμῖν οὐδὲ ὄθεν ἐπισιτιούμεθα·
 αὐθις δὲ ὁ ἡγησόμενος οὐδεὶς ἔσται· καὶ ἅμα ταῦτα
 ποιούντων ἡμῶν εὐθὺς Ἀριαῖος ἀφεστήξει· ὥστε
 φίλος ἡμῖν οὐδεὶς λελεύσεται, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ πρόσθεν
 20 ὄντες πολέμιοι ἡμῖν ἔσονται. ποταμὸς δ’ εἰ μὲν τις 6
 καὶ ἄλλος ἄρα ἡμῖν ἔστι διαβατέος οὐκ οἶδα· τὸν δ’
 οὖν Εὐφράτην ἴσμεν ὅτι ἀδύνατον διαβῆναι κωλυόν-
 των πολεμίων. οὐ μὲν δὴ ἂν μάχεσθαί γε δέῃ ἱππεῖς
 εἰσιν ἡμῖν σύμμαχοι, τῶν δὲ πολεμίων ἱππεῖς εἰσιν
 25 οἱ πλείστοι καὶ πλείστου ἄξιοι· ὥστε νικῶντες μὲν
 τίνα ἂν ἀποκτείναιμεν; ἡττωμένων δὲ οὐδένα οἷόν τε
 σωθῆναι· ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν βασιλέα, ᾧ οὕτω πολλά ἐστι 7
 τὰ σύμμαχα, εἶπερ προθυμεῖται ἡμᾶς ἀπολέσαι, οὐκ

οἶδα ὃ τι δεῖ αὐτὸν ὁμόσαι καὶ δεξιὰν δοῦναι καὶ θεοὺς ἐπιορκῆσαι καὶ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ πιστὰ ἄπιστα ποιῆσαι Ἑλλησὶ τε καὶ βαρβάροις. τοιαῦτα πολλὰ ἔλεγεν.

Tissaphernes returns and the march begins. Mutual distrust.

5 Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ ἦκε Τισσαφέρνης ἔχων τὴν ἑαυτοῦ 8
δύναμιν ὡς εἰς οἶκον ἀπιὼν καὶ Ὀρόντας τὴν ἑαυτοῦ
δύναμιν · ἦγε δὲ καὶ τὴν θυγατέρα τὴν βασιλέως
ἐπὶ γάμῳ. ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἤδη Τισσαφέρνους ἡγουμέ- 9
νου καὶ ἀγορὰν παρέχοντος ἐπορεύοντο · ἐπορεύετο
10 δὲ καὶ Ἀριαῖος τὸ Κύρου βαρβαρικὸν ἔχων στρα-
τευμα ἅμα Τισσαφέρνει καὶ Ὀρόντᾳ καὶ συνεστρα-
τοπεδεύετο σὺν ἐκείνοις. οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες ὑφορῶντες 10
τούτους αὐτοὶ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν ἐχώρουν ἡγεμόνας ἔχοντες.
ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο δὲ ἐκάστοτε ἀπέχοντες ἀλλήλων
15 παρασάγγην καὶ μείον · ἐφυλάττοντο δὲ ἀμφότεροι
ὥσπερ πολεμίους ἀλλήλους, καὶ εὐθύς τοῦτο ὑποψίαν
παρείχεν. ἐνίοτε δὲ καὶ ξυλιζόμενοι ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ 11
καὶ χόρτον καὶ ἄλλα τοιαῦτα συλλέγοντες πληγὰς
ἐνέτεινον ἀλλήλοις · ὥστε καὶ τοῦτο ἔχθραν παρείχε.

March to the Tigris. The Persians cross to the other side.

20 Διελθόντες δὲ τρεῖς σταθμοὺς ἀφίκοντο πρὸς τὸ 12
Μηδίας καλούμενον τείχος, καὶ παρῆλθον εἴσω
αὐτοῦ. ἦν δὲ ὠκοδομημένον πλίνθοις ὀπταῖς ἐν
ἀσφάλτῳ κειμέναις, εὖρος εἴκοσι ποδῶν, ὕψος δὲ
ἐκατόν · μῆκος δ' ἐλέγετο εἶναι εἴκοσι παρασαγγῶν ·
25 ἀπέχει δὲ Βαβυλῶνος οὐ πολὺ. ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύ- 13
θησαν σταθμοὺς δύο παρασάγγας ὀκτώ · καὶ διέβη-
σαν διώρυχας δύο, τὴν μὲν ἐπὶ γεφύρας, τὴν δὲ

ἔξευγμένην πλοίοις ἑπτά· αὗται δ' ἦσαν ἀπὸ τοῦ
 Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ· κατετέμνητο δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν καὶ
 τάφροι ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν, αἱ μὲν πρῶται μεγάλαι, ἔπειτα
 δὲ ἐλάττους· τέλος δὲ καὶ μικροὶ ὀχετοί, ὥσπερ ἐν
 5 τῇ Ἑλλάδι ἐπὶ τὰς μελίνας· καὶ ἀφικνοῦνται ἐπὶ
 τὸν Τίγρητα ποταμόν· πρὸς ᾧ πόλις ἦν μεγάλη καὶ
 πολυάνθρωπος ἥ ὄνομα Σιττάκη, ἀπέχουσα τοῦ πο-
 ταμοῦ σταδίου πεντεκαίδεκα· οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἕλληνες 14
 παρ' αὐτὴν ἐσκήνησαν ἐγγὺς παραδείσου μεγάλου
 10 καὶ καλοῦ καὶ δασέος παντοίων δένδρων, οἱ δὲ βάρ-
 βαροι διαβεβηκότες τὸν Τίγρητα· οὐ μέντοι κατα-
 φανείς ἦσαν.

“Beware of a night attack, and guard the bridge!”

Μετὰ δὲ τὸ δεῖπνον ἔτυχον ἐν περιπάτῳ ὄντες πρὸ 13
 τῶν ὅπλων Πρόξενος καὶ Ξενοφῶν· καὶ προσελθὼν
 15 ἄνθρωπός τις ἠρώτησε τοὺς προφύλακας ποῦ αὖ ἴδοι
 Πρόξενον ἢ Κλέαρχον· Μένωνα δὲ οὐκ ἐζήτει, καὶ
 ταῦτα παρ' Ἀριαίου ὦν τοῦ Μένωνος ξένου· ἐπεὶ δὲ 16
 Πρόξενος εἶπεν ὅτι αὐτός εἰμι ὃν ζητεῖς, εἶπεν ὁ ἄν-
 θρωπος τάδε· Ἐπεμψέ με Ἀριαῖος καὶ Ἀρτάοζος,
 20 πιστοὶ ὄντες Κύρῳ καὶ ὑμῖν εὖνοι, καὶ κελεύουσι φυ-
 λάττεσθαι μὴ ὑμῖν ἐπιθῶνται τῆς νυκτὸς οἱ βάρβα-
 ροι· ἔστι δὲ στράτευμα πολὺ ἐν τῷ πλησίον παρα-
 δείσῳ· καὶ παρὰ τὴν γέφυραν τοῦ Τίγρητος ποτα- 1
 μου πέμψαι κελεύουσι φυλακὴν, ὥς διανοεῖται αὐτὴν
 25 λῦσαι Τισσαφέρνῃς τῆς νυκτός, εἰὰ δύνηται, ὥς μὴ
 διαβῇτε ἀλλ' ἐν μέσῳ ἀποληφθῇτε τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ
 τῆς διώρυχος.

The warning is seen to be inconsistent.

Ἀκούσαντες ταῦτα ἄγουσιν αὐτὸν παρὰ τὸν Κλέ- 18
 αρχον καὶ φράζουσιν αὐτὸν λέγει. ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος ἀκού-
 σας ἐταράχθη σφόδρα καὶ ἐφοβεῖτο. νεανίσκος δέ 19
 τις τῶν παρόντων ἐννοήσας εἶπεν ὥς οὐκ ἀκόλουθα
 5 εἶη τό τε ἐπιθήσεσθαι καὶ λύσειν τὴν γέφυραν. δῆλον
 γὰρ ὅτι ἐπιτιθεμένους ἢ νικᾶν δεήσει ἢ ἡττᾶσθαι.
 εἰ μὲν οὖν νικῶσι, τί δεῖ λύειν αὐτοὺς τὴν γέφυραν;
 οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν πολλαὶ γέφυραι ὧσιν ἔχοιμεν ἂν ὅποι
 φυγόντες ἡμεῖς σωθῶμεν. εἰ δὲ ἡμεῖς νικῶμεν, 21
 10 λελυμένης τῆς γεφύρας οὐχ ἔξουσιν ἐκεῖνοι ὅποι φύ-
 γωσιν· οὐδὲ μὴν βοηθήσαι πολλῶν ὄντων πέραν
 οὐδεὶς αὐτοῖς δυνήσεται λελυμένης τῆς γεφύρας.

Its object becomes clear. The Greeks cross the river at daybreak.

Ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ Κλέαρχος ταῦτα ἤρετο τὸν ἄγγελον 21
 πόση τις εἴη χώρα ἢ ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ Τίγρητος καὶ τῆς
 15 διώρυχος. ὁ δὲ εἶπεν ὅτι πολλὴ καὶ κῶμαι ἔνεισι
 καὶ πόλεις πολλαὶ καὶ μεγάλαι. τότε δὴ καὶ ἐγνώ-
 σθη ὅτι οἱ βάρβαροι τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὑποπέμψαιεν,
 ὁκνοῦντες μὴ οἱ Ἕλληνες διελόντες τὴν γέφυραν
 μείναιεν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἐρύματα ἔχοντες ἔνθεν μὲν τὸν
 20 Τίγρητα, ἔνθεν δὲ τὴν διώρυχα, τὰ δ' ἐπιτήδεια
 ἔχοιεν ἐκ τῆς ἐν μέσῳ χώρας πολλῆς καὶ ἀγαθῆς
 οὔσης καὶ τῶν ἐργασομένων ἐνόντων, εἴτα δὲ καὶ
 ἀποστροφὴ γένοιτο εἴ τις βούλοιτο βασιλέα κακῶς
 ποιεῖν.

25 Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀνεπαύοντο· ἐπὶ μέντοι τὴν γέφυ- 23
 ραν ὁμῶς φυλακὴν ἔπεμψαν· καὶ οὔτε ἐπέθετο οὐδεὶς
 οὐδαμῶθεν οὔτε πρὸς τὴν γέφυραν οὐδεὶς ἦλθε τῶν

πολεμίων, ὥς οἱ φυλάττοντες ἀπήγγελλον. ἐπειδὴ 24
 δὲ ἕως ἐγένετο, διέβαινον τὴν γέφυραν ἐζευγμένην
 πλοίοις τριάκοντα καὶ ἑπτὰ ὥς οἶόν τε μάλιστα
 πεφυλαγμένως· ἐξήγγελλον γάρ τινες τῶν παρὰ
 5 Τισσαφέρνους Ἑλλήνων ὥς διαβαινόντων μέλλοιεν
 ἐπιθήσεσθαι. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν ψευδὴ ἦν· διαβαι-
 νόντων μέντοι ὁ Γλοῦς αὐτοῖς ἐπεφάνη μετ' ἄλλων
 σκοπῶν εἰ διαβαίνοιεν τὸν ποταμόν· ἐπειδὴ δὲ εἶδεν,
 ὥχετο ἀπελαύνων.

The march continued to the river Zapatas.

10 Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Τίγρητος ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμοὺς τέτ-25
 ταρας παρασάγγας εἴκοσιν ἐπὶ τὸν Φύσκον ποταμόν,
 τὸ εὖρος πλέθρου· ἐπὴν δὲ γέφυρα. καὶ ἐνταῦθα
 ὠκείτο πόλις μεγάλη ὄνομα Ὀπις· πρὸς ἣν ἀπὴν-
 τησε τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ὁ Κύρου καὶ Ἀρταξέρξου νόθος
 15 ἀδελφὸς ἀπὸ Σούσων καὶ Ἐκβατάνων στρατιὰν πολ-
 λὴν ἄγων ὥς βοηθήσων βασιλεῖ· καὶ ἐπιστήσας τὸ
 ἑαυτοῦ στράτευμα παρερχομένους τοὺς Ἑλληνας ἐθε-
 ώρει. ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος ἡγείτο μὲν εἰς δύο, ἐπορεύετο 24
 δὲ ἄλλοτε καὶ ἄλλοτε ἐφιστάμενος· ὅσον δὲ χρόνον
 20 τὸ ἡγούμενον τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐπιστήσειε, τοσοῦ-
 τον ἦν ἀνάγκη χρόνον δι' ὅλου τοῦ στρατεύματος
 γίνεσθαι τὴν ἐπίστασιν· ὥστε τὸ στράτευμα καὶ
 αὐτοῖς τοῖς Ἑλλησι δόξαι πάμπλου εἶναι, καὶ τὸν
 Πέρσην ἐκπεπλήχθαι θεωροῦντα.
 25 Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν διὰ τῆς Μηδίας σταθ-26
 μοὺς ἐρήμους ἕξ παρασάγγας τριάκοντα εἰς τὰς
 Παρυσάτιδος κώμας τῆς Κύρου καὶ βασιλέως μη-
 τρός. ταύτας Τισσαφέρνης Κύρῳ ἐπεγγελῶν διαρ

πάσαι τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἐπέτρεψε πλὴν ἀνδραπόδων.
 ἐνὴν δὲ σῖτος πολὺς καὶ πρόβατα καὶ ἄλλα χρή-
 ματα. ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμούς ἐρήμους 28
 τέτταρας παρασάγγας εἴκοσι τὸν Τίγρητα ποταμὸν
 5 ἐν ἀριστερᾷ ἔχοντες. ἐν δὲ τῷ πρώτῳ σταθμῷ
 πέραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ πόλις ᾠκεῖτο μεγάλη καὶ εὐδαί-
 μων ὄνομα Καιναί, ἐξ ἧς οἱ βάρβαροι διήγουν ἐπὶ
 σχεδίαις διφθερίναις ἄρτους, τυρούς, οἶνον.

Clearchus has a personal interview with Tissaphernes.

V. Μετὰ ταῦτα ἀφικνοῦνται ἐπὶ τὸν Ζαπάταν πο- 1
 10 ταμόν, τὸ εὖρος τεττάρων πλέθρων. καὶ ἐνταῦθα
 ἔμειναν ἡμέρας τρεῖς· ἐν δὲ ταύταις ὑποψίαί μὲν
 ᾗσαν, φανερά δὲ οὐδεμία ἐφαίνετο ἐπιβουλή. ἔδοξεν 2
 οὖν τῷ Κλεάρχῳ συγγενέσθαι τῷ Τισσαφέρνει καὶ
 εἰ πως δύναιτο παῦσαι τὰς ὑποψίας πρὶν ἐξ αὐτῶν
 15 πόλεμον γενέσθαι καὶ ἔπεμψε τινα ἐροῦντα ὅτι
 συγγενέσθαι αὐτῷ χρήζει. ὁ δὲ ἐτοίμως ἐκέλευεν
 ᾗκειν.

"Let us dispel, if possible, this growing distrust."

Ἐπειδὴ δὲ συνῆλθον, λέγει ὁ Κλέαρχος τάδε. 3
 Ἐγώ, ὃ Τισσαφέρνη, οἶδα μὲν ἡμῖν ὅρκους γεγενη- 3
 20 μένους καὶ δεξιὰς δεδομένας μὴ ἀδικήσιν ἀλλή-
 λους· φυλαττόμενον δὲ σέ τε ὁρῶ ὡς πολεμίους
 ἡμᾶς καὶ ἡμεῖς ὁρῶντες ταῦτα ἀντιφυλαττόμεθα.
 ἐπεὶ δὲ σκοπῶν οὐ δύναμαι οὔτε σὲ αἰσθέσθαι πει- 4
 ρώμενον ἡμᾶς κακῶς ποιεῖν ἐγώ τε σαφῶς οἶδα ὅτι
 25 ἡμεῖς γε οὐδὲ ἐπινοοῦμεν τοιοῦτον οὐδέν, ἔδοξέ μοι
 εἰς λόγους σοι ἐλθεῖν, ὅπως εἰ δυναίμεθα ἐξέλοιμεν
 ἀλλήλων τὴν ἀπιστίαν. καὶ γὰρ οἶδα ἀνθρώπους 5

ἤδη, τοὺς μὲν ἐκ διαβολῆς τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἐξ ὑποψίας, οἱ
φοβηθέντες ἀλλήλους φθάσαι βουλόμενοι πρὶν πα-
θεῖν ἐποίησαν ἀνήκεστα κακὰ τοὺς οὔτε μέλλοντας
οὔτ' αὖ βουλομένους τοιοῦτον οὐδέν. τὰς οὖν τοιαύτας 6
5 ἀγνωμοσύνας νομίζων συνουσίαις μάλιστα ἂν παύ-
εσθαι, ἤκω καὶ διδάσκειν σε βούλομαι ὥς σὺ ἡμῖν
οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἀπιστεῖς.

“If we break our oaths, the gods will take vengeance on us.”

Πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ καὶ μέγιστον οἱ θεῶν ἡμᾶς ὅρκοι 7
κωλύουσι πολεμίους εἶναι ἀλλήλοις· ὅστις δὲ τούτων
10 σύννοιδεν αὐτῷ παρημεληκώς, τοῦτον ἐγὼ οὔποτ' ἂν
εὐδαιμονίσαιμι. τὸν γὰρ θεῶν πόλεμον οὐκ οἶδα
οὔτ' ἀπὸ ποίου ἂν τάχους φεύγων τις ἀποφύγοι οὔτ'
εἰς ποῖον ἂν σκότος ἀποδραίῃ οὔθ' ὅπως ἂν εἰς ἐχυρὸν
χωρίον ἀποσταίῃ. πάντα γὰρ πάντα τοῖς θεοῖς ὑπο-
15 χεῖρια καὶ πανταχῇ πάντων ἴσον οἱ θεοὶ κρατοῦσι.

“You, Tissaphernes, are now our only hope.”

Περὶ μὲν δὴ τῶν θεῶν τε καὶ τῶν ὀρκῶν οὕτω γι- 8
γνώσκω, παρ' οὓς ἡμεῖς τὴν φιλίαν συνθέμενοι κατε-
θέμεθα· τῶν δ' ἀνθρωπίνων σὲ ἐγὼ ἐν τῷ παρόντι
νομίζω μέγιστον εἶναι ἡμῖν ἀγαθόν. σὺν μὲν γὰρ 9
20 σοὶ πᾶσα μὲν ὁδὸς εὐπορος πᾶς δὲ ποταμὸς διαβα-
τός, τῶν τε ἐπιτηδείων οὐκ ἀπορία· ἄνευ δὲ σοῦ
πᾶσα μὲν διὰ σκότους ἢ ὁδός· οὐδὲν γὰρ αὐτῆς
ἐπιστάμεθα· πᾶς δὲ ποταμὸς δύσπορος, πᾶς δὲ
ὄχλος φοβερός, φοβερώτατον δ' ἐρημία· μεστὴ γὰρ
25 πολλῆς ἀπορίας ἐστίν. εἰ δὲ δὴ καὶ μανέντες σε 11
κατακτείναιμεν, ἄλλο τι ἂν ἢ τὸν εὐεργέτην κατα-
κτείναντες πρὸς βασιλέα τὸν μέγιστον ἔφεδρον ἀγωνι-

ζοίμεθα; ὅσων δὲ δὴ καὶ οἶων ἂν ἐλπίδων ἐμαυτὸν
στερήσαιμι εἰ σέ τι κακὸν ἐπιχειρήσαιμι ποιεῖν,
ταῦτα λέξω. ἐγὼ γὰρ Κῦρον ἐπεθύμησά μοι φίλον 11
γενέσθαι, νομίζων τῶν τότε ἱκανώτατον εἶναι εὖ
5 ποιεῖν ὃν βούλοιτο· σέ δὲ νῦν ὁρῶ τὴν τε Κύρου
δύναμιν καὶ χώραν ἔχοντα καὶ τὴν σαντοῦ χώραν
σφύζοντα, τὴν δὲ βασιλέως δύναμιν, ἣ Κῦρος πολεμία
ἐχρήτο, σοὶ ταύτην σύμμαχον οὔσαν. τούτων δὲ 12
τοιούτων ὄντων τίς οὕτω μαίνεται ὅστις οὐ βούλεται
10 σοὶ φίλος εἶναι; ἀλλὰ μὴν ἐρῶ γὰρ καὶ ταῦτα ἐξ
ὧν ἔχω ἐλπίδας καὶ σέ βουλήσεσθαι φίλον ἡμῖν
εἶναι.

“And an alliance with us would make you invincible. Who has persuaded you to doubt us?”

Οἶδα μὲν γὰρ ὑμῖν Μυσοὺς λυπηροὺς ὄντας, οὓς 13
νομίζω ἂν σὺν τῇ παρούσῃ δυνάμει ταπεινοὺς ὑμῖν
15 παρασχεῖν· οἶδα δὲ καὶ Πισίδας· ἀκούω δὲ καὶ
ἄλλα ἔθνη πολλὰ τοιαῦτα εἶναι, ἃ οἶμαι ἂν παῦσαι
ἐνοχλοῦντα αἰεὶ τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ εὐδαιμονίᾳ. Αἰγυπτίους
δέ, οἷς μάλιστα ὑμᾶς νῦν γιγνώσκω τεθυμωμένους,
οὐχ ὁρῶ ποία δυνάμει συμμαχῶ χρησάμενοι μᾶλλον
20 ἂν κολάσεσθε τῆς νῦν σὺν ἐμοὶ οὔσης. ἀλλὰ μὴν 14
ἔν γε τοῖς πέριξ οἰκοῦσι σύ, εἰ μὲν βούλοιό τω φίλος
εἶναι, ὥς μέγιστος ἂν εἴης, εἰ δέ τίς σε λυποίῃ, ὥς
δεσπότης ἀναστρέφοιο ἔχων ἡμᾶς ὑπηρέτας, οἱ σοι
οὐκ ἂν τοῦ μισθοῦ ἕνεκα μόνον ὑπηρετοῖμεν ἀλλὰ
25 καὶ τῆς χάριτος ἣν σωθέντες ὑπὸ σοῦ σοὶ ἂν ἔχοιμεν
δικαίως. ἐμοὶ μὲν ταῦτα πάντα ἐνθυμουμένῳ οὕτω 15
δοκεῖ θαυμαστὸν εἶναι τὸ σέ ἡμῖν ἀπιστεῖν ὥστε καὶ
ἥδιστ' ἂν ἀκούσαιμι τὸ ὄνομα τίς οὕτως ἐστὶ δεινός

λέγειν ὥστε σε πείσαι λέγων ὡς ἡμεῖς σοι ἐπιβουλεύομεν. Κλέαρχος μὲν οὖν τοσαῦτα εἶπε· Τισσαφέρνης δὲ ὦδε ἀπημείφθη.

“Nor should you, Clearchus, distrust us. Think how completely you are in our power.”

Ἄλλ' ἡδομαι μὲν, ὦ Κλέαρχε, ἀκούων σου φρονί-
 5 μους λόγους· ταῦτα γὰρ γιγνώσκων, εἴ τι ἐμοὶ κακὸν
 βουλεύοις, ἅμα ἂν μοι δοκεῖς καὶ στυγῶ κακόνους
 εἶναι. ὥς δ' ἂν μάθῃς ὅτι οὐδ' ἂν ὑμεῖς δικαίως
 οὔτε βασιλεῖ οὔτ' ἐμοὶ ἀπιστοίητε, ἀντάκουσον. εἰ
 17 γὰρ ὑμᾶς ἐβουλόμεθα ἀπολέσαι, πότερά σοι δοκοῦ-
 10 μεν ἱππέων πλήθους ἀπορεῖν ἢ πεζῶν ἢ ὀπλίσεως ἐν
 ἧ ὑμᾶς μὲν βλάπτειν ἱκανοὶ εἴημεν ἂν, ἀντιπάσχειν
 δὲ οὐδείς κίνδυνος; ἀλλὰ χωρίων ἐπιτηδεῖων ὑμῖν
 18 ἐπιτίθεσθαι ἀπορεῖν ἂν σοι δοκοῦμεν; οὐ τοσαῦτα
 μὲν πεδία ἃ ὑμεῖς φίλια ὄντα σὺν πολλῷ πόνῳ δια-
 5 πορεύεσθε, τοσαῦτα δὲ ὄρη ὁράτε ὑμῖν ὄντα πορευ-
 τέα, ἃ ἡμῖν ἔξεστι προκαταλαβοῦσιν ἄπορα ὑμῖν
 παρέχειν, τοσοῦτοι δ' εἰσὶ ποταμοὶ ἐφ' ὧν ἔξεστιν
 ἡμῖν ταμιεύεσθαι ὅπόσοις ἂν ὑμῶν βουλόμεθα μάχε-
 σθαι; εἰσὶ δ' αὐτῶν οὓς οὐδ' ἂν παντάπασι δια-
 10 βαίητε εἰ μὴ ἡμεῖς ὑμᾶς διαπορεύοιμεν. εἰ δ' ἐν
 18 πᾶσι τούτοις ἡττώμεθα, ἀλλὰ τό γέ τοι πῦρ κρείττον
 τοῦ καρποῦ ἐστίν· ὃν ἡμεῖς δυναίμεθ' ἂν κατακαύ-
 σαντες λιμὸν ὑμῖν ἀντιτάξαι, ᾧ ὑμεῖς οὐδ' εἰ πάνν
 ἀγαθοὶ εἴητε μάχεσθαι ἂν δύναισθε.

“We also are God-fearing and honorable men; and to me personally the friendship of you Greeks is most important.”

45 Πῶς ἂν οὖν ἔχοντες τοσοῦτους πόρους πρὸς τὸ ἄ
 ὑμῖν πολεμεῖν, καὶ τούτων μηδένα ἡμῖν ἐπικίνδυνον,

ἔπειτα ἐκ τούτων πάντων τοῦτον ἂν τὸν τρόπον
 ἐξελοίμεθα ὃς μόνος μὲν πρὸς θεῶν ἀσεβής, μόνος
 δὲ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων αἰσχυρός : παντάπασι δὲ ἀπόρων
 ἐστὶ καὶ ἀμηχάνων καὶ ἐν ἀνάγκῃ ἐχομένων, καὶ
 5 τούτων ποιηρῶν, οἵτινες ἐθέλουσι δι' ἐπιτοκίας τε
 πρὸς θεοὺς καὶ ἀπιστίας πρὸς ἀνθρώπους πράττειν
 τι, οὐχ οὕτως ἡμεῖς, ὦ Κλέαρχε, οὔτε ἀλόγιστοι
 οὔτε ἡλίθιοί ἐσμεν, ἀλλὰ τί δὴ ὑμᾶς ἐξὸν ἀπολέσαι
 οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῦτο ἦλθομεν : εὖ ἴσθι ὅτι ὁ ἐμὸς ἔρως τοί-
 10 του αἴτιος τὸ τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἐμὲ πιστὸν γενέσθαι, καὶ
 ὦ Κῦρος ἀνέδῃ ξεικῶ διὰ μισθοδοσίας πιστεύων
 τοῦτῳ ἐμὲ καταθῆναι δι' εὐεργεσίας ἰσχυρόν. ὅσα
 δ' ἐμοὶ χρήσιμοι ὑμεῖς ἐστε τὰ μὲν καὶ σὺ εἶπας, τὸ
 δὲ μέγιστον ἐγὼ οἶδα· τὴν μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ
 15 τιάραν βασιλεῖ μόνῳ ἔξεστιν ὀρθὴν ἔχειν, τὴν δ' ἐπὶ
 τῇ καρδίᾳ ἴσως ἂν ὑμῶν παρόντων καὶ ἕτερος εὐπε-
 τῶς ἔχοι.

Clearchus is deceived by the crafty proposal of Tissaphernes for
 another interview.

Ταῦτα εἰπὼν ἔδοξε τῷ Κλεάρχῳ ἀληθῇ λέγειν· 24
 καὶ εἶπεν, Οὐκοῦν, ἔφη, οἵτινες τοιοῦτων ἡμῖν εἰς
 25 φίλιαν ὑπαρχόντων πειρῶνται διαβάλλοντες ποιῆσαι
 πολεμίους ἡμᾶς ἀξιοί εἰσι τὰ ἔσχατα παθεῖν : Καὶ
 ἐγὼ μὲν γε, ἔφη ὁ Τισσαφέρνης, εἰ βούλεσθέ μοι οἱ
 τε στρατηγοὶ καὶ οἱ λοχαγοὶ ἐλθεῖν ἐν τῷ ἐμφανεί,
 λέξω τοὺς πρὸς ἐμὲ λέγοντας ὥς σὺ ἐμοὶ ἐπιβουλεύεις
 30 καὶ τῇ σὺν ἐμοὶ στρατιᾷ. Ἐγὼ δέ, ἔφη ὁ Κλέαρχος, 26
 ἄξω πάντας, καὶ σοὶ αὖ δηλώσω ὅθεν ἐγὼ περὶ σοῦ
 ἀκούω.

He persuades four other generals and twenty captains to accompany him.

Ἐκ τούτων δὴ τῶν λόγων ὁ Τισσαφέρνης φιλοφρονούμενος τότε μὲν μένειν τε αὐτὸν ἐκέλευε καὶ σύνδειπνον ἐποιήσατο. τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίᾳ ὁ Κλέαρχος ἐλθὼν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον δηλὸς τ' ἦν πάνυ φιλικῶς οἰόμενος διακεῖσθαι τῷ Τισσαφέρνει καὶ ἃ ἔλεγεν ἐκείνος ἀπήγγελλεν, ἔφη τε χρῆναι ἰέναι παρὰ Τισσαφέρνην οὓς ἐκέλευσε, καὶ οἱ αὖ ἐλεγχθῶσι διαβάλλοντες τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ὡς προδότας αὐτοὺς καὶ κακόνους τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ὄντας τιμωρηθῆναι. ὑπὸ 26
 10 πτευε δὲ εἶναι τὸν διαβάλλοντα Μένωνα, εἰδὼς αὐτὸν καὶ λάθρα συγγεγεννημένον Τισσαφέρνει μετ' Ἀριαίου καὶ στασιάζοντα αὐτῷ καὶ ἐπιβουλεύοντα, ὅπως τὸ στράτευμα ἅπαν πρὸς αὐτὸν λαβὼν φίλος ἦ Τισσαφέρνει. ἐβούλετο δὲ καὶ ὁ Κλέαρχος ἅπαν τὸ 29
 15 στράτευμα πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἔχειν τὴν γνώμην καὶ τοὺς παραλυποῦντας ἐκποδὼν εἶναι. τῶν δὲ στρατιωτῶν ἀντέλεγόν τινες αὐτῷ μὴ ἰέναι πάντας τοὺς λοχαγοὺς καὶ στρατηγοὺς μηδὲ πιστεύειν Τισσαφέρνει. ὁ δὲ 30
 20 Κλέαρχος ἰσχυρῶς κατέτεινεν, ἔστε διεπράξατο πέντε μὲν στρατηγοὺς ἰέναι, εἴκοσι δὲ λοχαγοὺς· συνηκλούθησαν δὲ ὡς εἰς ἀγορὰν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων στρατιωτῶν ὡς διακόσιοι.

They are entrapped and either seized or slain.

Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦσαν ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις ταῖς Τισσαφέρνους. 31
 οἱ μὲν στρατηγοὶ παρεκλήθησαν εἴσω, Πρόξενος 25
 Βοιωτίας, Μένων Θετταλός, Ἀγίας Ἀρκάς, Κλέαρχος Λάκων, Σωκράτης Ἀχαιός· οἱ δὲ λοχαγοὶ ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις ἔμενον. οὐ πολλῷ δὲ ὕστερον ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ 32

σημείου οἱ τ' ἔνδον συνελαμβάνοντο καὶ οἱ ἔξω κατε-
κόπησαν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν βαρβάρων τινὲς
ἱππέων διὰ τοῦ πεδίου ἐλαύνοντες ᾧτινι ἐντυγχάνοιεν
Ἕλληνι ἢ δούλῳ ἢ ἐλευθέρῳ πάντας ἔκτεινον. οἱ δὲ 38
Ἕλληνες τὴν τε ἱππασίαν ἐθαύμαζον ἐκ τοῦ στρατο-
πέδου ὀρῶντες καὶ ὃ τι ἐποιοῦν ἡμφεγνόουν, πρὶν
Νίκαρχος Ἀρκὰς ἦκε φεύγων τετρωμένος εἰς τὴν
γαστέρα καὶ τὰ ἔντερα ἐν ταῖς χερσὶν ἔχων, καὶ εἶπε
πάντα τὰ γεγενημένα.

Alarm in the Greek camp. Ariaeus comes up and calls for some
general or captain.

Ἐκ τούτου δὴ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἔθεον ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα 34
πάντες ἐκπεπληγμένοι καὶ νομίζοντες αὐτίκα ἤξειν
αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον. οἱ δὲ πάντες μὲν οὐκ 35
ἦλθον, Ἀριαῖος δὲ καὶ Ἀρτάοζος καὶ Μιθραδάτης,
οἳ ἦσαν Κύρῳ πιστότατοι· ὁ δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἑρμη-
15 νεὺς ἔφη καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρνους ἀδελφὸν σὺν αὐτοῖς
ὁρᾶν καὶ γινῶσκειν· συνηκολούθουν δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι
Περσῶν τεθωρακισμένοι εἰς τριακοσίους. οὗτοι ἐπεὶ 36
ἐγγὺς ἦσαν, προσελθεῖν ἐκέλευον εἴ τις εἴη τῶν Ἑλ-
λήνων στρατηγὸς ἢ λοχαγός, ἵνα ἀπαγγείλωσι τὰ
20 παρὰ βασιλέως. μετὰ ταῦτα ἐξῆλθον φυλαττόμενοι 37
τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατηγοὶ μὲν Κλεάνωρ Ὀρχομένιος
καὶ Σοφαίνετος Στυμφάλιος, σὺν αὐτοῖς δὲ Ξενοφῶν
Ἀθηναῖος, ὅπως μάθοι τὰ περὶ Προξένου· Χειρίσο-
φος δὲ ἐτύχανεν ἀπὼν ἐν κώμῃ τινὶ σὺν ἄλλοις
25 ἐπισιτιζόμενος.

His attempt to deceive the Greeks cleverly balked by Xenophon.

Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἔστησαν εἰς ἐπήκοον, εἶπεν Ἀριαῖος 38
τάδε. Κλέαρχος μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, ἐπεὶ ἐπι-

ορκῶν τε ἐφάνη καὶ τὰς σπονδὰς λύων, ἔχει τὴν
 δίκην καὶ τέθνηκε, Πρόξενος δὲ καὶ Μένων, ὅτι κα-
 τήγγειλαν αὐτοῦ τὴν ἐπιβουλήν, ἐν μεγάλῃ τιμῇ
 εἰσιν. ὑμᾶς δὲ βασιλεὺς τὰ ὄπλα ἀπαιτεῖ· ἐαυτοῦ
 5 γὰρ εἶναί φησιν, ἐπεὶ περ Κύρου ἦσαν τοῦ ἐκείνου
 δούλου. πρὸς ταῦτα ἀπεκρίναντο οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἔλεγε³⁸
 δὲ Κλεάνωρ ὁ Ὀρχομένιος· ὦ κάκιστε ἀνθρώπων
 Ἀριαῖε καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ὅσοι ἦτε Κύρου φίλοι, οὐκ
 αἰσχύνεσθε οὔτε θεοὺς οὔτ' ἀνθρώπους, οἵτινες ὁμό-
 10 σαντες ἡμῖν τοὺς αὐτοὺς φίλους καὶ ἐχθροὺς νομιεῖν,
 προδόντες ἡμᾶς σὺν Τισσαφέρνει τῷ ἀθεωτάτῳ τε
 καὶ πανουργοτάτῳ τοὺς τε ἄνδρας αὐτοὺς οἷς ὤμνυτε
 ἀπολωλέκατε καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἡμᾶς προδεδωκότες
 σὺν τοῖς πολεμίοις ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ἔρχεσθε;
 15 Ὁ δὲ Ἀριαῖος εἶπε· Κλέαρχος γὰρ πρόσθεν ἐπι- 40
 βουλεύων φανερὸς ἐγένετο Τισσαφέρνει τε καὶ
 Ὀρόντα, καὶ πᾶσιν ἡμῖν τοῖς σὺν τούτοις. ἐπὶ τού-
 τοις Ξενοφῶν τάδε εἶπε· Κλέαρχος μὲν τοίνυν εἰ⁴¹
 παρὰ τοὺς ὅρκους ἔλυσεν τὰς σπονδὰς, τὴν δίκην ἔχει·
 20 δίκαιον γὰρ ἀπόλλυσθαι τοὺς ἐπιорκοῦντας· Πρόξε-
 νος δὲ καὶ Μένων ἐπεὶ περ εἰσὶν ὑμέτεροι μὲν εὐεργέ-
 ται, ἡμέτεροι δὲ στρατηγοί, πέμψατε αὐτοὺς δεῦρο·
 δῆλον γὰρ ὅτι φίλοι γε ὄντες ἀμφοτέροις πειράσον-
 ται καὶ ὑμῖν καὶ ἡμῖν τὰ βέλτιστα συμβουλευσαί.
 25 πρὸς ταῦτα οἱ βάρβαροι πολὺν χρόνον διαλεχθέντες 42
 ἀλλήλοις ἀπῆλθον οὐδὲν ἀποκρινάμενοι.

Life and character of Clearchus.

VI. Οἱ μὲν δὴ στρατηγοὶ οὕτω ληφθέντες ἀνῆ- 1
 χθησαν ὡς βασιλέα καὶ ἀποτμηθέντες τὰς κεφαλὰς

ἐτελεύτησαν, εἰς μὲν αὐτῶν Κλέαρχος ὁμολογουμέ-
 νως ἐκ πάντων τῶν ἐμπείρως αὐτοῦ ἐχόντων δόξας
 γενέσθαι ἀνὴρ καὶ πολεμικὸς καὶ φιλοπόλεμος ἐσχά-
 τως. καὶ γὰρ δὴ ἕως μὲν πόλεμος ἦν τοῖς Λακεδαι- 2
 5 μονίοις πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους παρέμενεν, ἐπειδὴ δὲ
 εἰρήνη ἐγένετο, ἀναπείσας τὴν αὐτοῦ πόλιν ὥς οἱ
 Θρᾶκες ἀδικοῦσι τοὺς Ἑλλήνας καὶ διαπραξάμενος
 ὥς ἐδύνατο παρὰ τῶν ἐφόρων, ἐξέπλει ὥς πολεμήσων
 τοῖς ὑπὲρ Χερρονήσου καὶ Περίνθου Θραξίν. ἐπεὶ 3
 10 δὲ μεταγνόντες πως οἱ ἔφοροι ἤδη ἔξω ὄντος ἀπο-
 στρέφειν αὐτὸν ἐπειρῶντο ἐξ Ἰσθμοῦ, ἐνταῦθα οὐκέτι
 πείθεται, ἀλλ' ὥχετο πλέων εἰς Ἑλλάσποντον. ἐκ 4
 τούτου καὶ ἐθανατώθη ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν Σπάρτῃ τελῶν ὥς
 ἀπειθῶν. ἤδη δὲ φυγὰς ὦν ἔρχεται πρὸς Κῦρον, καὶ
 15 ὁποίοις μὲν λόγοις ἔπεισε Κῦρον ἄλλη γέγραπται,
 δίδωσι δὲ αὐτῷ Κῦρος μυρίους δαρεικοὺς. ὁ δὲ 5
 λαβὼν οὐκ ἐπὶ ῥαθυμίαν ἐτράπετο, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τούτων
 τῶν χρημάτων συλλέξας στρατεύμα ἐπολέμει τοῖς
 Θραξί, καὶ μάχῃ τε ἐνίκησε καὶ ἀπὸ τούτου δὴ ἔφερε
 20 καὶ ἦγε τούτους καὶ πολεμῶν διεγένετο μέχρι Κῦρος
 ἐδεήθη τοῦ στρατεύματος. τότε δὲ ἀπῆλθεν ὥς σὺν
 ἐκείνῳ αὖ πολεμήσων.

He was a born soldier, and an excellent though harsh disciplinarian.

Ταῦτα οὖν φιλοπολέμου μοι δοκεῖ ἀνδρὸς ἔργα 6
 εἶναι, ὅστις ἐξὸν μὲν εἰρήνην ἔχειν ἄνευ αἰσχύνης
 25 καὶ βλάβης αἰρεῖται πολεμεῖν, ἐξὸν δὲ ῥαθυμεῖν βού-
 λεται πονεῖν ὥστε πολεμεῖν, ἐξὸν δὲ χρήματα ἔχειν
 ἀκινδύνως αἰρεῖται πολεμῶν μείονα ταῦτα ποιεῖν.
 ἐκεῖνος δὲ ὥσπερ εἰς παιδικὰ ἢ εἰς ἄλλην τινα

ἡδονὴν ἤθελε δαπανᾶν εἰς πόλεμον. οὕτω μὲν φιλο- 7
 πόλεμος ἦν · πολεμικὸς δὲ αὖ ταύτῃ ἐδόκει εἶναι ὅτι
 φιλοκίνδυνός τε ἦν καὶ ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτὸς ἄγων ἐπὶ
 τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ ἐν τοῖς δεινοῖς φρόνιμος, ὥς οἱ
 5 παρόντες πανταχοῦ πάντες ὠμολόγουν. καὶ ἀρχικὸς 8
 δ' ἐλέγετο εἶναι ὥς δυνατόν ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου τρόπου
 οἶον κακεῖνος εἶχεν. ἱκανὸς μὲν γὰρ ὥς τις καὶ
 ἄλλος φροντίζειν ἦν ὅπως ἔχοι ἡ στρατιὰ αὐτῷ τὰ
 ἐπιτήδεια καὶ παρασκευάζειν ταῦτα, ἱκανὸς δὲ καὶ
 10 ἐμποιῆσαι τοῖς παροῦσιν ὥς πειστέον εἶη Κλεάρχῳ.
 τοῦτο δ' ἐποίει ἐκ τοῦ χαλεπὸς εἶναι · καὶ γὰρ ὁρᾶν 9
 στρυγνὸς ἦν καὶ τῇ φωνῇ τραχύς, ἐκόλαζέ τε ἰσχυ-
 ρῶς, καὶ ὀργῇ ἐνίοτε, ὥς καὶ αὐτῷ μεταμέλειν ἔσθ'
 ὅτε. καὶ γνώμη δ' ἐκόλαζεν · ἀκολάστου γὰρ στρα- 10
 15 τεύματος οὐδὲν ἡγέιτο ὄφελος εἶναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ λέγειν
 αὐτὸν ἔφασαν ὥς δέοι τὸν στρατιώτην φοβεῖσθαι
 μᾶλλον τὸν ἄρχοντα ἢ τοὺς πολεμίους, εἰ μέλλοι ἢ
 φυλακὰς φυλάξειν ἢ φίλων ἀφέξεσθαι ἢ ἀπροφασί-
 στως ἰέναι πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους.

His men believed in him, but did not love him.

20 Ἐν μὲν οὖν τοῖς δεινοῖς ἤθελον αὐτοῦ ἀκούειν 11
 σφόδρα καὶ οὐκ ἄλλον ἡρῶντο οἱ στρατιῶται · καὶ
 γὰρ τὸ στρυγνὸν τότε φαιδρὸν αὐτοῦ ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις
 προσώποις ἔφασαν φαίνεσθαι καὶ τὸ χαλεπὸν ἐρρω-
 μένον πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους ἐδόκει εἶναι, ὥστε σωτή-
 25 ριον, οὐκέτι χαλεπὸν ἐφαίνετο · ὅτε δ' ἔξω τοῦ δεινοῦ 12
 γένοντο καὶ ἐξείη πρὸς ἄλλον ἀρξομένους ἀπιέναι,
 πολλοὶ αὐτὸν ἀπέλειπον · τὸ γὰρ ἐπίχαρι οὐκ εἶχεν,
 ἀλλ' αἰὶ χαλεπὸς ἦν καὶ ὠμός · ὥστε διέκειντο πρὸς

αὐτὸν οἱ στρατιῶται ὥσπερ παῖδες πρὸς διδάσκαλον.
καὶ γὰρ οὖν φιλία μὲν καὶ εὐνοία ἐπομένους οὐδέποτε 13
εἶχεν· οἷτινες δὲ ἢ ὑπὸ πόλεως τεταγμένοι ἢ ὑπὸ τοῦ
δεῖσθαι ἢ ἄλλη τινὶ ἀνάγκῃ κατεχόμενοι παρεῖσαν
5 αὐτῷ, σφόδρα πειθομένοις ἐχρήτο. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἤρξαντο 14
νικᾶν σὺν αὐτῷ τοὺς πολεμίους, ἤδη μεγάλα ἦν τὰ
χρησίμους ποιοῦντα εἶναι τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ στρατιώ-
τας· τό τε γὰρ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους θαρραλέως
ἔχειν παρῆν καὶ τὸ τὴν παρ' ἐκείνου τιμωρίαν φοβεῖ-
10 σθαι εὐτάκτους ἐποίει. τοιοῦτος μὲν δὴ ἄρχων ἦν· 15
ἄρχεσθαι δὲ ὑπὸ ἄλλων οὐ μάλα ἐθέλειν ἐλέγετο.
ἦν δὲ ὅτε ἐτελεύτα ἀμφὶ τὰ πεντήκοντα ἔτη.

Proxenus was ambitious, but strictly upright.

Πρόξενος δὲ ὁ Βοιωτίας εὐθύς μὲν μειράκιον ὦν 16
ἐπεθύμει γενέσθαι ἀνὴρ τὰ μεγάλα πράττειν ἱκανός·
15 καὶ διὰ ταύτην τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν ἔδωκε Γοργία ἀργύ-
ριον τῷ Λεοντίνῳ. ἐπεὶ δὲ συνεγένετο ἐκείνῳ, ἱκανὸς 17
νομίσας ἤδη εἶναι καὶ ἄρχειν· καὶ φίλος ὦν τοῖς
πρώτοις μὴ ἡττᾶσθαι εὐεργετῶν, ἦλθεν εἰς ταύτας
τὰς σὺν Κύρῳ πράξεις· καὶ ᾤετο κτήσεσθαι ἐκ τού-
20 των ὄνομα μέγα καὶ δύναμιν μεγάλην καὶ χρήματα
πολλά· τοσούτων δ' ἐπιθυμῶν σφόδρα ἔνδηλον αὖ 18
καὶ τοῦτο εἶχεν ὅτι τούτων οὐδὲν ἂν θέλοι κτᾶσθαι
μετὰ ἀδικίας, ἀλλὰ σὺν τῷ δικαίῳ καὶ καλῷ ᾤετο
δεῖν τούτων τυγχάνειν, ἄνευ δὲ τούτων μή.

As a commander he failed to inspire his men with either
respect or fear.

25 Ἄρχειν δὲ καλῶν μὲν καὶ ἀγαθῶν δυνατὸς ἦν· 19
οὐ μέντοι οὔτ' αἰδῶ τοῖς στρατιώταις ἑαυτοῦ οὔτε
φόβον ἱκανὸς ἐμποιῆσαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡσχύνετο μᾶλλον

τοὺς στρατιώτας ἣ οἱ ἀρχόμενοι ἐκείνον· καὶ φοβούμενος μᾶλλον ἦν φανερός τὸ ἀπεχθάνεσθαι τοῖς στρατιώταις ἣ οἱ στρατιῶται τὸ ἀπιστεῖν ἐκείνῳ. ᾤετο δὲ ἀρκεῖν πρὸς τὸ ἀρχικὸν εἶναι καὶ δοκεῖν τὸν 20
 5 μὲν καλῶς ποιοῦντα ἐπαινεῖν, τὸν δὲ ἀδικοῦντα μὴ ἐπαινεῖν. τοιγαροῦν αὐτῷ οἱ μὲν καλοὶ τε καὶ ἀγαθοὶ τῶν συνόντων εὖνοι ἦσαν, οἱ δὲ ἄδικοι ἐπεβούλευον ὥς εὐμεταχειρίστῳ ὄντι. ὅτε δὲ ἀπέθνησκεν ἦν ἐτῶν ὡς τριάκοντα.

Menon's greed for gain was appalling. He was a bad and shameless man, without a single redeeming quality.

10 Μένων δὲ ὁ Θετταλὸς δῆλος ἦν ἐπιθυμῶν μὲν 21
 πλουτεῖν ἰσχυρῶς, ἐπιθυμῶν δὲ ἄρχειν, ὅπως πλείω λαμβάνοι, ἐπιθυμῶν δὲ τιμᾶσθαι, ἵνα πλείω κερδαῖνοι· φίλος τε ἐβούλετο εἶναι τοῖς μέγιστα δυναμέ-
 νοις, ἵνα ἀδικῶν μὴ διδοίῃ δίκην. ἐπὶ δὲ τὸ κατερ- 22
 15 γάζεσθαι ὧν ἐπιθυμοίῃ συντομωτάτην ᾤετο ὁδὸν εἶναι διὰ τοῦ ἐπιορκεῖν τε καὶ ψεύδεσθαι καὶ ἐξαπα-
 τᾶν, τὸ δ' ἀπλοῦν καὶ ἀληθές τὸ αὐτὸ τῷ ἡλιθίῳ εἶναι. στέργων δὲ φανερός μὲν ἦν οὐδένα, ὅτῳ δὲ 23
 φαίῃ φίλος εἶναι, τούτῳ ἔνδηλος ἐγίγνετο ἐπιβου-
 20 λεύων. καὶ πολεμίου μὲν οὐδενὸς κατεγέλα, τῶν δὲ συνόντων πάντων ὡς καταγελῶν ἀεὶ διελέγετο. καὶ 24
 τοῖς μὲν τῶν πολεμίων κτήμασιν οὐκ ἐπεβούλευε· χαλεπὸν γὰρ ᾤετο εἶναι τὰ τῶν φυλαττομένων λαμβάνειν· τὰ δὲ τῶν φίλων μόνος ᾤετο εἰδέναι ῥᾶστον
 25 ὃν ἀφύλακτα λαμβάνειν. καὶ ὅσους μὲν αἰσθάνοιτο 25
 ἐπιόρκους καὶ ἀδίκους ὡς εὖ ὥπλισμένους ἐφοβέιτο, τοῖς δὲ ὁσίοις καὶ ἀλήθειαν ἀσκοῦσιν ὡς ἀνάνδροις ἐπειράτο χρήσθαι.

Ὡςπερ δέ τις ἀγάλλεται ἐπὶ θεοσεβείᾳ καὶ ἀλη- 28
 θείᾳ καὶ δικαιοσύνῃ, οὕτω Μένων ἠγάλλετο τῷ ἑξαπα-
 τᾶν δύνασθαι, τῷ πλάσασθαι ψευδῇ, τῷ φίλους
 διαγελᾶν· τὸν δὲ μὴ πανοῦργον τῶν ἀπαιδευτῶν αἰ-
 5 ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι. καὶ παρ' οἷς μὲν ἐπεχείρει πρωτεύειν
 φιλίᾳ, διαβάλλων τοὺς πρώτους τοῦτο ᾤετο δεῖν
 κτήσασθαι. τὸ δὲ πειθομένους τοὺς στρατιώτας 27
 παρέχασθαι ἐκ τοῦ συναδικεῖν αὐτοῖς ἐμνηχανᾶτο.
 τιμᾶσθαι δὲ καὶ θεραπεύεσθαι ἡξίου ἐπιδεικνύμενος
 10 ὅτι πλείστα δύναιτο καὶ ἐθέλοι ἂν ἀδικεῖν. εὐεργε-
 σίαν δὲ κατέλεγεν, ὅποτε τις αὐτοῦ ἀφίστατο, ὅτι
 χρώμενος αὐτῷ οὐκ ἀπώλεσεν αὐτόν. καὶ τὰ μὲν δὴ 28
 ἀφανῆ ἔξεστι περὶ αὐτοῦ ψεύδεσθαι, ἃ δὲ πάντες
 ἴσασι τάδ' ἐστί. παρὰ Ἀριστίππου μὲν ἔτι ὥραϊος
 15 ὦν στρατηγεῖν διεπράξατο τῶν ξένων, Ἀριαίῳ δὲ
 βαρβάρῳ ὄντι, ὅτι μεираκίοις καλοῖς ἤδετο, οἰκειό-
 τατος ἔτι ὥραϊος ὦν ἐγένετο, αὐτὸς δὲ παιδικὰ εἶχε
 Θαρύπαν ἀγένειος ὦν γενειῶντα.

His end was fitting.— The other two generals.

Ἀποθνησκόντων δὲ τῶν συστρατῆγων ὅτι ἐστρά- 29
 20 τευσαν ἐπὶ βασιλέα σὺν Κύρῳ, ταῦτα πεποιηκὼς
 οὐκ ἀπέθανε, μετὰ δὲ τὸν τῶν ἄλλων θάνατον στρα-
 τηγῶν τιμωρηθεὶς ὑπὸ βασιλέως ἀπέθανεν, οὐχ
 ὥςπερ Κλέαρχος καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι στρατηγοὶ ἀποτμη-
 θέντες τὰς κεφαλὰς, ὥςπερ τάχιστος θάνατος δοκεῖ
 25 εἶναι, ἀλλὰ ζῶν αἰκισθεὶς ἐνιαυτὸν ὥς πονηρὸς
 λέγεται τῆς τελευτῆς τυχεῖν.

Ἀγίας δὲ ὁ Ἀρκὰς καὶ Σωκράτης ὁ Ἀχαιὸς καὶ 30
 τούτῳ ἀπεθανέτην. τούτων δὲ οὗθ' ὥς ἐν πολέμῳ

κακῶν οὐδεὶς κατεγέλα οὔτ' εἰς φιλίαν αὐτοὺς ἐμέμ-
φετο. ἦστην δὲ ἄμφω ἄμφι τὰ πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα
ἔτη ἀπὸ γενεᾶς.

BOOK III.

Distress of the Greeks at the loss of their leaders.

I. Ὅσα μὲν δὴ ἐν τῇ Κύρου ἀναβάσει οἱ Ἕλληνες 1
5 ἔπραξαν μέχρι τῆς μάχης, καὶ ὅσα ἐπεὶ Κῦρος ἐτε-
λεύτησεν ἐγένετο ἀπιόντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων σὺν Τισ-
σαφέρνει ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς, ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν λόγῳ δε-
δήλωται. ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ στρατηγοὶ συνειλημμένοι ἦσαν 2
καὶ τῶν λοχαγῶν καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν οἱ συνεπόμε-
10 νοι ἀπωλώλεσαν, ἐν πολλῇ δὴ ἀπορία ἦσαν οἱ Ἕλ-
ληνες, ἐννοούμενοι μὲν ὅτι ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλέως θύραις
ἦσαν, κύκλῳ δὲ αὐτοῖς πάντα πολλὰ καὶ ἔθνη καὶ
πόλεις πολέμια ἦσαν, ἀγορὰν δὲ οὐδεὶς ἔτι παρέξειν
ἔμελλεν, ἀπείχον δὲ τῆς Ἑλλάδος οὐ μείον ἢ μύρια
15 στάδια, ἡγεμῶν δ' οὐδεὶς τῆς ὁδοῦ ἦν, ποταμοὶ δὲ
διεῖργον ἀδιάβατοι ἐν μέσῳ τῆς οἴκαδε ὁδοῦ, προ-
δεδώκεσαν δὲ αὐτοὺς καὶ οἱ σὺν Κύρῳ ἀναβάντες
βάρβαροι, μόνοι δὲ καταλελειμμένοι ἦσαν οὐδὲ
ἰπτεᾶ οὐδένα σύμμαχον ἔχοντες, ὥστε εὐδηλον ἦν
20 ὅτι νικῶντες μὲν οὐδένα ἂν κατακάνοιεν, ἡττηθέντων
δὲ αὐτῶν οὐδεὶς ἂν λειφθείη· ταῦτ' ἐννοούμενοι καὶ 3
ἀθύμως ἔχοντες ὀλίγοι μὲν αὐτῶν εἰς τὴν ἐσπέραν
σίτου ἐγεύσαντο, ὀλίγοι δὲ πῦρ ἀνέκαυσαν, ἐπὶ δὲ τὰ
ὄπλα πολλοὶ οὐκ ἦλθον ταύτην τὴν νύκτα, ἀνεπαύ-
25 οντο δὲ ὅπου ἐτύγχανεν ἕκαστος, οὐ δυνάμενοι καθεύ-
δειν ὑπὸ λύπης καὶ πόθου πατρίδων, γυναι-

κῶν, παίδων, οὓς οὐποτ' ἐνόμιζον ἔτι ὄψεσθαι. οὕτω μὲν δὴ διακείμενοι πάντες ἀνεπαύοντο.

Xenophon's connection with the expedition. Socrates and the Delphic oracle.

Ἦν δέ τις ἐν τῇ στρατιᾷ Ξενοφῶν Ἀθηναῖος, ὃς 4
οὔτε στρατηγὸς οὔτε λοχαγὸς οὔτε στρατιώτης ὦν
5 συνηκολούθει, ἀλλὰ Πρόξενος αὐτὸν μετεπέμψατο
οἴκοθεν ξένος ὦν ἀρχαῖος· ὑπισχνεῖτο δὲ αὐτῷ, εἰ
ἔλθοι, φίλον αὐτὸν Κύρῳ ποιήσκειν, ὃν αὐτὸς ἔφη
κρείττω ἑαυτῷ νομίζειν τῆς πατρίδος. ὁ μέντοι 5
Ξενοφῶν ἀναγνοὺς τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἀνακοινοῦται Σω-
10 κράτει τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ περὶ τῆς πορείας. καὶ ὁ Σωκρά-
της ὑποπτεύσας μὴ τι πρὸς τῆς πόλεως ὑπαίτιον εἶη
Κύρῳ φίλον γενέσθαι, ὅτι ἐδόκει ὁ Κῦρος προθύμως
τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας συμπολεμῆσαι,
συμβουλευεῖ τῷ Ξενοφῶντι ἐλθόντα εἰς Δελφοὺς ἀνα-
15 κοινῶσαι τῷ θεῷ περὶ τῆς πορείας. ἐλθὼν δ' ὁ Ξενο- 6
φῶν ἐπήρετο τὸν Ἀπόλλω τίνι ἂν θεῶν θύων καὶ
εὐχόμενος κάλλιστα καὶ ἄριστα ἔλθοι τὴν ὁδὸν ἣν
ἐπινοεῖ καὶ καλῶς πράξας σωθείη. καὶ ἀνείλεν αὐτῷ
ὁ Ἀπόλλων θεοῖς οἷς ἔδει θύειν. ἐπεὶ δὲ πάλιν ἦλθε, 7
8 λέγει τὴν μαντείαν τῷ Σωκράτει. ὁ δ' ἀκούσας ἦτι-
ἂτο αὐτὸν ὅτι οὐ τοῦτο πρῶτον ἡρώτα πότερον λῶον
εἶη αὐτῷ πορεύεσθαι ἢ μένειν, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς κρίνας
ἰτέον εἶναι τοῦτ' ἐπυνθάνετο ὅπως ἂν κάλλιστα πο-
ρευθείη. ἐπεὶ μέντοι οὕτως ἤρου, ταῦτ', ἔφη, χρὴ
25 ποιεῖν ὅσα ὁ θεὸς ἐκέλευσεν.

Xenophon had been led by false representations to join Cyrus.

Ὁ μὲν δὴ Ξενοφῶν οὕτω θυσάμενος οἷς ἀνείλεν ὁ 8
θεὸς ἐξέπλει, καὶ καταλαμβάνει ἐν Σάρδεσι Πρόξενον

καὶ Κῦρον μέλλοντας ἤδη ὁρμᾶν τὴν ἄνω ὁδόν, καὶ
 συνεστάθη Κύρῳ. προθυμουμένου δὲ τοῦ Προξένου 4
 καὶ ὁ Κῦρος συμπrouθυμεῖτο μεῖναι αὐτόν, εἶπε δὲ
 ὅτι ἐπειδὰν τάχιστα ἡ στρατεία λήξῃ, εὐθὺς ἀποπέμ-
 5 ψει αὐτόν. ἐλέγετο δὲ ὁ στόλος εἶναι εἰς Πισίδας.
 ἐστρατεύετο μὲν δὴ οὕτως ἐξαπατηθεῖς — οὐχ ὑπὸ 10
 Προξένου· οὐ γὰρ ἦδει τὴν ἐπὶ βασιλέα ὁρμὴν οὐδὲ
 ἄλλος οὐδεὶς τῶν Ἑλλήνων πλὴν Κλεάρχου· ἐπεὶ
 μέντοι εἰς Κιλικίαν ἦλθον, σαφὲς πᾶσιν ἦδη ἐδόκει
 10 εἶναι ὅτι ὁ στόλος εἷη ἐπὶ βασιλέα. φοβούμενοι δὲ
 τὴν ὁδὸν καὶ ἄκοντες ὁμῶς οἱ πολλοὶ δι' αἰσχύνην
 καὶ ἀλλήλων καὶ Κύρου συνηκολούθησαν· ὧν εἷς
 καὶ Ξενοφῶν ἦν.

Xenophon's dream.

Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀπορία ἦν, ἐλυπέιτο μὲν σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις 11
 15 καὶ οὐκ ἐδύνατο καθεύδειν· μικρὸν δ' ὕπνου λαχὼν
 εἶδεν ὄναρ. ἔδοξεν αὐτῷ βροντῆς γενομένης σκη-
 πτὸς πεσεῖν εἰς τὴν πατρώαν οἰκίαν, καὶ ἐκ τούτου
 λάμπεσθαι πᾶσα. περίφοβος δ' εὐθὺς ἀνηγέρθη, 12
 καὶ τὸ ὄναρ τῇ μὲν ἔκρινεν ἀγαθόν, ὅτι ἐν πόνοις ὦν
 20 καὶ κινδύνοις φῶς μέγα ἐκ Διὸς ἰδεῖν ἔδοξε· τῇ δὲ
 καὶ ἐφοβεῖτο, ὅτι ἀπὸ Διὸς μὲν βασιλέως τὸ ὄναρ
 ἐδόκει αὐτῷ εἶναι, κύκλῳ δὲ ἐδόκει λάμπεσθαι τὸ
 πῦρ, μὴ οὐ δύναίτο ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἐξελθεῖν τῆς βασι-
 λέως ἀλλ' εἴργοιτο πάντοθεν ὑπὸ τινων ἀποριῶν.
 25 ὁποῖόν τι μὲν δὴ ἐστὶ τὸ τοιοῦτον ὄναρ ἰδεῖν ἔξεστι 13
 σκοπεῖν ἐκ τῶν συμβάντων μετὰ τὸ ὄναρ. γίγνεται
 γὰρ τάδε. εὐθὺς ἐπειδὴ ἀνηγέρθη πρῶτον μὲν ἔννοια
 αὐτῷ ἐμπίπτει· τί κατάκειμαι; ἡ δὲ νύξ προβαίνει·

ἄμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ εἰκὸς τοὺς πολεμίους ἦξιν. εἰ δὲ
γενησόμεθα ἐπὶ βασιλεῖ, τί ἐμποδὼν μὴ οὐχὶ πάντα
μὲν τὰ χαλεπώτατα ἐπιδόντας πάντα δὲ τὰ δεινό-
τατα παθόντας ὑβριζομένους ἀποθανεῖν; ὅπως δ'
5 ἀμυνούμεθα οὐδεὶς παρασκευάζεται οὐδὲ ἐπιμελεῖται,
ἀλλὰ κατακείμεθα ὥσπερ ἐξὸν ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν. ἐγὼ 14
οὖν τὸν ἐκ ποίας πόλεως στρατηγὸν προσδοκῶ ταῦτα
πράξειν; ποίαν δ' ἡλικίαν ἐμαυτῷ ἐλθεῖν ἀναμένω;
οὐ γὰρ ἔγωγ' ἔτι πρεσβύτερος ἔσομαι, ἐὰν τήμερον
10 προδῶ ἐμαυτὸν τοῖς πολεμίους.

Address of Xenophon to the captains of Proxenus. No hope
of mercy from the king.

Ἐκ τούτου ἀνίσταται καὶ συγκαλεῖ τοὺς Προξένου 15
πρῶτον λοχαγούς. ἐπεὶ δὲ συνῆλθον, ἔλεξεν. Ἐγώ,
ὦ ἄνδρες λοχαγοί, οὔτε καθεύδειν δύναμαι, ὥσπερ
οἶμαι οὐδ' ὑμεῖς, οὔτε κατακείμεσθαι ἔτι, ὁρῶν ἐν οἷσι
15 ἑσμέν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ πολέμιοι δῆλον ὅτι οὐ πρότερον 16
πρὸς ἡμᾶς τὸν πόλεμον ἐξέφηναν πρὶν ἐνόμισαν
καλῶς τὰ ἑαυτῶν παρασκευάσασθαι, ἡμῶν δ' οὐδεὶς
οὐδὲν ἀντεπιμελεῖται ὅπως ὡς κάλλιστα ἀγωνιού-
μεθα. καὶ μὴν εἰ ὑφησόμεθα καὶ ἐπὶ βασιλεῖ γενη- 17
20 σόμεθα, τί οἰόμεθα πείσεσθαι; ὃς καὶ τοῦ ὁμομη-
τρίου ἀδελφοῦ καὶ τεθνηκότος ἤδη ἀποτεμῶν τὴν
κεφαλὴν καὶ τὴν χεῖρα ἀνεσταύρωσεν. ἡμᾶς δέ, οἷς
κηδεμῶν μὲν οὐδεὶς πάρεστιν, ἐστρατεύσαμεν δὲ ἐπ'
αὐτὸν ὡς δούλον ἀντὶ βασιλέως ποιήσοντες καὶ ἀπο-
25 κτενοῦντες εἰ δυναίμεθα, τί ἂν οἰόμεθα παθεῖν; ἂρ' 18
οὐκ ἂν ἐπὶ πᾶν ἔλθοι ὡς ἡμᾶς τὰ ἔσχατα αἰκισάμε-
νος πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις φόβον παράσχοι τοῦ στρατεύ-

σαί ποτε ἐπ' αὐτόν; ἀλλ' ὅπως τοι μὴ ἐπ' ἐκείνῳ
γενησόμεθα πάντα ποιητέον.

Open war is better than treacherous peace.

Ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν ἔστε μὲν αἱ σπονδαὶ ἦσαν οὐποτε 19
ἐπανόμην ἡμᾶς μὲν οἰκτείρων, βασιλέα δὲ καὶ τοὺς
5 σὺν αὐτῷ μακαρίζων, διαθεώμενος αὐτῶν ὅσῃ μὲν
χώραν καὶ οἶαν ἔχοιεν, ὡς δὲ ἄφθονα τὰ ἐπιτήδεια,
ὅσους δὲ θεράποντας, ὅσα δὲ κτήνη, χρυσὸν δέ,
ἐσθῆτα δέ· τὰ δ' αὖ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὁπότε ἐνθῶ 20
ἴσμεν, ὅτι τῶν μὲν ἀγαθῶν τούτων οὐδενὸς ἡμῖν
μετεΐη εἰ μὴ πριαίμεθα, ὅτου δ' ὠνησόμεθα ἥδειν
ἔτι ὀλίγους ἔχοντας, ἄλλως δέ πως πορίζεσθαι τὰ
ἐπιτήδεια ἢ ὠνούμενους ὄρκους ἤδη κατέχοντας
ἡμᾶς· ταῦτ' οὖν λογιζόμενος ἐνίστε τὰς σπονδὰς
μᾶλλον ἐφοβούμην ἢ νῦν τὸν πόλεμον. ἐπεὶ μέντοι 21
15 ἐκείνοι ἔλυσαν τὰς σπονδάς, λελύσθαι μοι δοκεῖ καὶ
ἢ ἐκείνων ὕβρις καὶ ἢ ἡμετέρα ἀσάφεια. ἐν μέσῳ
γὰρ ἤδη κείται ταῦτα τὰ ἀγαθὰ ἄθλα ὁπότεροι ἂν
ἡμῶν ἄνδρες ἀμείνονες ᾧσιν, ἀγωνοθέται δ' οἱ θεοὶ
εἰσιν, οἱ σὺν ἡμῖν, ὡς τὸ εἶκός, ἔσονται. οὗτοι μὲν 22
20 γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἐπιωρκήκασιν· ἡμεῖς δὲ πολλὰ ὀρώντες
ἀγαθὰ στερρῶς αὐτῶν ἀπειχόμεθα διὰ τοὺς τῶν
θεῶν ὄρκους· ὥστε ἐξεῖναί μοι δοκεῖ ἰέναι ἐπὶ τὸν
ἀγῶνα πολὺν σὺν φρονήματι μείζονι ἢ τούτοις. ἔτι 23
25 θάληπῃ καὶ πόνοισι φέρειν· ἔχομεν δὲ καὶ ψυχὰς σὺν
τοῖς θεοῖς ἀμείνονας· οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες καὶ τρωτοὶ καὶ
θνητοὶ μᾶλλον ἡμῶν, ἢν οἱ θεοὶ ὥσπερ τὸ πρόσθεν
νίκην ἡμῖν διδῶσιν.

Xenophon urges immediate action. He will follow or lead.

Ἄλλ' ἴσως γὰρ καὶ ἄλλοι ταῦτα ἐνθυμούνται, πρὸς 24
τῶν θεῶν μὴ ἀναμένωμεν ἄλλους ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ἐλθεῖν
παρακαλοῦντας ἐπὶ τὰ κάλλιστα ἔργα, ἀλλ' ἡμεῖς
ἄρξωμεν τοῦ ἐξορμῆσαι καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπὶ τὴν
5 ἀρετὴν· φάνητε τῶν λοχαγῶν ἄριστοι καὶ τῶν
στρατηγῶν ἀξιοστρατηγότεροι. καὶ γὰρ δέ, εἰ μὲν 25
ὑμεῖς ἐθέλετε ἐξορμᾶν ἐπὶ ταῦτα, ἔπεσθαι ὑμῖν βού-
λομαι, εἰ δ' ὑμεῖς τάττετέ με ἡγείσθαι, οὐδὲν προφα-
σίζομαι τὴν ἡλικίαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀκμάζειν ἡγούμαι
10 ἐρύκειν ἀπ' ἐμαντοῦ τὰ κακά.

All urge Xenophon to take command, except Apollonides.

Xenophon's reply to him.

Ὁ μὲν ταῦτ' ἔλεξεν, οἱ δὲ λοχαγοὶ ἀκούσαντες 28
ἡγείσθαι ἐκέλευον πάντες, πλὴν Ἀπολλωνίδης τις
ἦν βοιωτιάζων τῇ φωνῇ. οὗτος δ' εἶπεν ὅτι φλυα-
ροίη ὅστις λέγει ἄλλως πως σωτηρίας ἂν τυχεῖν ἢ
15 βασιλέα πείσας εἰ δύναιτο· καὶ ἅμα ἤρχετο λέγειν
τὰς ἀπορίας. ὁ μέντοι Ξενοφῶν μεταξὺ ὑπολαβὼν 27
ἔλεξεν ὧδε. ὦ θαυμασιώτατε ἄνθρωπε, σύ γε οὐδὲ
ὁρῶν γιγνώσκεις οὐδὲ ἀκούων μέμνησαι. ἐν ταῦτῳ
γε μέντοι ἦσθα τούτοις ὅτε βασιλεύς, ἐπεὶ Κῦρος
20 ἀπέθανε, καταφρονήσας ἐπὶ τούτῳ πέμπων ἐκέλευε
παραδιδόναι τὰ ὅπλα. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡμεῖς οὐ παραδόντες 28
ἀλλ' ἐξοπλισάμενοι ἐλθόντες παρεσκηνήσαμεν αὐτῷ,
τί οὐκ ἐποίησε πρέσβεις πέμπων καὶ σπονδὰς αἰτῶν
καὶ παρέχων τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, ἔστε σπονδῶν ἔτυχεν;
25 ἐπεὶ δ' αὖ οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοί, ὥσπερ δὴ σὺ 29
κελεύεις, εἰς λόγους αὐτοῖς ἄνευ ὀπλων ἦλθον πι-
στεύσαντες ταῖς σπονδαῖς, οὐ νῦν ἐκείνοι παιόμενοι,

κεντούμενοι, ὕβριζόμενοι οὐδὲ ἀποθανεῖν οἱ τλήμονες
 δύνανται, καὶ μάλ' οἶμαι ἐρῶντες τούτου; ἂ σὺ
 πάντα εἰδὼς τοὺς μὲν ἀμύνεσθαι κελεύοντας φλυα-
 ρεῖν φῆς, πείθειν δὲ πάλιν κελεύεις ἰόντας; ἐμοί, ὦ 30
 5 ἄνδρες, δοκεῖ τὸν ἄνθρωπον τοῦτον μήτε προσίεσθαι
 εἰς ταῦτόν ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, ἀφελομένους τε τὴν λοχαγίαν
 σκευὴ ἀναθέντας ὥς τοιούτῳ χρῆσθαι. οὗτος γὰρ
 καὶ τὴν πατρίδα καταισχύνει καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑλ-
 λάδα, ὅτι Ἑλλήν ὢν τοιοῦτός ἐστιν.

Apollonides is expelled, and a meeting of officers is called.

10 Ἐντεῦθεν ὑπολαβὼν Ἀγασίας Στυμφάλιος εἶπεν · 31
 Ἀλλὰ τούτῳ γε οὔτε τῆς Βοιωτίας προσήκει οὐδὲν
 οὔτε τῆς Ἑλλάδος παντάπασιν, ἐπεὶ ἐγὼ αὐτὸν εἶδον
 ὥσπερ Λυδὸν ἀμφότερα τὰ ὦτα τετρυπημένον. καὶ
 εἶχεν οὕτως. τοῦτον μὲν οὖν ἀπήλασαν · οἱ δὲ ἄλ- 32
 15 λοι παρὰ τὰς τάξεις ἰόντες ὅπου μὲν στρατηγὸς σῶς
 εἶη τὸν στρατηγὸν παρεκάλουν, ὁπόθεν δὲ οἷχοιτο
 τὸν ὑποστράτηγον, ὅπου δ' αὖ λοχαγὸς σῶς εἶη τὸν
 λοχαγόν. ἐπεὶ δὲ πάντες συνῆλθον, εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν 33
 τῶν ὅπλων ἐκαθέζοντο · καὶ ἐγένοντο οἱ συνελθόντες
 20 στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ ἀμφὶ τοὺς ἑκατόν. ὅτε δὲ
 ταῦτα ἦν σχεδὸν μέσαι ἦσαν νύκτες. ἐνταῦθα Ἱερῶ- 34
 νυμος Ἡλείος πρεσβύτατος ὢν τῶν Προξένου λοχα-
 γῶν ἤρχετο λέγειν ὧδε. Ἡμῖν, ὦ ἄνδρες στρατηγοὶ
 καὶ λοχαγοί, ὁρῶσι τὰ παρόντα ἔδοξε καὶ αὐτοῖς
 25 συνελθεῖν καὶ ὑμᾶς παρακαλέσαι, ὅπως βουλευσαί-
 μεθα εἴ τι δυναίμεθα ἀγαθόν. λέξον δ', ἔφη, καὶ σύ,
 ὦ Ξενοφῶν, ἅπερ καὶ πρὸς ἡμᾶς.

Address of Xenophon. Great responsibility of the officers

Ἐκ τούτου λέγει τάδε Ξενοφῶν. Ἄλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν 35
 δὴ πάντες ἐπιστάμεθα ὅτι βασιλεὺς καὶ Τισσαφέρ-
 νης οὓς μὲν ἐδυνήθησαν συνειλήφασιν ἡμῶν, τοῖς δ'
 ἄλλοις δῆλον ὅτι ἐπιβουλεύουσιν, ὥς ἦν δύνωνται
 5 ἀπολέσωσιν. ἡμῖν δέ γε οἶμαι πάντα ποιητέα ὥς
 μήποτε ἐπὶ τοῖς βαρβάροις γενώμεθα, ἀλλὰ μάλλον
 ἐκεῖνοι ἐφ' ἡμῖν. εὖ τοίνυν ἐπίστασθε ὅτι ὑμεῖς 36
 τοσοῦτοι ὄντες ὅσοι νῦν συνεληλύθατε μέγιστον
 ἔχετε καιρόν. οἱ γὰρ στρατιῶται οὗτοι πάντες πρὸς
 10 ὑμᾶς βλέπουσι, καὶ μὲν ὑμᾶς ὀρώσιν ἀθυμοῦντας,
 πάντες κακοὶ ἔσονται, ἦν δὲ ὑμεῖς αὐτοί τε παρα-
 σκευαζόμενοι φανεροὶ ᾗτε ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ τοὺς
 ἄλλους παρακαλῆτε, εὖ ἴστε ὅτι ἔφονται ὑμῖν καὶ
 πειράσονται μιμεῖσθαι. ἴσως δέ τοι καὶ δίκαιόν 37
 15 ἔστιν ὑμᾶς διαφέρειν τι τούτων. ὑμεῖς γάρ ἐστε
 στρατηγοί, ὑμεῖς ταξίαρχοι καὶ λοχαγοί· καὶ ὅτε
 εἰρήνη ἦν, ὑμεῖς καὶ χρήμασι καὶ τιμαῖς τούτων
 ἐπλεονεκτεῖτε· καὶ νῦν τοίνυν ἐπεὶ πόλεμός ἐστιν,
 ἀξιούν δεῖ ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς ἀμείνους τε τοῦ πλήθους
 20 εἶναι καὶ προβουλεύειν τούτων καὶ προπονεῖν ἣν
 πον δέη.

They must choose new officers and encourage the dejected soldiers.

Καὶ νῦν πρῶτον μὲν οἶμαι ἂν ὑμᾶς μέγα ὠφελῇ- 38
 σαι τὸ στράτευμα, εἰ ἐπιμεληθείητε ὅπως ἀντὶ τῶν
 ἀπολωλότων ὥς τάχιστα στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ
 25 ἀντικατασταθῶσιν. ἄνευ γὰρ ἀρχόντων οὐδὲν ἂν
 οὔτε καλὸν οὔτε ἀγαθὸν γένοιτο ὥς μὲν συνελόντι
 εἰπεῖν οὐδαμοῦ, ἐν δὲ δὴ τοῖς πολεμικοῖς παντάπασιν.

ἡ μὲν γὰρ εὐταξία σφάζειν δοκεῖ, ἡ δὲ ἀταξία πολλοὺς
 ἤδη ἀπολώλεκεν. ἐπειδὰν δὲ καταστήσῃσθε τοὺς ἄρ-
 χοντας ὅσους δεῖ, ἦν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους στρατιώτας συλ-
 λέγητε καὶ παραθαρρύνητε, ρίμαι ἂν ὑμᾶς πάνυ ἐν
 5 καιρῷ ποιῆσαι. νῦν γὰρ ἴσα· καὶ ὑμεῖς αἰσθάνεσθε 40
 ὡς ἀθύμως μὲν ἦλθον ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα, ἀθύμως δὲ πρὸς
 τὰς φυλακάς· ὥστε οὕτω γ' ἐχόντων οὐκ οἶδα ὃ τι ἂν
 τις χρήσαιτο αὐτοῖς εἴτε νυκτὸς δέοι εἴτε καὶ ἡμέρας.
 ἦν δέ τις αὐτῶν τρέψῃ τὰς γνώμας, ὥς μὴ τοῦτο 41
 10 μόνον ἐννοῶνται τί πείσονται ἀλλὰ καὶ τί ποιήσουσι,
 πολὺ εὐθυμότεροι ἔσονται. ἐπίστασθε γὰρ δὴ ὅτι 42
 οὔτε πληθὸς ἐστὶν οὔτε ἰσχύς ἡ ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τὰς
 νίκας ποιοῦσα, ἀλλ' ὁπότεροι ἂν σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ταῖς
 ψυχαῖς ἐρρωμενέστεροι ἴωσιν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους,
 16 τούτους ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ οἱ ἀντίοι οὐ δέχονται. ἐντε- 43
 θύμημαι δ' ἔγωγε, ὦ ἄνδρες, καὶ τοῦτο, ὅτι ὁπόσοι
 μὲν μαστεύουσι ζῆν ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου ἐν τοῖς πλε-
 μικοῖς, οὗτοί μὲν κακῶς τε καὶ αἰσchrῶς ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ
 πολὺ ἀποθνήσκουσιν, ὁπόσοι δὲ τὸν μὲν θάνατον
 20 ἐγνώκασι πᾶσι κοινὸν εἶναι καὶ ἀναγκαῖον ἀνθρώ-
 ποις, περὶ δὲ τοῦ καλῶς ἀποθνήσκειν ἀγωνίζονται,
 τούτους ὁρῶ μᾶλλον πως εἰς τὸ γῆρας ἀφικνουμένους
 καὶ ἕως ἂν ζῶσιν εὐδαιμονέστερον διάγοντας. ἃ καὶ 41
 ἡμᾶς δεῖ νῦν καταμαθόντας, ἐν τοιούτῳ γὰρ καιρῷ
 25 ἔσμεν, αὐτοὺς τε ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς εἶναι καὶ τοὺς ἄλ-
 λους παρακαλεῖν.

Speech of Chirisophus. Five new generals are chosen, Xenophon taking the place of Proxenus.

Ὁ μὲν ταῦτα εἰπὼν ἐπαύσατο. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον 45
 εἶπε Χειρίσοφος· Ἀλλὰ πρόσθεν μὲν, ὦ Ξενοφῶν.

τοσοῦτον μόνον σε ἐγίγνωσκον ὅσον ἤκουον Ἀθη-
 ναῖον εἶναι, νῦν δὲ καὶ ἐπαινῶ σε ἐφ' οἷς λέγεις τε
 καὶ πράττεις καὶ βουλοίμην ἂν ὅτι πλείστους εἶναι
 τοιούτους· κοινὸν γὰρ ἂν εἴη τὸ ἀγαθόν. καὶ νῦν, 46
 5 ἔφη, μὴ μέλλωμεν, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἀλλ' ἀπελθόντες ἡδὴ
 αἰρεῖσθε οἱ δεόμενοι ἄρχοντας, καὶ ἐλόμενοι ἤκετε
 εἰς τὸ μέσον τοῦ στρατοπέδου καὶ τοὺς αἰρεθέντας
 ἄγετε· ἔπειτ' ἐκεῖ συγκαλοῦμεν τοὺς ἄλλους στρα-
 τιώτας. παρέστω δ' ἡμῖν, ἔφη, καὶ Τολμίδης ὁ 47
 10 κῆρυξ. καὶ ἅμα ταῦτ' εἰπὼν ἀνέστη, ὥς μὴ μέλλοιτο
 ἀλλὰ περαίνοιτο τὰ δέοντα. ἐκ τούτου ἡρέθησαν
 ἄρχοντες ἀντὶ μὲν Κλεάρχου Τιμασίων Δαρδανεύς,
 ἀντὶ δὲ Σωκράτους Ξανθικλῆς Ἀχαιοός, ἀντὶ δὲ
 Ἀγίου Κλεάνωρ Ἀρκάς, ἀντὶ δὲ Μένωνος Φιλήσιος
 15 Ἀχαιοός, ἀντὶ δὲ Προξένου Ξενοφῶν Ἀθηναῖος.

Assembly of the soldiers. Speech of Chirisophus.

II. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἤρηντο, ἡμέρα τε σχεδὸν ὑπέβαινε 1
 καὶ εἰς τὸ μέσον ἦκον οἱ ἄρχοντες, καὶ ἔδοξεν αὐ-
 τοῖς προφυλακὰς καταστήσαντας συγκαλεῖν τοὺς
 στρατιώτας. ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι στρατιῶται συν-
 20 ἦλθον, ἀνέστη πρῶτος μὲν Χειρίσοφος ὁ Λακεδαι-
 μόνιος καὶ ἔλεξεν ὧδε. Ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, χαλεπὰ 2
 μὲν τὰ παρόντα, ὅποτε ἀνδρῶν στρατηγῶν τοιούτων
 στερόμεθα καὶ λοχαγῶν καὶ στρατιωτῶν, πρὸς δ'
 ἔτι καὶ οἱ ἀμφὶ Ἀριαῖον οἱ πρόσθεν σύμμαχοι ὄντες
 30 προδεδώκασιν ἡμᾶς· ὁμως δὲ δεῖ ἐκ τῶν παρόντων 3
 ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς τελέθειν καὶ μὴ ὑφίεσθαι, ἀλλὰ πει-
 ρᾶσθαι ὅπως ἦν μὲν δυνώμεθα καλῶς νικῶντες σωζώ-
 μεθα· εἰ δὲ μή, ἀλλὰ καλῶς γε ἀποθνήσκωμεν,

ὑποχείριοι δὲ μηδέποτε γενώμεθα ζῶντες τοῖς πολεμίοις. οἶμαι γὰρ ἂν ἡμᾶς τοιαῦτα παθεῖν οἷα τοὺς ἐχθροὺς οἱ θεοὶ ποιήσιν.

Speech of Cleanor. Perfidy of the Persians.

Ἐπὶ τούτῳ Κλεάνωρ ὁ Ὀρχομένιος ἀνέστη καὶ 4
 5 ἔλεξεν ὧδε. Ἄλλ' ὁρᾶτε μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες, τὴν βασιλέως ἐπιорκίαν καὶ ἀσέβειαν, ὁρᾶτε δὲ τὴν Τισσαφέρνους ἀπιστίαν, ὅστις λέγων ὡς γείτων τε εἶη τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ περὶ πλείστου ἂν ποιήσαιο σῶσαι ἡμᾶς, καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις αὐτὸς ὁμόσας ἡμῖν, αὐτὸς 10
 δεξιὰς δούς, αὐτὸς ἐξαπατήσας συνέλαβε τοὺς στρατηγούς, καὶ οὐδὲ Δία ξένιον ἡδέσθη, ἀλλὰ Κλεάρχῳ καὶ ὁμοτράπεζος γενόμενος αὐτοῖς τούτοις ἐξαπατήσας τοὺς ἄνδρας ἀπολώλεκεν. Ἀριαῖος δέ, ὃν ἡμεῖς 5
 ἠθέλομεν βασιλέα καθιστάναι, καὶ ἐδώκαμεν καὶ 15
 ἐλάβομεν πιστὰ μὴ προδώσειν ἀλλήλους, καὶ οὗτος οὔτε τοὺς θεοὺς δείσας οὔτε Κῦρον τεθνηκότα αἰδεσθεῖς, τιμώμενος μάλιστα ὑπὸ Κύρου ζῶντος νῦν πρὸς τοὺς ἐκείνου ἐχθίστους ἀποστὰς ἡμᾶς τοὺς Κύρου φίλους κακῶς ποιεῖν πειρᾶται. ἀλλὰ τούτους 6
 20 μὲν οἱ θεοὶ ἀποτίσαιντο· ἡμᾶς δὲ δεῖ ταῦτα ὁρῶντας μήποτε ἐξαπατηθῆναι ἔτι ὑπὸ τούτων, ἀλλὰ μαχομένους ὡς ἂν δυνώμεθα κράτιστα τοῦτο ὃ τι ἂν δοκῇ τοῖς θεοῖς πάσχειν.

Xenophon, arrayed in his best armor, begins a long harangue (8-32).
 We must fight our way home and trust in the Gods.

Ἐκ τούτου Ξενοφῶν ἀνίσταται ἐσταλμένος ἐπὶ 7
 25 πόλεμον ὡς ἐδύνατο κάλλιστα, νομίζων, εἴτε νίκην διδοῖεν οἱ θεοί, τὸν κάλλιστον κόσμον τῷ νικᾷν πρέπιν, εἴτε τελευτᾷν δέοι, ὁρθῶς ἔχειν τῶν καλλίστων

ἑαυτὸν ἀξιῶσαντα ἐν τούτοις τῆς τελευτῆς τυγχάνειν
 τοῦ λόγου δὲ ἤρχετο ὧδε. Τὴν μὲν τῶν βαρβάρων 9
 ἐπιπορκίαν τε καὶ ἀπιστίαν λέγει μὲν Κλεάνωρ, ἐπί-
 στασθε δὲ καὶ ὑμεῖς οἶμαι. εἰ μὲν οὖν βουλόμεθα
 5 πάλιν αὐτοῖς διὰ φιλίας ἰέναι, ἀνάγκη ἡμᾶς πολλὴν
 ἀθυμίαν ἔχειν, ὀρώοντας καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς, οἱ διὰ
 πίστεως αὐτοῖς ἑαυτοὺς ἐνεχείρισαν, οἷα πεπόνθασιν·
 εἰ μέντοι διανοούμεθα σὺν τοῖς ὅπλοις ὧν τε πεποιή-
 κασι δίκην ἐπιθεῖναι αὐτοῖς καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν διὰ παντὸς
 10 πολέμου αὐτοῖς ἰέναι, σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς πολλὰ ἡμῖν
 καὶ καλὰ ἐλπίδες εἰσὶ σωτηρίας.

A sneeze is taken as a good omen, and Xenophon continues his
 speech. The Gods will be on our side.

Τοῦτο δὲ λέγοντος αὐτοῦ πτάρνυταί τις. ἀκού- 9
 σαντες δ' οἱ στρατιῶται πάντες μιᾷ ὀρμῇ προσε-
 κύνησαν τὸν θεόν, καὶ ὁ Ξενοφῶν εἶπε· Δοκεῖ
 15 μοι, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐπεὶ περὶ σωτηρίας ἡμῶν λεγόντων
 οἰωνὸς τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ σωτῆρος ἐφάνη, εὐξασθαι τῷ
 θεῷ τούτῳ θύσειν σωτήρια ὅπου ἂν πρῶτον εἰς φιλίαν
 χώραν ἀφικώμεθα, συνεπεύξασθαι δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις
 θεοῖς θύσειν κατὰ δύναμιν. καὶ ὅτῳ δοκεῖ ταῦτ',
 20 ἔφη, ἀνατεινάτω τὴν χεῖρα. καὶ ἀνέτειναν ἅπαντες.
 ἐκ τούτου ἠὔξαντο καὶ ἐπαιάνισαν. ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ τῶν
 θεῶν καλῶς εἶχεν, ἤρχετο πάλιν ὧδε. Ἐτύγχανον 10
 λέγων ὅτι πολλὰ καὶ καλὰ ἐλπίδες ἡμῖν εἶεν σωτη-
 ρίας. πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ἡμεῖς μὲν ἐμπεδοῦμεν τοὺς
 25 τῶν θεῶν ὅρκους, οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι ἐπιωρκήκασιν τε καὶ
 τὰς σπονδὰς παρὰ τοὺς ὅρκους λελύκασιν. οὕτῳ δ'
 ἐχόντων εἰκὸς τοῖς μὲν πολεμίοις ἐναντίους εἶναι
 τοὺς θεούς, ἡμῖν δὲ συμμάχους, οἵπερ ἱκανοί εἰσι καὶ

τοὺς μεγάλους ταχὺ μικροὺς ποιεῖν καὶ τοὺς μικροὺς, καὶ ἐν δεινοῖς ὦσι, σφάζειν εὐπετῶς ὅταν βούλωνται.

Our ancestors defeated the Persians at Marathon and Salamis, and you have done the same at Cunaxa.

*Ἐπειτα δὲ ἀναμνήσω γὰρ ὑμᾶς καὶ τοὺς τῶν προ- 11
γόνων τῶν ἡμετέρων κινδύνους, ἵνα εἰδῆτε ὡς ἀγα-
5 θοῖς τε ὑμῖν προσήκει εἶναι σφάζονται τε σὺν τοῖς
θεοῖς καὶ ἐκ πάντων δεινῶν οἱ ἀγαθοί. ἐλθόντων μὲν
γὰρ Περσῶν καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτοῖς παμπληθεὶ στόλῳ
ὡς ἀφανιούντων τὰς Ἀθήνας, ὑποστῆναι αὐτοῖς Ἀθη-
ναῖοι τολμήσαντες ἐνίκησαν αὐτούς. καὶ ἐνξάμενοι 12
10 τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι ὁπόσους κατακάνοιεν τῶν πολεμίων
τοσαύτας χιμαῖρας καταθύσειν τῇ θεῷ, ἐπεὶ οὐκ
εἶχον ἱκανὰς εὐρεῖν, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν πεν-
τακοσίας θύειν, καὶ ἔτι νῦν ἀποθύουσιν. ἔπειτα ὅτε 13
Ξέρξης ὕστερον ἀγείρας τὴν ἀναρίθμητον στρατιὰν
15 ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, καὶ τότε ἐνίκων οἱ ἡμέτεροι
πρόγονοι τοὺς τούτων προγόνους καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ
κατὰ θάλατταν. ὦν ἔστι μὲν τεκμήρια ὁρᾶν τὰ τρό-
παια, μέγιστον δὲ μνημεῖον ἡ ἐλευθερία τῶν πόλεων
ἐν αἷς ὑμεῖς ἐγένεσθε καὶ ἐτράφητε. οὐδένα γὰρ
20 ἄνθρωπον δεσπότην ἀλλὰ τοὺς θεοὺς προσκυνεῖτε.
τοιούτων μὲν ἐστε προγόνων. οὐ μὲν δὴ τοῦτό γε 14
ἐρῶ ὡς ὑμεῖς καταισχύνετε αὐτούς. ἀλλ' οὕτω
πολλαὶ ἡμέραι ἀφ' οὗ ἀντιταξάμενοι τούτοις τοῖς
ἐκείνων ἐκγόνοις πολλαπλασίους ὑμῶν ἐνικάτε σὺν
25 τοῖς θεοῖς.

You have tried the Persians and found them cowards. Their cavalry are merely so many men.

Καὶ τότε μὲν δὴ περὶ τῆς Κύρου βασιλείας ἄνδρες 15
ἦτε ἀγαθοί. νῦν δ' ὁπότε περὶ τῆς ὑμετέρας σωτη-

ρίας ὁ ἀγὼν ἐστὶ πολὺν δῆπου ὑμᾶς προσήκει καὶ
 ἀμείνονας καὶ προθυμοτέρους εἶναι. ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ 16
 θαρραλεωτέρους νῦν πρέπει εἶναι πρὸς τοὺς πολε-
 μίους. τότε μὲν γὰρ ἄπειροι ὄντες αὐτῶν τό τε πλη-
 5 θος ἄμετρον ὀρώντες, ὅμως ἐτολμήσατε σὺν τῷ
 πατρίῳ φρονήματι ἰέναι εἰς αὐτούς· νῦν δὲ ὁπότε
 καὶ πείραν ἤδη ἔχετε αὐτῶν ὅτι οὐ θέλουσι καὶ πολ-
 λαπλάσιοι ὄντες δέχεσθαι ὑμᾶς, τί ἔτι ὑμῖν προσήκει
 τούτους φοβεῖσθαι; μὴδὲ μέντοι τοῦτο μείον δόξητε 17
 10 ἔχειν, εἰ οἱ Κύριοι πρόσθεν σὺν ἡμῖν ταπτόμενοι νῦν
 ἀφεστήκασιν. ἔτι γὰρ οὗτοι κακίονές εἰσι τῶν ὑφ'
 ἡμῶν ἡττημένων· ἔφευγον γοῦν πρὸς ἐκείνους κατα-
 λιπόντες ἡμᾶς. τοὺς δ' ἐθέλοντας φυγῆς ἄρχειν
 πολὺν κρεῖττον σὺν τοῖς πολεμίοις ταπτομένους ἢ ἐν
 15 τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ τάξει ὀρᾶν. εἰ δέ τις ὑμῶν ἀθυμεῖ ὅτι 18
 ἡμῖν μὲν οὐκ εἰσὶν ἱππεῖς, τοῖς δὲ πολεμίοις πολλοὶ
 πάρεισιν, ἐνθυμήθητε ὅτι οἱ μύριοι ἱππεῖς οὐδὲν
 ἄλλο ἢ μύριοί εἰσιν ἄνθρωποι· ὑπὸ μὲν γὰρ ἵππου
 ἐν μάχῃ οὐδεὶς πώποτε οὔτε δηχθεὶς οὔτε λακτισθεὶς
 20 ἀπέθανεν, οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες εἰσὶν οἱ ποιοῦντες ὅ τι ἂν ἐν
 ταῖς μάχαις γίγνηται. οὐκοῦν τῶν ἱππέων πολὺν 19
 ἡμεῖς ἐπ' ἀσφαλεστέρου ὀχήματός ἐσμεν· οἱ μὲν
 γὰρ ἐφ' ἵππων κρέμονται φοβούμενοι οὐχ ἡμᾶς
 μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ καταπεσεῖν· ἡμεῖς δ' ἐπὶ γῆς
 25 βεβηκότες πολὺν μὲν ἰσχυρότερον παίσομεν ἢν τις
 προσίῃ, πολὺν δὲ μᾶλλον ὅτου ἂν βουλώμεθα τευξό-
 μεθα. ἐνὶ δὲ μόνῳ προέχουσιν οἱ ἱππεῖς ἡμᾶς·
 φεύγειν αὐτοῖς ἀσφαλέστερόν ἐστιν ἢ ἡμῖν.

We can seize native guides who will be better than Tissaphernes ; it is cheaper to plunder than to buy provisions ; and no river is impassable at its source.

Εἰ δὲ δὴ τὰς μὲν μάχας θαρρεῖτε, ὅτι δὲ οὐκέτι 20
 ἡμῖν Τισσαφέρνης ἡγήσεται οὐδὲ βασιλεὺς ἀγορὰν
 παρέξει, τοῦτο ἄχθεσθε, σκέψασθε πότερον κρεῖττον
 Τισσαφέρνην ἡγεμόνα ἔχειν, ὃς ἐπιβουλεύων ἡμῖν
 5 φανερός ἐστιν, ἢ οὓς ἂν ἡμεῖς ἄνδρας λαβόντες
 ἡγείσθαι κελεύωμεν, οἳ εἴσονται ὅτι ἦν τι περὶ ἡμᾶς
 ἀμαρτάνωσι περὶ τὰς ἑαυτῶν ψυχὰς καὶ σώματα
 ἀμαρτάνουσι. τὰ δὲ ἐπιτήδεια πότερον ὠνεῖσθαι 21
 κρεῖττον ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἧς οὗτοι παρέιχον, μικρὰ
 10 μέτρα πολλοῦ ἀργυρίου, μηδὲ τοῦτο ἔτι ἔχοντας, ἢ
 αὐτοὺς λαμβάνειν, ἣνπερ κρατῶμεν, μέτρῳ χρωμέ-
 νους ὁπόσω ἂν ἕκαστος βούληται. εἰ δὲ ταῦτα μὲν 22
 γιγνώσκετε ὅτι κρεῖττονα, τοὺς δὲ ποταμοὺς ἄπορον
 νομίζετε εἶναι καὶ μεγάλως ἡγείσθε ἐξαπατηθῆναι
 15 διαβάντες, σκέψασθε εἰ ἄρα τοῦτο καὶ μωρότατον
 πεποιήκασιν οἱ βάρβαροι. πάντες γὰρ ποταμοί, εἰ
 καὶ πρόσω τῶν πηγῶν ἄποροί εἰσι, προϊοῦσι πρὸς
 τὰς πηγὰς διαβατοὶ γίνονται οὐδὲ τὸ γόνυ βρέχον-
 ρες. εἰ δὲ μήθ' οἱ ποταμοὶ διήσουσιν ἡγεμόν 23
 20 μηδεὶς ἡμῖν φανέται, οὐδ' ὥς ἡμῖν γε ἀθυμητέον.
 ἐπιστάμεθα μὲν γὰρ Μυσούς, οὓς οὐκ ἂν ἡμῶν φαίη-
 μεν βελτίους εἶναι, οἳ ἐν τῇ βασιλέως χώρα πολλὰς
 τε καὶ εὐδαίμονας καὶ μεγάλας πόλεις οἰκοῦσιν, ἐπι-
 στάμεθα δὲ Πισίδας ὡσαύτως, Λυκάονας δὲ καὶ
 25 αὐτοὶ εἶδομεν ὅτι ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις τὰ ἐρυμνὰ καταλα-
 βόντες τὴν τούτων χώραν καρποῦνται.

If we pretended that we wished to remain here, the king would do his best to help us home. But we must go home ourselves and send our poor friends here to get rich.

Καὶ ἡμᾶς δ' ἂν ἔφην ἔγωγε χρῆναι μήπω φανε- 24
 ρους εἶναι οἴκαδε ὥρμημένους, ἀλλὰ κατασκευάζε-
 σθαι ὡς αὐτοῦ που οἰκῆσοντας. οἶδα γὰρ ὅτι καὶ
 Μυσοῖς βασιλεὺς πολλοὺς μὲν ἡγεμόνας ἂν δοίη,
 5 πολλοὺς δ' ἂν ὁμήρους τοῦ ἀδόλως ἐκπέμψειν, καὶ
 ὁδοποιήσεί γ' ἂν αὐτοῖς καὶ εἰ σὺν τεθρίπποις βού-
 λονται ἀπιέναι. καὶ ἡμῖν γ' ἂν οἶδ' ὅτι τρισάσμε-
 νος ταῦτ' ἐποίει, εἰ ἑώρα ἡμᾶς μένειν κατασκευαζο-
 μένους. ἀλλὰ γὰρ δέδοικα μή, ἂν ἅπαξ μάθωμεν 25
 10 ἄργοι ζῆν καὶ ἐν ἀφθόνοις βιοτεύειν, καὶ Μήδων δὲ
 καὶ Περσῶν καλαῖς καὶ μεγάλαις γυναιξὶ καὶ παρθέ-
 νοις ὁμιλεῖν, μὴ ὥσπερ οἱ λωτοφάγοι ἐπιλαθώμεθα
 τῆς οἴκαδε ὁδοῦ. δοκεῖ οὖν μοι εἰκὸς καὶ δίκαιον 26
 εἶναι πρῶτον εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ πρὸς τοὺς οἰκείους
 15 πειρᾶσθαι ἀφικνεῖσθαι καὶ ἐπιδεῖξαι τοῖς Ἑλλησι
 ὅτι ἐκόντες πένονται, ἐξὸν αὐτοῖς τοὺς νῦν σκληρῶς
 ἐκεῖ πολιτεύοντας ἐνθάδε κομισαμένους πλουσίους
 ὁρᾶν. ἀλλὰ γάρ, ὦ ἄνδρες, πάντα ταῦτα τὰγαθὰ
 δῆλον ὅτι τῶν κρατούντων ἐστί.

We must burn our tents and wagons and get rid of all superfluous baggage. Finally, the officers must be more vigilant and the soldiers more obedient than ever before.

20 Τοῦτο δὴ δεῖ λέγειν, ὅπως ἂν πορευοίμεθά τε ὡς 21
 ἀσφαλέστατα καὶ εἰ μάχεσθαι δεοί ὡς κράτιστα
 μαχοίμεθα. πρῶτον μὲν τοίνυν, ἔφη, δοκεῖ μοι κατα-
 καῦσαι τὰς ἀμάξας αἷς ἔχομεν, ἵνα μὴ τὰ ζεύγη
 ἡμῶν στρατηγῇ, ἀλλὰ πορευώμεθα ὅπη ἂν τῇ στρα-
 25 τιᾷ συμφέρῃ. ἔπειτα καὶ τὰς σκηνὰς συγκατακαῦ-

σαι. αὐται γὰρ αὖ ὄχλον μὲν παρέχουσιν ἄγειν,
 συνωφελοῦσι δ' οὐδὲν οὔτε εἰς τὸ μάχεσθαι οὔτ' εἰς
 τὸ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἔχειν. ἔτι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων σκευῶν 28
 τὰ περιττὰ ἀπαλλάξωμεν πλὴν ὅσα πολέμου ἔνεκεν
 5 ἢ σίτων ἢ ποτῶν ἔχομεν, ἵνα ὡς πλεῖστοι μὲν ἡμῶν
 ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις ὦσιν, ὡς ἐλάχιστοι δὲ σκευοφορῶσι.
 κρατουμένων μὲν γὰρ ἐπίστασθε ὅτι πάντα ἀλλό-
 τρια· ἣν δὲ κρατῶμεν, καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους δεῖ σκευ-
 οφόρους ἡμετέρους νομίζειν. λοιπὸν μοι εἰπεῖν ὅπερ 29
 10 καὶ μέγιστον νομίζω εἶναι. ὁράτε γὰρ καὶ τοὺς πο-
 λεμίους ὅτι οὐ πρόσθεν ἐξενεγκεῖν ἐτόλμησαν πρὸς
 ἡμᾶς πόλεμον πρὶν τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ἡμῶν συνέλα-
 βον, νομίζοντες ὄντων μὲν τῶν ἀρχόντων καὶ ἡμῶν
 πειθομένων ἱκανοὺς εἶναι ἡμᾶς περιγενέσθαι τῷ πο-
 15 λέμῳ, λαβόντες δὲ τοὺς ἄρχοντας ἀναρχία ἂν καὶ
 ἀταξία ἐνόμιζον ἡμᾶς ἀπολέσθαι. δεῖ οὖν πολὺ μὲν 30
 τοὺς ἄρχοντας ἐπιμελεστέρους γενέσθαι τοὺς νῦν
 τῶν πρόσθεν, πολὺ δὲ τοὺς ἀρχομένους εὐτακτοτέ-
 ρους καὶ πειθομένους μᾶλλον τοῖς ἄρχουσι νῦν ἢ
 20 πρόσθεν· ἣν δέ τις ἀπειθῇ, ψηφίσασθαι τὸν αἰεὶ 31
 ὑμῶν ἐντυγχάνοντα σὺν τῷ ἄρχοντι κολάζειν· οὕτως
 οἱ πολέμιοι πλεῖστον ἐψευσμένοι ἔσονται, τῇδε γὰρ
 τῇ ἡμέρᾳ μυρίους ὄψονται ἀνθ' ἐνὸς Κλεάρχους τοὺς
 οὐδενὶ ἐπιτρέψοντας κακῶ εἶναι. ἀλλὰ γὰρ καὶ πε- 32
 25 ραίνειν ἤδη ὥρα· ἴσως γὰρ οἱ πολέμιοι αὐτίκα παρ-
 ἔσονται. ὅτῳ οὖν ταῦτα δοκεῖ καλῶς ἔχειν, ἐπικυ-
 ρωσάτω ὡς τάχιστα, ἵνα ἔργῳ περαίνηται. εἰ δέ τι
 ἄλλο βέλτιον ἢ ταύτη, τολμάτω καὶ ὁ ἰδιώτης διδά-
 σκειν· πάντες γὰρ κοινῆς σωτηρίας δεόμεθα.

Adoption of Xenophon's proposals. Vote to march to some neighboring villages for provisions.

Μετὰ ταῦτα Χειρίσοφος εἶπεν· Ἄλλ' εἰ μὲν τινος 33
 ἄλλου δεῖ πρὸς τούτοις οἷς λέγει Ξενοφῶν, καὶ αὐτίκα
 ἐξέσται ποιεῖν· ἃ δὲ νῦν εἶρηκε δοκεῖ μοι ὥς τάχιστα
 ψηφίσασθαι ἄριστον εἶναι· καὶ ὅτῳ δοκεῖ ταῦτα,
 5 ἀνατεινάτω τὴν χεῖρα. ἀνέτειναν πάντες. ἀναστὰς 34
 δὲ πάλιν εἶπε Ξενοφῶν· ὦ ἄνδρες, ἀκούσατε ὧν
 προσδοκεῖ μοι. δῆλον ὅτι πορεύεσθαι ἡμᾶς δεῖ ὅπου
 ἔξομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια· ἀκούω δὲ κώμας εἶναι καλὰς
 οὐ πλέον εἴκοσι σταδίων ἀπεχούσας· οὐκ ἂν οὖν 35
 10 θαυμάζοιμι εἰ οἱ πολέμιοι, ὥσπερ οἱ δειλοὶ κύνες
 τοὺς μὲν παριόντας διώκουσιν τε καὶ δάκνουσιν ἢν
 δύνωνται, τοὺς δὲ διώκοντας φεύγουσιν, εἰ καὶ αὐτοὶ
 ἡμῖν ἀπιούσιν ἐπακολουθοῖεν. ἴσως οὖν ἀσφαλέ- 36
 στερον ἡμῖν πορεύεσθαι πλαίσιον ποιησαμένους τῶν
 15 ὀπλων, ἵνα τὰ σκευοφόρα καὶ ὁ πολὺς ὄχλος ἐν
 ἀσφαλεστέρῳ ᾖ· εἰ οὖν νῦν ἀποδειχθείη τίνας χρῆ
 ἡγεῖσθαι τοῦ πλαισίου καὶ τὰ πρόσθεν κοσμεῖν καὶ
 τίνας ἐπὶ τῶν πλευρῶν ἐκατέρων εἶναι, τίνας δ' ὀπι-
 σθοφυλακεῖν, οὐκ ἂν ὁπότε οἱ πολέμιοι ἔλθοιεν βου-
 20 λεύεσθαι ἡμᾶς δέοι, ἀλλὰ χρώμεθα ἂν εὐθὺς τοῖς
 τεταγμένοις. εἰ μὲν οὖν ἄλλο τις βέλτιον ὁρᾷ, ἄλλως 37
 ἐχέτω· εἰ δέ, Χειρίσοφος μὲν ἡγοῖτο, ἐπειδὴ καὶ
 Λακεδαιμόνιός ἐστι· τῶν δὲ πλευρῶν ἐκατέρων δύο
 τῷ πρεσβυτάτῳ στρατηγῷ ἐπιμελοίσθην· ὀπισθο-
 25 φυλακοῖμεν δ' ἡμεῖς οἱ νεώτεροι ἐγὼ καὶ Τιμασίῳ
 τὸ νῦν εἶναι. τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν πειρώμενοι ταύτης τῆς 38
 τάξεως βουλευσόμεθα ὃ τι ἂν αἰεὶ κράτιστον δοκῇ
 εἶναι. εἰ δέ τις ἄλλη ὁρᾷ βέλτιον, λεξάτω. ἐπεὶ δ'

οὐδεὶς ἀντέλεγεν, εἶπεν, Ὅτῳ δοκεῖ ταῦτα, ἀνατει-
 νάτω τὴν χεῖρα. ἔδοξε ταῦτα. Νῦν τοίνυν, ἔφη, 39
 ἀπιόντας ποιεῖν δεῖ τὰ δεδογμένα. καὶ ὅστις τε
 ὑμῶν τοὺς οἰκείους ἐπιθυμεῖ ἰδεῖν, μεμνήσθω ἀνὴρ
 5 ἀγαθὸς εἶναι· οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ἄλλως τούτου τυχεῖν·
 ὅστις τε ζῆν ἐπιθυμεῖ, πειράσθω νικᾶν· τῶν μὲν γὰρ
 νικῶντων τὸ κατακαίνειν, τῶν δὲ ἡττωμένων τὸ ἀπο-
 θνήσκειν ἐστί· καὶ εἴ τις δὲ χρημάτων ἐπιθυμεῖ,
 κρατεῖν πειράσθω· τῶν γὰρ νικῶντων ἐστὶ καὶ τὰ
 10 ἑαυτῶν σῶζειν καὶ τὰ τῶν ἡττωμένων λαμβάνειν.

The Greeks burn their wagons, etc. Mithridates offers his help,
 but is rejected as a spy.

III. Τούτων λεχθέντων ἀνέστησαν καὶ ἀπελθόντες 1
 κατέκαον τὰς ἀμάξας καὶ τὰς σκηνάς, τῶν δὲ περιτ-
 τῶν ὅτου μὲν δέοιτό τις μετεδίδουσαν ἀλλήλοις, τὰ δὲ
 ἄλλα εἰς τὸ πῦρ ἐρρίπτουν. ταῦτα ποιήσαντες ἤρι-
 15 στοποιοῦντο. ἀριστοποιουμένων δὲ αὐτῶν ἔρχεται
 Μιθραδάτης σὺν ἱππεῦσιν ὡς τριάκοντα, καὶ καλε-
 σάμενος τοὺς στρατηγούς εἰς ἐπήκοον λέγει ὧδε.
 Ἐγώ, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, καὶ Κύρῳ πιστὸς ἦν, ὡς 2
 ὑμεῖς ἐπίστασθε, καὶ νῦν ὑμῖν εὖνους· καὶ ἐνθάδε δ'
 20 εἰμὶ σὺν πολλῷ φόβῳ διάγων. εἰ οὖν ὁρώην ὑμᾶς
 σωτήριόν τι βουλευομένους, ἔλθοιμι ἂν πρὸς ὑμᾶς
 καὶ τοὺς θεράποντας πάντας ἔχων. λέξατε οὖν πρὸς
 με τί ἐν νῷ ἔχετε ὡς φίλον τε καὶ εὖνουν καὶ βουλό-
 30 μενον κοινῇ σὺν ὑμῖν τὸν στόλον ποιεῖσθαι. βουλευ-
 ομένοις τοῖς στρατηγοῖς ἔδοξεν ἀποκρίνασθαι τάδε·
 καὶ ἔλεγε Χειρίσοφος· Ἡμῖν δοκεῖ, εἰ μὲν τις ἐᾷ
 ἡμᾶς ἀπιέναι οἴκαδε, διαπορεύεσθαι τὴν χώραν ὡς
 ἂν δυνώμεθα ἀσινέστατα· ἦν δέ τις ἡμᾶς τῆς ὁδοῦ

ἀποκωλύη, διαπολεμεῖν τούτῳ ὥς ἂν δυνώμεθα κρά-
 τιστα. ἐκ τούτου ἐπειράτο Μιθραδάτης διδάσκειν 4
 ὥς ἄπορον εἶη βασιλέως ἄκοντος σωθῆναι. ἔνθα δὴ
 ἐγινγνώσκετο ὅτι ὑπόπεμptos εἶη· καὶ γὰρ τῶν Τισ-
 5 σαφέρνους τις οἰκείων παρηκολουθήκει πίστεως ἔνεκα.
 καὶ ἐκ τούτου ἐδόκει τοῖς στρατηγοῖς βέλτιον εἶναι 5
 δόγμα ποιήσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον ἀκήρυκτον εἶναι ἔστ'
 ἐν τῇ πολεμίᾳ εἶεν· διέφθειρον γὰρ προσιόντες τοὺς
 στρατιώτας, καὶ ἓνα γε λοχαγὸν διέφθειραν Νίκαρχον
 10 Ἀρκάδα, καὶ ὥχετο ἀπιὼν νυκτὸς σὺν ἀνθρώποις ὥς
 εἴκοσι.

The Greeks are attacked by Mithridates. Xenophon charges the enemy without success, and is censured by his colleagues.

Μετὰ ταῦτα ἀριστήσαντες καὶ διαβάντες τὸν Ζα- 6
 πάταν ποταμὸν ἐπορεύοντο τεταγμένοι, τὰ ὑποζύγια
 καὶ τὸν ὄχλον ἐν μέσῳ ἔχοντες. οὐ πολὺ δὲ προελη-
 15 λυθότων αὐτῶν ἐπιφαίνεται πάλιν ὁ Μιθραδάτης,
 ἱππέας ἔχων ὥς διακοσίους καὶ τοξότας καὶ σφενδο-
 νήτας εἰς τετρακοσίους μάλα ἐλαφροὺς καὶ εὐζώνους.
 καὶ προσῆι μὲν ὥς φίλος ὢν πρὸς τοὺς Ἑλλήνας· 7
 ἐπεὶ δ' ἐγγὺς ἐγένοντο, ἐξαπίνης οἱ μὲν αὐτῶν ἐτό-
 20 ξενον καὶ ἱππεῖς καὶ πεζοί, οἱ δ' ἐσφενδόνων, καὶ
 ἐτίτρωσκον. οἱ δὲ ὀπισθοφύλακες τῶν Ἑλλήνων
 ἔπασχον μὲν κακῶς, ἀντεποιοῦν δ' οὐδέν· οἳ τε γὰρ
 Κρήτες βραχύτερα τῶν Περσῶν ἐτόξενον καὶ ἅμα
 ψιλοὶ ὄντες εἴσω τῶν ὅπλων κατεκέκλειντο, οἳ τε
 25 ἀκοντισταὶ βραχύτερα ἡκόντιζον ἢ ὥς ἐξικνεῖσθαι
 τῶν σφενδονητῶν. ἐκ τούτου Ξενοφῶντι ἐδόκει διω- 8
 κτέον εἶναι· καὶ ἐδίωκον τῶν ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τῶν πελτα-
 στῶν οἱ ἔτυχον σὺν αὐτῷ ὀπισθοφυλακούντες· διώ-

κοντες δὲ οὐδένα κατελάμβανον τῶν πολεμίων. οὔτε 9
 γὰρ ἵππεῖς ἦσαν τοῖς Ἑλλησιν οὔτε οἱ πεζοὶ τοὺς
 πεζοὺς ἐκ πολλοῦ φεύγοντας ἐδύναντο καταλαμβά-
 νειν ἐν ὀλίγῳ χωρίῳ· πολὺ γὰρ οὐχ οἶόν τε ἦν ἀπὸ
 5 τοῦ ἄλλου στρατεύματος διώκειν· οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι 10
 ἵππεῖς καὶ φεύγοντες ἅμα ἐτίτρωσκον εἰς τοῦπισθεν
 τοξεύοντες ἀπὸ τῶν ἵππων, ὅπόσον δὲ διώζειαν οἱ
 Ἑλληνες, τοσοῦτον πάλιν ἐπαναχωρεῖν μαχομένους
 ἔδει. ὥστε τῆς ἡμέρας ὅλης διῆλθον οὐ πλέον πέντε 11
 10 καὶ εἴκοσι σταδίων, ἀλλὰ δείλης ἀφίκοντο εἰς τὰς
 κώμας. ἔνθα δὴ πάλιν ἀθυμία ἦν. καὶ Χειρίσοφος
 καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτατοι τῶν στρατηγῶν Ξενοφῶντα ἡτι-
 ῶντο ὅτι ἐδίωκεν ἀπὸ τῆς φάλαγγος καὶ αὐτός τε
 ἐκινδύνευε καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἐδύ-
 15 νατο βλάπτειν.

Xenophon's defence. Adoption of his plan for providing slingers
 and cavalry.

Ἀκούσας δὲ Ξενοφῶν ἔλεγεν ὅτι ὀρθῶς ἡτιῶντο 12
 καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ ἔργον αὐτοῖς μαρτυροίη. ἀλλ' ἐγώ,
 ἔφη, ἡναγκάσθην διώκειν, ἐπειδὴ ἐώρων ἡμᾶς ἐν
 1 τῷ μένειν κακῶς μὲν πάσχοντας, ἀντιποιεῖν δὲ οὐδὲν
 0 δυναμένους. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐδιώκομεν, ἀληθῆ, ἔφη, ὑμεῖς 13
 λέγετε· κακῶς μὲν γὰρ ποιεῖν οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἐδυνά-
 μεθα τοὺς πολεμίους, ἀνεχωροῦμεν δὲ πάνν χαλεπῶς.
 τοῖς οὖν θεοῖς χάρις ὅτι οὐ σὺν πολλῇ ῥώμῃ ἀλλὰ 14
 σὺν ὀλίγοις ἦλθον, ὥστε βλάψαι μὲν μὴ μεγάλα,
 125 δηλωῶσαι δὲ ὦν δεόμεθα. νῦν γὰρ οἱ μὲν πολέμιοι 15
 τοξεύουσι καὶ σφενδονῶσιν ὅσον οὔτε οἱ Κρήτες
 ἀντιτοξεύειν δύνανται οὔτε οἱ ἐκ χειρὸς βάλλοντες
 ἐξικνεῖσθαι· ὅταν δὲ αὐτοὺς διώκωμεν, πολὺ μὲν οὐχ

οἷόν τε χωρίον ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατεύματος διώκειν, ἐν
ὀλίγῳ δὲ οὐδ' εἰ ταχὺς εἷη πεζὸς πεζὸν ἂν διώκων
καταλαμβάνοι ἐκ τόξου ῥύματος. ἡμεῖς οὖν εἰ μέλ-16
λοιμεν τούτους εἶργειν ὥστε μὴ δύνασθαι βλάπτειν
5 ἡμᾶς πορευομένους, σφενδονητῶν τὴν ταχίστην δεῖ
καὶ ἱππέων. ἀκούω δ' εἶναι ἐν τῷ στρατεύματι ἡμῶν
Ῥοδίουσ, ὧν τοὺς πολλοὺς φασιν ἐπίστασθαι σφεν-
δονᾶν, καὶ τὸ βέλος αὐτῶν καὶ διπλάσιον φέρεσθαι
τῶν Περσικῶν σφενδονῶν. ἐκείναι γὰρ διὰ τὸ χει-17
10 ροπληθέσι τοῖς λίθοις σφενδονᾶν ἐπὶ βραχὺ ἐξικνουῦν-
ται, οἱ δὲ Ῥόδιοι καὶ ταῖς μολυβδίσι ἐπίστανται
χρῆσθαι. ἦν οὖν αὐτῶν ἐπισκεψώμεθα τίνες πέπαν-18
ται σφενδόνας, καὶ τούτῳ μὲν δώμεν αὐτῶν ἀργύριον,
τῷ δὲ ἄλλας πλέκειν ἐθέλοντι ἄλλο ἀργύριον τελῶ-
15 μεν, καὶ τῷ σφενδονᾶν ἐν τῷ τεταγμένῳ ἐθέλοντι
ἄλλην τινὰ ἀτέλειαν εὐρίσκωμεν, ἴσως τινὲς φανούν-
ται ἱκανοὶ ἡμᾶς ὠφελεῖν. ὁρῶ δὲ ἵππους ὄντας ἐν 19
τῷ στρατεύματι, τοὺς μὲν τινὰς παρ' ἐμοί, τοὺς δὲ
τῶν Κλεάρχου καταλελειμμένους, πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ
20 ἄλλους αἰχμαλώτους σκευοφοροῦντας. ἂν οὖν τού-
τους πάντας ἐκλέξαντες σκευοφόρα μὲν ἀντιδῶμεν,
τοὺς δὲ ἵππους εἰς ἱππέας κατασκευάσωμεν, ἴσως καὶ
οὗτοί τι τοὺς φεύγοντας ἀνιάσουσιν. ἔδοξε καὶ 20
ταῦτα. καὶ ταύτης τῆς νυκτὸς σφενδονῆται μὲν εἰς
25 διακοσίους ἐγένοντο, ἵπποι δὲ καὶ ἱππεῖς ἐδοκιμάσθη-
σαν τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ εἰς πεντήκοντα, καὶ σπολάδες καὶ
θώρακες αὐτοῖς ἐπορίσθησαν, καὶ ἵππαρχος ἐπε-
στάθη Λύκιος ὁ Πολυστράτου Ἀθηναῖος.

The Greeks are again attacked by Mithridates, who is repulsed with loss.

IV. Μείναντες δὲ ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν τῇ ἄλλῃ ἐπο- 1
 ρεύοντο πρωαίτερον ἀναστάντες · χαράδραν γὰρ ἔδει
 αὐτοὺς διαβῆναι ἐφ' ἣ ἔφοβούντο μὴ ἐπιθοῦντο αὐτοῖς
 διαβαίνουσιν οἱ πολέμιοι. διαβεβηκόσι δὲ αὐτοῖς 2
 5 πάλιν φαίνεται ὁ Μιθραδάτης, ἔχων ἱππέας χιλίους,
 τοξότας δὲ καὶ σφενδονήτας εἰς τετρακισχιλίους ·
 τοσοῦτους γὰρ ἤτησε Τισσαφέρην, καὶ ἔλαβεν ὑπο-
 σχόμενος, ἂν τούτους λάβῃ, παραδώσειν αὐτῷ τοὺς
 Ἕλληνας, καταφρονήσας, ὅτι ἐν τῇ πρόσθεν προσ-
 10 βολῇ ὀλίγους ἔχων ἔπαθε μὲν οὐδέν, πολλὰ δὲ κακὰ
 ἐνόμιζε ποιῆσαι. ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ Ἕλληνες διαβεβηκότες 3
 ἀπείχον τῆς χαράδρας ὅσον ὀκτῶ σταδίους, διέβαινε
 καὶ ὁ Μιθραδάτης ἔχων τὴν δύναμιν. παρήγγελτο
 δὲ τῶν πελταστῶν οὓς ἔδει διώκειν καὶ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν,
 15 καὶ τοῖς ἱππεῦσιν εἶρητο θαρροῦσι διώκειν ὥς ἐφεψο-
 μένης ἱκανῆς δυνάμεως. ἐπεὶ δὲ ὁ Μιθραδάτης κατ- 4
 ειλήφει, καὶ ἤδη σφενδόναι καὶ τοξεύματα ἐξικνοῦν-
 το, ἐσήμηνε τοῖς Ἕλλησι τῇ σάλπιγγι, καὶ εὐθὺς
 ἔθεον ὁμόσε οἷς εἶρητο καὶ οἱ ἱππεῖς ἤλαννον. οἱ δὲ
 20 οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, ἀλλ' ἔφευγον ἐπὶ τὴν χαράδραν. ἐν 5
 ταύτῃ τῇ διώξει τοῖς βαρβάροις τῶν τε πεζῶν ἀπέ-
 θανον πολλοὶ καὶ τῶν ἱππέων ἐν τῇ χαράδρᾳ ζωοὶ
 ἐλήφθησαν εἰς ὀκτωκαίδεκα. τοὺς δὲ ἀποθανόντας
 αὐτοκέλευστοι οἱ Ἕλληνες ἠκίσαντο, ὥς ὅτι φοβερῶ
 25 τατον τοῖς πολεμίοις εἶη ὁρᾶν.

The march continued to Larissa and afterwards to Mespila, on the Tigris. A sight of ancient Nineveh. Account of the ruins.

Καὶ οἱ μὲν πολέμιοι οὕτω πράξαντες ἀπῆλθον, οἱ 6
 δὲ Ἕλληνες ἀσφαλῶς πορευόμενοι τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς
 ἡμέρας ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ τὸν Τίγρητα ποταμόν. ἐνταῦθα 7
 πόλις ἦν ἐρήμη μεγάλη, ὄνομα δ' αὐτῇ ἦν Λάρισσα.
 5 ὥκουν δ' αὐτὴν τὸ παλαιὸν Μῆδοι. τοῦ δὲ τείχους
 αὐτῆς ἦν τὸ εὖρος πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι πόδες, ὕψος δ'
 ἑκατόν· τοῦ δὲ κύκλου ἡ περίοδος δύο παρασάγγαι·
 ὠκοδόμητο δὲ πλίνθοις κεραμεαῖς· κρηπὶς δ' ὑπὴν
 λιθίνη τὸ ὕψος εἴκοσι πόδων. ταύτην βασιλεὺς ὁ 8
 10 Περσῶν, ὅτε παρὰ Μήδων τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐλάμβανον
 Πέρσαι, πολιορκῶν οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ ἐδύνατο ἐλεῖν· ἥλιον
 δὲ νεφέλη προκαλύψασα ἠφάνισε μέχρι ἐξέλιπον οἱ
 ἄνθρωποι, καὶ οὕτως ἐάλω. παρὰ ταύτην τὴν πόλιν 9
 ἦν πυραμὶς λιθίνη, τὸ μὲν εὖρος ἐνὸς πλέθρου, τὸ δὲ
 15 ὕψος δύο πλέθρων. ἐπὶ ταύτης πολλοὶ τῶν βαρβάρων
 ἦσαν ἐκ τῶν πλησίον κωμῶν ἀποπεφευγότες. ἐντεῦ- 10
 θεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμὸν ἓνα παρασάγγας ἐξ
 πρὸς τεῖχος ἔρημον μέγα κείμενον· ὄνομα δὲ ἦν τῇ
 πόλει Μέσπιλα· Μῆδοι δ' αὐτὴν ποτε ὥκουν. ἦν
 20 δὲ ἡ μὲν κρηπὶς λίθου ξεστοῦ κογχυλιάτου, τὸ εὖρος
 πεντήκοντα ποδῶν καὶ τὸ ὕψος πεντήκοντα. ἐπὶ δὲ 11
 ταύτῃ ἐπωκοδόμητο πλίνθινον τεῖχος, τὸ μὲν εὖρος
 πεντήκοντα ποδῶν, τὸ δὲ ὕψος ἑκατόν· τοῦ δὲ τείχους
 ἡ περίοδος ἐξ παρασάγγαι. ἐνταῦθα λέγεται Μῆδεια
 25 γυνὴ βασιλέως καταφυγεῖν ὅτε ἀπώλλυσαν τὴν ἀρχὴν
 ὑπὸ Περσῶν Μῆδοι. ταύτην δὲ τὴν πόλιν πολιορκῶν 12
 ὁ Περσῶν βασιλεὺς οὐκ ἐδύνατο οὔτε χρόνῳ ἐλεῖν

οὔτε βία· Ζεὺς δὲ βροντῇ κατέπληξε τοὺς ἐνοικοῦ-
 τας, καὶ οὕτως ἐάλω.

Tissaphernes threatens the Greeks, but is kept off.

Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμὸν ἓνα παρασάγ-
 γας τέτταρας. εἰς τοῦτον δὲ τὸν σταθμὸν Τισσα-
 5 φέρνης ἐπεφάνη, οὓς τε αὐτὸς ἱππέας ἦλθεν ἔχων καὶ
 τὴν Ὀρόντα δύναμιν τοῦ τὴν βασιλέως θυγατέρα
 ἔχοντος καὶ οὓς Κῦρος ἔχων ἀνέβη βαρβάρους καὶ
 οὓς ὁ βασιλέως ἀδελφὸς ἔχων βασιλεῖ ἐβοήθει, καὶ
 πρὸς τούτοις ὅσους βασιλεὺς ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ, ὥστε τὸ
 10 στράτευμα πάμπολυ ἐφάνη. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐγγὺς ἐγένετο, ἴ-
 γὰς μὲν τῶν τάξεων ὀπισθεν καταστήσας, τὰς δὲ εἰς
 τὰ πλάγια παραγαγών, ἐμβαλεῖν μὲν οὐκ ἐτόλμησεν
 οὐδ' ἐβούλετο διακινδυνεύειν, σφενδονᾶν δὲ παρήγ-
 γειλε καὶ τοξεύειν. ἐπεὶ δὲ διαταχθέντες οἱ Ῥόδιοι¹⁵
 15 ἐσφενδόνησαν καὶ οἱ Σκύθαι τοξόται ἐτόξευσαν καὶ
 οὐδεὶς ἡμάρτανεν ἀνδρός, οὐδὲ γὰρ εἰ πάννυ προυθυ-
 μέϊτο ῥάδιον ἦν, καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης μάλα ταχέως
 ἔξω βελῶν ἀπεχώρει καὶ αἱ ἄλλαι τάξεις ἀπεχώρη-
 σαν. καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς ἡμέρας οἱ μὲν ἐπορεύοντο,¹⁶
 20 οἱ δ' εἶποντο· καὶ οὐκέτι ἐσίνοντο οἱ βάρβαροι τῇ
 τότε ἀκροβολίσει· μακρότερον γὰρ οἷ τε Ῥόδιοι τῶν
 Περσῶν ἐσφενδόνων καὶ (οἱ Κρήτες ἐτόξευον.) μεγάλα¹⁷
 δὲ καὶ τὰ τόξα τὰ Περσικά ἐστίν· ὥστε χρήσιμα ἦν
 ὅποσα ἀλίσκοιτο τῶν τοξευμάτων τοῖς Κρησί, καὶ
 25 διετέλουν χρώμενοι τοῖς τῶν πολεμίων τοξεύμασι,
 καὶ ἐμελέτων τοξεύειν ἄνω ἰέντες μακράν. εὐρίσκετο
 δὲ καὶ νεῦρα πολλὰ ἐν ταῖς κόμαις καὶ μόλυβδος,
 ὥστε χρῆσθαι εἰς τὰς σφενδόνας.

After a day's halt, the Greeks proceed four days. Change in the order of march.

Καὶ ταύτῃ μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, ἐπεὶ κατεστρατοπεδεύ- 18
οντο οἱ Ἕλληνες κώμας ἐπιτυχόντες, ἀπῆλθον οἱ
βάρβαροι μείον ἔχοντες τῇ ἀκροβολίσει· τὴν δ'
ἐπιούσαν ἡμέραν ἔμειναν οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ ἐπεσιτί-
5σαντο· ἦν γὰρ πολὺς σῖτος ἐν ταῖς κώμας. τῇ δὲ
ὑστεραίᾳ ἐπορεύοντο διὰ τοῦ πεδίου, καὶ Τισσαφέρ-
νης εἶπετο ἀκροβολιζόμενος. ἔνθα δὴ οἱ Ἕλληνες 19
ἔγνωσαν πλαίσιον ἰσόπλευρον ὅτι πονηρὰ τάξις εἴη
πολεμίων ἐπομένων. ἀνάγκη γάρ ἐστιν, ἣν μὲν
10συγκύπτῃ τὰ κέρατα τοῦ πλαισίου ἢ ὁδοῦ στενοτέρας
οὔσης ἢ ὁρέων ἀναγκαζόντων ἢ γεφύρας, ἐκθλίβε-
σθαι τοὺς ὀπλίτας καὶ πορεύεσθαι πονήρως ἅμα μὲν
πιεζομένους, ἅμα δὲ καὶ ταραττομένους, ὥστε δυσ-
χρήστους εἶναι ἀνάγκη ἀτάκτους ὄντας· ὅταν δ' 20
15αὐτὴ διάσχη τὰ κέρατα, ἀνάγκη διασπᾶσθαι τοὺς τότε
ἐκθλιβομένους καὶ κενὸν γίγνεσθαι τὸ μέσον τῶν
κεράτων, καὶ ἀθυμεῖν τοὺς ταῦτα πάσχοντας πολε-
μίων ἐπομένων. καὶ ὁπότε δέοι γέφυραν διαβαίνειν
ἢ ἄλλην τινὰ διάβασιν, ἔσπενδεν ἕκαστος βουλόμε-
20νος φθάσαι πρῶτος· καὶ εὐεπίθετον ἦν ἐνταῦθα τοῖς
πολεμίοις. ἐπεὶ δὲ ταῦτ' ἔγνωσαν οἱ στρατηγοί, 21
ἐποίησαν ἕξ λόχους ἀνὰ ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας, καὶ λοχα-
γούς ἐπέστησαν καὶ ἄλλους πεντηκοντῆρας καὶ ἄλ-
λους ἐνωμοτάρχους. οὕτω δὲ πορευόμενοι, ὁπότε
25μὲν συγκύπτοι τὰ κέρατα, ὑπέμενον ὑστεροὶ οἱ λοχα-
γοὶ ὥστε μὴ ἐνοχλεῖν τοῖς κέρασι, τότε δὲ παρῆγον
ἔξωθεν τῶν κεράτων. ὁπότε δὲ διάσχοιεν αἱ πλευραὶ 22
τοῦ πλαισίου, τὸ μέσον αὖ ἐξεπίμπλασαν, εἰ μὲν στε-

νότερον εἶη τὸ διέχον, κατὰ λόχους, εἰ δὲ πλατύτερον, κατὰ πεντηκοστῆς, εἰ δὲ πάνυ πλατὺ, κατ' ἐνωμοτίας· ὥστε αἰεὶ ἔκπλεων εἶναι τὸ μέσον. εἰ δὲ καὶ διαβαί- 23 νειν τινὰ δέοι διάβασιν ἢ γέφυραν, οὐκ ἐταράττοντο, ἅλλ' ἐν τῷ μέρει οἱ λοχαγοὶ διέβαινον· καὶ εἴ που δέοι τι τῆς φάλαγγος, ἐπιπαρῆσαν οὗτοι. τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμοὺς τέτταρας.

The Greeks are attacked in descending a hill. They come to some villages on high land at night.

Ἦνίκα δὲ τὸν πέμπτον ἐπορεύοντο, εἶδον βασιλείον 24 τι καὶ περὶ αὐτὸ κώμας πολλάς, τὴν δὲ ὁδὸν πρὸς τὸ χωρίον τοῦτο διὰ γηλόφων ὑψηλῶν γιγνομένην, οἱ καθῆκον ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄρους ὑφ' ᾧ ἦν ἡ κώμη. καὶ εἶδον μὲν τοὺς λόφους ἄσμενοι οἱ Ἕλληνες, ὡς εἰκὸς τῶν πολεμίων ὄντων ἱππέων· ἐπεὶ δὲ πορευόμενοι ἐκ τοῦ 25 πεδίου ἀνέβησαν ἐπὶ τὸν πρῶτον γήλοφον καὶ κατέβαινον ὡς ἐπὶ τὸν ἕτερον ἀναβαίνειν, ἐνταῦθα ἐπιγίγνονται οἱ βάρβαροι καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὑψηλοῦ εἰς τὸ πρανὲς ἔβαλλον, ἐσφενδόνων, ἐτόξευον ὑπὸ μαστί- 26 γων, καὶ πολλοὺς ἐτίτρωσκον καὶ ἐκράτησαν τῶν Ἑλλήνων γυμνήτων καὶ κατέκλεισαν αὐτοὺς εἴσω τῶν ὀπλων· ὥστε παντάπασι ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν ἄχρηστοι ἦσαν ἐν τῷ ὄχλῳ ὄντες καὶ οἱ σφενδονῆται καὶ οἱ τοξόται. ἐπεὶ δὲ πιεζόμενοι οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπεχείρησαν 27 διώκειν, σχολῇ μὲν ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον ἀφικνοῦνται ὀπλίται ὄντες, οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι ταχὺ ἀπεπήδων. πάλιν δὲ 28 ὁπότε ἀπίοιεν πρὸς τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα ταῦτα ἔπασχον, καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ δευτέρου γηλόφου ταῦτα ἐγίγνετο, ὥστε ἀπὸ τοῦ τρίτου γηλόφου ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς μὴ κινεῖν τοὺς στρατιώτας πρὶν ἀπὸ τῆς δεξιᾶς πλευρᾶς τοῦ

πλαισίου ἀνήγαγον πελταστὰς πρὸς τὸ ὄρος. ἐπεὶ 29
 δ' οὗτοι ἐγένοντο ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐπομένων πολεμίων, οὐκ-
 ἔτι ἐτίθεντο οἱ πολέμιοι τοῖς καταβαίνουσι, δεδο-
 κότες μὴ ἀποτμηθεῖσαν καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν αὐτῶν
 5 γένοιτο οἱ πολέμιοι. οὕτω τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς ἡμέρας 30
 πορευόμενοι, οἱ μὲν τῇ ὁδῷ κατὰ τοὺς γηλόφους, οἱ
 δὲ κατὰ τὸ ὄρος ἐπιπαριόντες, ἀφίκοντο εἰς τὰς κώ-
 μας· καὶ ἱατροὺς κατέστησαν ὀκτώ· πολλοὶ γὰρ
 ἦσαν οἱ τετρωμένοι.

Halt of three days. The Greeks encamp when attacked. The enemy
 withdraw when night comes on. A Persian camp at night.

- 10 Ἐνταῦθα ἔμειναν ἡμέρας τρεῖς καὶ τῶν τετρωμένων 31
 ἕνεκα καὶ ἅμα ἐπιτήδεια πολλὰ εἶχον, ἄλευρα, οἶνον,
 κριθὰς ἵπποις συμβεβλημένας πολλὰς. ταῦτα δὲ
 συνενηνεγμένα ἦν τῷ σατραπέοντι τῆς χώρας. τε-
 τάρτη δ' ἡμέρα καταβαίνουσιν εἰς τὸ πεδῖον. ἐπεὶ 32
 15 δὲ κατέλαβεν αὐτοὺς Τισσαφέρνης σὺν τῇ δυνάμει,
 ἐδίδασκεν αὐτοὺς ἡ ἀνάγκη κατασκηνῆσαι οὐ πρῶτον
 εἶδον κώμην καὶ μὴ πορεύεσθαι ἔτι μαχομένους·
 πολλοὶ γὰρ ἦσαν οἱ ἀπόμαχοι, οἳ τε τετρωμένοι καὶ
 οἱ ἐκείνους φέροντες καὶ οἱ τῶν φερόντων τὰ ὄπλα
 20 δεξάμενοι. ἐπεὶ δὲ κατεσκήνησαν καὶ ἐπεχείρησαν 33
 αὐτοῖς ἀκροβολίζεσθαι οἱ βάρβαροι πρὸς τὴν κώμην
 προσιόντες, πολὺ περιῆσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες· πολὺ γὰρ
 διέφερον ἐκ χώρας ὀρμῶντες ἀλέξασθαι ἢ πορευόμε-
 νοι ἐπιούσι τοῖς πολεμίους μάχεσθαι. ἡνίκα δ' ἦν 34
 25 ἤδη δείλη, ὥρα ἦν ἀπιέναι τοῖς πολεμίους· οὐποτε
 γὰρ μείον ἀπεστρατοπεδεύοντο οἱ βάρβαροι τοῦ
 Ἑλληνικοῦ ἐξήκοντα σταδίων, φοβούμενοι μὴ τῆς
 νυκτὸς οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπιθῶνται αὐτοῖς. πονηρὸν γὰρ 35

νυκτός ἐστι στράτευμα Περσικόν. οἳ τε γὰρ ἵπποι
 αὐτοῖς δέδενται καὶ ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺν πεποδισμένοι
 εἰσὶ τοῦ μὴ φεύγειν ἔνεκα εἰ λυθείησαν, εἴαν τέ τις
 θόρυβος γίγνηται, δεῖ ἐπισάξαι τὸν ἵππον Πέρση
 5 ἀνδρὶ καὶ χαλινῶσαι, δεῖ καὶ θωρακισθέντα ἀναβῆ-
 ναι ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον. ταῦτα δὲ πάντα χαλεπὰ νύκτωρ
 καὶ θορύβου ὄντος. τούτου ἔνεκα πόρρῳ ἀπεσκήνουν
 τῶν Ἑλλήνων. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐγίγνωσκον αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἕλλη- 36
 νες βουλομένους ἀπιέναι καὶ διαγγελλομένους, ἐκή-
 10 ρυξε τοῖς Ἕλλησι συσκευάζεσθαι ἀκουόντων τῶν
 πολεμίων. καὶ χρόνον μὲν τινα ἐπέσχον τῆς πορείας
 οἱ βάρβαροι, ἐπειδὴ δὲ ὀψὲ ἐγίγνετο, ἀπῆσαν· οὐ
 γὰρ ἐδόκει λύειν αὐτοὺς νυκτὸς πορεύεσθαι καὶ κατὰ-
 γεσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον.

The Greeks also decamp at once. On the fourth day they see the
 enemy on a height commanding the road. Xenophon disobeys
 an order to bring his peltasts from the rear, and comes up alone.

15 Ἐπειδὴ δὲ σαφῶς ἀπιόντας ἤδη ἐώρων οἱ Ἕλλη- 37
 νες, ἐπορεύοντο καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀναζεύξαντες καὶ διηλθον
 ὅσον ἐξήκοντα σταδίους. καὶ γίγνεται τοσοῦτον με-
 ταξὺ τῶν στρατευμάτων ὥστε τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ οὐκ ἐφά-
 νησαν οἱ πολέμιοι οὐδὲ τῇ τρίτῃ, τῇ δὲ τετάρτῃ
 20 νυκτὸς προελθόντες καταλαμβάνουσι χωρίον ὑπερδέ-
 ξιν οἱ βάρβαροι, ἣ ἔμελλον οἱ Ἕλληνες παριέναι,
 ἀκρωνυχίαν ὄρους, ὑφ' ἣν ἡ κατάβασις ἦν εἰς τὸ
 πεδίον. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐώρα Χειρίσοφος προκατειλημ- 38
 μένην τὴν ἀκρωνυχίαν, καλεῖ Ξενοφῶντα ἀπὸ τῆς
 25 οὐρᾶς καὶ κελεύει λαβόντα τοὺς πελταστὰς παραγε-
 νέσθαι εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν. ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν τοὺς μὲν πελ- 39
 ταοτὰς οὐκ ἦγεν· ἐπιφαινόμενον γὰρ ἐώρα Τισσα-

φέρνῃν καὶ τὸ στράτευμα πᾶν· αὐτὸς δὲ προσελάσας ἡρώτα Τί καλεῖς; ὁ δὲ λέγει αὐτῷ, *Ἐξεστὶν ὄραν· προκατείληπται γὰρ ἡμῖν ὁ ὑπὲρ τῆς καταβάσεως λόφος, καὶ οὐκ ἔστι παρελθεῖν εἰ μὴ τούτους ἀποκό-
 5 ψομεν. ἀλλὰ τί οὐκ ἦγες τοὺς πελταστάς; ὁ δὲ 44 λέγει ὅτι οὐκ ἐδόκει αὐτῷ ἔρημα καταλιπεῖν τὰ ὀπισθεν πολεμίων ἐπιφαινομένων. Ἀλλὰ μὴν ὦρα γ', ἔφη, βουλεύεσθαι πῶς τις τοὺς ἄνδρας ἀπελᾷ ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου.

Xenophon captures a height above the enemy's position, and the Persians retreat. Adventure with Soteridas.

10 Ἐνταῦθα Ξενοφῶν ὁρᾷ τοῦ ὄρους τὴν κορυφὴν 41 ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἑαυτῶν στρατεύματος οὖσαν, καὶ ἀπὸ ταύτης ἔφοδον ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον ἔνθα ἦσαν οἱ πολέμιοι, καὶ λέγει, Κράτιστον, ὧ Χειρίσοφε, ἡμῖν ἴεσθαι ὡς τάχιστα ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον· ἦν γὰρ τοῦτο λάβωμεν, οὐ
 15 δυνήσονται μένειν οἱ ὑπὲρ τῆς ὁδοῦ. ἀλλὰ, εἰ βούλει, μένε ἐπὶ τῷ στρατεύματι, ἐγὼ δ' ἐθέλω πορεύεσθαι· εἰ δὲ χρήζεις, πορεύου ἐπὶ τὸ ὕψος, ἐγὼ δὲ μενῶ αὐτοῦ. Ἀλλὰ δίδωμί σοι, ἔφη ὁ Χειρίσοφος, 42 ὁπότερον βούλει ἐλέσθαι. εἰπὼν ὁ Ξενοφῶν ὅτι νεώ-
 20 τερὸς ἐστὶν αἰρεῖται πορεύεσθαι, κελεύει δέ οἱ συμπέμψαι ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος ἄνδρας· μακρὸν γὰρ ἦν ἀπὸ τῆς οὐρᾶς λαβεῖν. καὶ ὁ Χειρίσοφος συμπέμ- 43 πει τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος πελταστάς, ἔλαβε δὲ τοὺς κατὰ μέσον τοῦ πλαισίου. συνέπεσθαι δ' ἐκέλευσεν
 25 αὐτῷ καὶ τοὺς τριακοσίους οὓς αὐτὸς εἶχε τῶν ἐπι-
 λέκτων ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ πλαισίου. ἐντεύθεν ἐπο- 44 ρεύοντο ὡς ἐδύναντο τάχιστα. οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τοῦ λόφου πολέμιοι ὡς ἐνόησαν αὐτῶν τὴν πορείαν ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον.

εὐθὺς καὶ αὐτοὶ ὥρμησαν ἀμιλλᾶσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον.
 καὶ ἐνταῦθα πολλή μὲν κραυγὴ ἦν τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ 45
 στρατεύματος διακελευομένων τοῖς ἑαυτῶν, πολλή δὲ
 κραυγὴ τῶν ἀμφὶ Τισσαφέρην τοῖς ἑαυτῶν διακε-
 5 λευομένων. Ξενοφῶν δὲ παρελαύνων ἐπὶ τοῦ ἵππου 46
 παρεκελεύετο, Ἄνδρες, νῦν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα νομίζετε
 ἀμιλλᾶσθαι, νῦν πρὸς τοὺς παῖδας καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας,
 νῦν ὀλίγον πονήσαντες ἀμαχεῖ τὴν λοιπὴν πορευσό-
 μεθα. Σωτηρίδας δὲ ὁ Σικυώνιος εἶπεν, Οὐκ ἐξ ἴσου, 47
 10 ὦ Ξενοφῶν, ἐσμέν· σὺ μὲν γὰρ ἐφ' ἵππου ὀχεῖ, ἐγὼ
 δὲ χαλεπῶς κάμνω τὴν ἀσπίδα φέρων. καὶ ὃς ἀκού- 48
 σας ταῦτα καταπηδήσας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου ὠθεῖται
 αὐτὸν ἐκ τῆς τάξεως, καὶ τὴν ἀσπίδα ἀφελόμενος ὡς
 ἐδύνατο τάχιστα ἔχων ἐπορεύετο· ἐτύγχανε δὲ καὶ
 15 θώρακα ἔχων τὸν ἱππικόν· ὥστ' ἐπιέζετο. καὶ τοῖς
 μὲν ἔμπροσθεν ὑπάγειν παρεκελεύετο, τοῖς δὲ ὀπι-
 σθεν παριέναι, μόλις ἐπόμενος. οἱ δ' ἄλλοι στρα- 49
 τιῶται παίουσι καὶ βάλλουσι καὶ λοιδοροῦσι τὸν
 Σωτηρίδα, ἔστε ἠνάγκασαν λαβόντα τὴν ἀσπίδα
 20 πορεύεσθαι. ὁ δὲ ἀναβάς, ἕως μὲν βάσιμα ἦν, ἐπὶ
 τοῦ ἵππου ἦγεν, ἐπεὶ δὲ ἄβατα ἦν, καταλιπὼν τὸν
 ἵππον ἔσπενδε πεζῇ. καὶ φθάνουσιν ἐπὶ τῷ ἄκρῳ
 γενόμενοι τοὺς πολεμίους.

The Persians take flight, and the Greeks descend to one of several
 rich villages in the plain. Tissaphernes attempts to burn these.
 Jests concerning this.

V. Ἐνθα δὴ οἱ μὲν βάρβαροι στραφέντες ἔφευγον 1
 25 ἢ ἕκαστος ἐδύνατο, οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες εἶχον τὸ ἄκρον.
 οἱ δὲ ἀμφὶ Τισσαφέρην καὶ Ἀριαῖον ἀποτραπόμενοι
 ἄλλην ὁδὸν ὥχοντο. οἱ δὲ ἀμφὶ Χειρίσοφον κατα-

βάντες ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο ἐν κώμῃ μεστῇ πολλῶν
 ἀγαθῶν. ἦσαν δὲ καὶ ἄλλαι κῶμαι πολλαὶ πλήρεις
 πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐν τούτῳ τῷ πεδίῳ παρὰ τὸν Τίγρητα
 ποταμόν. ἡνίκα δ' ἦν δείλη, ἕξαπίνης οἱ πολέμιοι 2
 5 ἐπιφαίνονται ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ, καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων κατέκο-
 ψάν τινας τῶν ἐσκεδασμένων ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ καθ'
 ἀρπαγὴν· καὶ γὰρ νομαὶ πολλαὶ βοσκημάτων διαβι-
 βαζόμεναι εἰς τὸ πέραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ κατελήφθησαν.
 ἐνταῦθα Τισσαφέρηνς καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ κάειν ἐπεχεί- 3
 10 ρησαν τὰς κώμας· καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων μάλα ἠθύμη-
 σάν τινες, ἐννοούμενοι μὴ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, εἰ κάοιεν,
 οὐκ ἔχοιεν ὀπόθεν λαμβάνοιεν. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀμφὶ
 Χειρίσοφον ἀπῆσαν ἐκ τῆς βοηθείας· ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν
 ἐπεὶ κατέβη, παρελαύνων τὰς τάξεις ἡνίκα ἀπὸ τῆς
 15 βοηθείας ἀπήντησαν οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἔλεγεν, Ὅρᾱτε, ὦ 5
 ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, ὑφίεντας τὴν χώραν ἤδη ἡμετέραν
 εἶναι; ἃ γὰρ ὅτε ἐσπένδοντο διεπράττοντο, μὴ κάειν
 τὴν βασιλέως χώραν, νῦν αὐτοὶ κάουσιν ὡς ἄλλο-
 τριαν. ἀλλ' ἐάν που καταλίπωσί γε αὐτοῖς τὰ ἐπιτή-
 20 δεια, ὄψονται καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐνταῦθα πορευομένους. ἀλλ', 6
 ὦ Χειρίσοφε, ἔφη, δοκεῖ μοι βοηθεῖν ἐπὶ τοὺς κάον-
 τας ὡς ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡμετέρας. ὁ δὲ Χειρίσοφος εἶπεν,
 Οὐκουν ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡμεῖς, ἔφη, κάωμεν,
 καὶ οὕτω θάπτον παύσονται.

Perplexity about crossing the Tigris. A proposal to carry the army
 over on a bridge of inflated skins. This is rejected, and they
 turn about and march southward a single day.

25 Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνὰς ἀπῆλθον, οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι 7
 περὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἦσαν, στρατηγοὶ δὲ καὶ λοχαγοὶ
 συνῆλθον. καὶ ἐνταῦθα πολλὴ ἀπορία ἦν. ἔνθεν μὲν

γὰρ ὄρη ἦν ὑπερύψηλα, ἔνθεν δὲ ὁ ποταμὸς τοσοῦτος
 τὸ βάθος ὥς μηδὲ τὰ δόρατα ὑπερέχειν πειρωμένοις
 τοῦ βάθους. ἀπορουμένοις δ' αὐτοῖς προσελθὼν τις ε
 ἀνὴρ Ῥόδιος εἶπεν, Ἐγὼ θέλω, ὦ ἄνδρες, διαβιβάσαι
 5 ὑμᾶς κατὰ τετρακισχιλίους ὀπλίτας, ἂν ἐμοὶ ὦν δέο-
 μαι ὑπηρετήσητε καὶ τάλαντον μισθὸν πορίσητε.
 ἐρωτώμενος δὲ οὗτου δέοιτο, Ἀσκών, ἔφη, δισχιλίῳν ε
 δεήσομαι· πολλὰ δ' ὀρώ πρόβατα καὶ αἶγας καὶ
 βοῦς καὶ ὄνους, ἃ ἀποδαρέντα καὶ φυσηθέντα ῥαδίως
 10 ἂν παρέχοι τὴν διάβασιν. δεήσομαι δὲ καὶ τῶν 10
 δεσμῶν οἷς χρήσθε περὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια· τούτοις ζεύξας
 τοὺς ἀσκοὺς πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ὁρμίσας ἕκαστον ἀσκὸν
 λίθους ἀρτήσας καὶ ἀφείς ὥσπερ ἀγκύρας εἰς τὸ
 ὕδωρ, διαγαγὼν καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν δήσας ἐπιβαλῶ
 15 ὕλην καὶ γῆν ἐπιφορήσω· ὅτι μὲν οὖν οὐ καταδύν- 11
 σεσθε αὐτίκα μάλα εἴσεσθε· πᾶς γὰρ ἀσκὸς δύο
 ἄνδρας ἔξει τοῦ μὴ καταδύναι. ὥστε δὲ μὴ ὀλισθά-
 νειν ἡ ὕλη καὶ ἡ γῆ σχήσει. ἀκούσασι ταῦτα τοῖς 12
 στρατηγοῖς τὸ μὲν ἐνθύμημα χαρίεν ἐδόκει εἶναι, τὸ
 20 δ' ἔργον ἀδύνατον· ἦσαν γὰρ οἱ κωλύσοντες πέραν
 πολλοὶ ἱππεῖς, οἱ εὐθὺς τοῖς πρώτοις οὐδὲν ἂν ἐπέτρε-
 πον τούτων ποιεῖν. ἐνταῦθα τὴν μὲν ὑστεραίαν ἐπαν- 13
 εχώρουν εἰς τοῦμπαλιν εἰς τὰς ἀκαύστους κώμας,
 κατακαύσαντες ἔνθεν ἐξῆσαν· ὥστε οἱ πολέμιοι οὐ
 25 προσήλανον, ἀλλὰ ἐθεῶντο καὶ ὅμοιοι ἦσαν θαυμά-
 ζειν ὅποι ποτὲ τρέφονται οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ τί ἐν νῶ
 ἔχουσιν.

Questioning of prisoners about the roads. It is decided to march northward through the land of the Carduchi into Armenia. The army is to be ready to march at any moment during the coming night.

Ἐνταῦθα οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι στρατιῶται ἐπὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια 14
 ᾔσαν· οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ πάλιν συνήλθον, καὶ συνα-
 γαγόντες τοὺς ἐαλακότας ἤλεγχον τὴν κύκλῳ πᾶσαν
 χώραν τίς ἐκάστη εἶη. οἱ δὲ ἔλεγον ὅτι τὰ μὲν 15
 5 πρὸς μεσημβρίαν τῆς ἐπὶ Βαβυλῶνα εἶη καὶ Μηδίαν,
 δι' ἣσπερ ἦκοιεν, ἡ δὲ πρὸς ἔω ἐπὶ Σοῦσά τε καὶ
 Ἐκβάτανα φέροι, ἔνθα θερίζειν λέγεται βασιλεύς, ἡ
 δὲ διαβάντι τὸν ποταμὸν πρὸς ἐσπέραν ἐπὶ Λυδίαν
 καὶ Ἰωνίαν φέροι, ἡ δὲ διὰ τῶν ὁρέων καὶ πρὸς
 10 ἄρκτον τετραμμένη ὅτι εἰς Καρδούχους ἄγοι. τούτους 16
 δὲ ἔφασαν οἰκεῖν ἀνὰ τὰ ὄρη καὶ πολεμικοὺς εἶναι,
 καὶ βασιλέως οὐκ ἀκούειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐμβαλεῖν ποτε
 εἰς αὐτοὺς βασιλικὴν στρατιὰν δώδεκα μυριάδας·
 τούτων δ' οὐδένα ἀπονοστήσαι διὰ τὴν δυσχωρίαν.
 15 ὁπότε μέντοι πρὸς τὸν σατράπην τὸν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ
 σπείσαιντο, καὶ ἐπιμιγνύναι σφῶν τε πρὸς ἐκείνους
 καὶ ἐκείνων πρὸς ἑαυτούς. ἀκούσαντες ταῦτα οἱ 17
 στρατηγοὶ ἐκάθισαν χωρὶς τοὺς ἐκασταχόσε φάσκον-
 τας εἰδέναι, οὐδὲν δῆλον ποιήσαντες ὅποι πορεύεσθαι
 20 ἔμελλον. ἐδόκει δὲ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι
 διὰ τῶν ὁρέων εἰς Καρδούχους ἐμβάλλειν· τούτους
 γὰρ διελθόντας ἔφασαν εἰς Ἀρμενίαν ἥξειν, ἥς
 Ὀρόντας ἦρχε πολλῆς καὶ εὐδαίμονος. ἐντεῦθεν δ'
 εὖπορον ἔφασαν εἶναι ὅποι τις ἐθέλοι πορεύεσθαι.
 25 ἐπὶ τούτοις ἐθύσαντο, ὅπως ἡνίκα καὶ δοκοίη τῆς 18
 ὥρας τὴν πορείαν ποιοῖντο· τὴν γὰρ ὑπερβολὴν
 τῶν ὁρέων ἐδεδοίκεσαν μὴ προκαταληφθεῖν· καὶ παρ-

ἡγγείλαν, ἐπειδὴ δειπνήσειαν, συσκευασαμένους πάντας ἀναπαύεσθαι, καὶ ἔπεσθαι ἡνίκ' ἂν τις παραγγέλλῃ.

BOOK IV.

Summary of preceding accounts.

I. Ὅσα μὲν δὴ ἐν τῇ ἀναβάσει ἐγένετο μέχρι τῆς 1
5 μάχης, καὶ ὅσα μετὰ τὴν μάχην ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς ἄς βασιλεὺς καὶ οἱ σὺν Κύρῳ ἀναβάντες Ἕλληνες ἐποίησαντο, καὶ ὅσα παραβάντος τὰς σπονδὰς βασιλέως καὶ Τισσαφέρνους ἐπολεμήθη πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐπακολουθούντος τοῦ Περσικοῦ στρατεύματος, ἐν τῷ
10 πρόσθεν λόγῳ δεδήλωται.

The Greeks enter the mountains. Flight of the Carduchians.
Mountain villages.

Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀφίκοντο ἔνθα ὁ μὲν Τίγρης ποταμὸς παν- 2
τάπασιν ἄπορος ἦν διὰ τὸ βάθος καὶ μέγεθος, πάρο-
δος δὲ οὐκ ἦν, ἀλλὰ τὰ Καρδούχεια ὄρη ἀπότομα
ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐκρέματο, ἐδόκει δὴ τοῖς
15 στρατηγοῖς διὰ τῶν ὁρέων πορευτέον εἶναι. ἤκουον 3
γὰρ τῶν ἀλίσκομένων ὅτι εἰ διέλθοιεν τὰ Καρδούχεια
ὄρη, ἐν τῇ Ἀρμενίᾳ τὰς πηγὰς τοῦ Τίγρητος ποτα-
μοῦ, ἦν μὲν βούλονται, διαβήσονται, ἦν δὲ μὴ βού-
λονται, περιίασιν. καὶ τοῦ Εὐφράτου δὲ τὰς πηγὰς
20 ἐλέγετο οὐ πρόσω τοῦ Τίγρητος εἶναι, καὶ ἔστιν 4
οὕτως ἔχον. τὴν δ' εἰς τοὺς Καρδούχους ἐμβολὴν
ᾧδε ποιοῦνται, ἅμα μὲν λαθεῖν πειρώμενοι, ἅμα
δὲ φθάσαι πρὶν τοὺς πολεμίους καταλαβεῖν τὰ
ἄκρα.

Ἦνίκα δ' ἦν ἀμφὶ τὴν τελευταίαν φυλακὴν καὶ 5
 ἐλείπετο τῆς νυκτὸς ὅσον σκοταίους διελθεῖν τὸ πε-
 δίον, τηνικαῦτα ἀναστάντες ἀπὸ παραγγέλλσεως πο-
 ρευόμενοι ἀφικνοῦνται ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ πρὸς τὸ ὄρος.
 5 ἔνθα δὴ Χειρίσοφος μὲν ἡγείτο τοῦ στρατεύματος 6
 λαβὼν τὸ ἀμφ' αὐτὸν καὶ τοὺς γυμνήτας πάντας,
 Ξενοφῶν δὲ σὺν τοῖς ὀπισθοφύλαξιν ὀπλίταις εἶπετο
 οὐδένα ἔχων γυμνήτα· οὐδεὶς γὰρ κίνδυνος ἐδόκει
 εἶναι μή τις ἄνω πορευομένων ἐκ τοῦ ὀπισθεν ἐπί-
 10 σποῖτο. καὶ ἐπὶ μὲν τὸ ἄκρον ἀναβαίνει Χειρίσοφος 7
 πρὶν τινας αἰσθῆσθαι τῶν πολεμίων· ἔπειτα δ' ὑψη-
 γείτο· ἐφείπετο δὲ αἰεὶ τὸ ὑπερβάλλον τοῦ στρατεύ-
 ματος εἰς τὰς κώμας τὰς ἐν τοῖς ἄγκεσί τε καὶ μυχοῖς
 τῶν ὀρέων. ἔνθα δὴ οἱ μὲν Καρδοῦχοι ἐκλιπόντες 8
 15 τὰς οἰκίας ἔχοντες καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ παῖδας ἔφευγον
 ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη. τὰ δὲ ἐπιτήδεια πολλὰ ἦν λαμβάνειν,
 ἦσαν δὲ καὶ χαλκώμασι παμπόλλοις κατεσκευασμέ-
 ναι αἱ οἰκίαι, ὧν οὐδὲν ἔφερον οἱ Ἕλληνες οὐδὲ τοὺς
 ἀνθρώπους ἐδίωκον, ὑποφειδόμενοι εἴ πως ἐθελήσειαν
 10 οἱ Καρδοῦχοι διέναι αὐτοὺς ὡς διὰ φιλίας τῆς χώρας,
 ἐπεὶπερ βασιλεῖ πολέμιοι ἦσαν· τὰ μέντοι ἐπιτήδεια 9
 ὅπου τις ἐπιτυχάνοι ἐλάμβανον· ἀνάγκη γὰρ ἦν.
 οἱ δὲ Καρδοῦχοι οὔτε καλούντων ὑπήκουον οὔτε ἄλλο
 φιλικὸν οὐδὲν ἐποίουν.

An attack in the rear. Captives set free, and animals left behind.

25 Ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ τελευταῖοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων κατέβαινον εἰς 10
 τὰς κώμας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄκρου ἤδη σκοταῖοι — διὰ γὰρ
 τὸ στενὴν εἶναι τὴν ὁδὸν ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν ἢ ἀνάβα-
 σις αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο καὶ κατάβασις — τότε δὴ συλλε-

γέντες τινὲς τῶν Καρδούχων τοῖς τελευταίοις ἐπετί-
 θεντο, καὶ ἀπέκτεινάν τινας καὶ λίθοις καὶ τοξεύμασι
 κατέτρωσαν, ὀλίγοι ὄντες· ἐξ ἀπροσδοκήτου γὰρ
 αὐτοῖς ἐπέπεσε τὸ Ἑλληνικόν. εἰ μέντοι τότε πλείους 11
 5 συνελέγησαν, ἐκινδύνευσεν ἂν διαφθαρῆναι πολὺ
 τοῦ στρατεύματος. καὶ ταύτην μὲν τὴν νύκτα οὕτως
 ἐν ταῖς κώμαις ἡυλίσθησαν· οἱ δὲ Καρδούχοι πυρὰ
 πολλὰ ἔκαον κύκλῳ ἐπὶ τῶν ὁρέων καὶ συνεώρων ἀλ-
 λήλους. ἅμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ συνελθοῦσι τοῖς στρατη- 12
 10 γοῖς καὶ λοχαγοῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔδοξε τῶν τε ὑποζυ-
 γίων τὰ ἀναγκαῖα καὶ δυνατώτατα ἔχοντας πορεύ-
 εσθαι, καταλιπόντας τᾶλλα, καὶ ὅσα ἦν νεωστὶ αἰχ-
 μάλωτα ἀνδράποδα ἐν τῇ στρατιᾷ πάντα ἀφεῖναι.
 σχολαίαν γὰρ ἐποίουν τὴν πορείαν πολλὰ ὄντα τὰ 13
 15 ὑποζύγια καὶ τὰ αἰχμάλωτα, πολλοὶ δὲ οἱ ἐπὶ τούτοις
 ὄντες ἀπόμαχοι ἦσαν, διπλάσιά τε ἐπιτήδεια ἔδει
 πορίζεσθαι καὶ φέρεσθαι πολλῶν τῶν ἀνθρώπων
 ὄντων. δόξαν δὲ ταῦτα, ἐκήρυξαν οὕτω ποιεῖν. ἐπεὶ 14
 δὲ ἀριστήσαντες ἐπορεύοντο, ὑποστήσαντες ἐν τῷ
 20 στενῷ οἱ στρατηγοί, εἴ τι εὐρίσκοιεν τῶν εἰρημένων
 μὴ ἀφειμένον, ἀφηροῦντο, οἱ δ' ἐπείθοντο, πλὴν εἴ
 τίς τι ἔκλεψεν, οἷον ἢ παιδὸς ἐπιθυμήσας ἢ γυναικὸς
 τῶν εὐπρεπῶν. καὶ ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν οὕτως
 ἐπορεύθησαν, τὰ μὲν τι μαχόμενοι τὰ δὲ καὶ ἀναπαν-
 25 ὄμενοι.

March in a storm under attack. Dispute between Chirisophus
 and Xenophon.

Εἰς δὲ τὴν ὑστεραίαν γίνεται χειμὼν πολὺς, ἀναγ- 15
 καῖον δ' ἦν πορεύεσθαι· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἱκανὰ τὰ πιτή-
 δεια. καὶ ἡγείτο μὲν Χειρίσοφος, ὠπισθοφυλάκει

δὲ Ξενοφῶν. καὶ οἱ πολέμιοι ἰσχυρῶς ἐπετίθεντο, 16
 καὶ στενῶν ὄντων τῶν χωρίων ἐγγὺς προσιόντες ἐτό-
 ξεον καὶ ἐσφενδόνων· ὥστε ἠναγκάζοντο οἱ Ἕλλη-
 νες ἐπιδιώκοντες καὶ πάλιν ἀναχάζοντες σχολῇ πορεύ-
 5 εσθαι· καὶ θαμινὰ παρήγγελλεν ὁ Ξενοφῶν ὑπομέ-
 νειν, ὅτε οἱ πολέμιοι ἰσχυρῶς ἐπικέοιντο. ἐνταῦθα ὁ 17
 Χειρίσοφος ἄλλοτε μὲν ὅτε παρεγγυῶτο ὑπέμενε, τότε
 δὲ οὐχ ὑπέμενε, ἀλλ' ἦγε ταχέως καὶ παρηγγυὰ ἔπε-
 σθαι, ὥστε δῆλον ἦν ὅτι πρᾶγμά τι εἶη· σχολὴ δ'
 10 οὐκ ἦν ἰδεῖν παρελθόντι τὸ αἷτιον τῆς σπουδῆς· ὥστε
 ἡ πορεία ὁμοία φυγῇ ἐγίνετο τοῖς ὀπισθοφύλαξι.
 καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἀποθνήσκει ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς Λακωνικὸς 18
 Κλεώνυμος τοξευθεὶς διὰ τῆς ἀσπίδος καὶ τῆς σπο-
 λάδος εἰς τὰς πλευράς, καὶ Βασίας Ἀρκὰς διαμπερὲς
 1 τὴν κεφαλὴν. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ σταθμόν, εὐθύς 19
 ὥσπερ εἶχεν ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἐλθὼν πρὸς τὸν Χειρίσοφον
 ᾗτιᾶτο αὐτὸν ὅτι οὐχ ὑπέμεινε, ἀλλ' ἠναγκάζοντο
 φεύγοντες ἅμα μάχεσθαι. καὶ νῦν δύο καλῶ τε καὶ
 ἀγαθῶ ἀνδρε τέθνατον καὶ οὔτε ἀνελέσθαι οὔτε θάψαι
 20 ἐδυνάμεθα. ἀποκρίνεται ὁ Χειρίσοφος, Βλέψον, ἔφη, 20
 πρὸς τὰ ὄρη καὶ ἰδὲ ὡς ἄβατα πάντα ἐστί· μία δ'
 αὕτη ὁδὸς ἦν ὁρᾶς ὀρθία, καὶ ἐπὶ ταύτῃ ἀνθρώπων
 ὁρᾶν ἔξεστί σοι ὄχλον τοσοῦτον, οἳ κατειληφότες
 φυλάττουσι τὴν ἔκβασιν. ταῦτ' ἐγὼ ἔσπενδον καὶ 21
 25 διὰ τοῦτό σε οὐχ ὑπέμενον, εἴ πως δυναίμην φθάσαι
 πρὶν κατειλῆφθαι τὴν ὑπερβολὴν· οἱ δ' ἡγεμόνες
 οὓς ἔχομεν οὗ φασιν εἶναι ἄλλην ὁδόν. ὁ δὲ Ξενο- 22
 φῶν λέγει, Ἀλλ' ἐγὼ ἔχω δύο ἀνδρας. ἐπεὶ γὰρ
 ἡμῖν πράγματα παρεῖχον, ἐνηδρεύσαμεν, ὅπερ ἡμᾶς

καὶ ἀναπνεῦσαι ἐποίησε, καὶ ἀπεκτείναμέν τινας αὐτῶν, καὶ ζῶντας προθυμῆθημεν λαβεῖν αὐτοῦ τούτου ἔνεκα ὅπως ἡγεμόσιν εἰδόσι τὴν χώραν χρησαίμεθα.

Xenophon's two prisoners. One is made guide. Call for volunteers to seize a height

- 5 Καὶ εὐθὺς ἀγαγόντες τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἤλεγχον 23
 διαλαβόντες εἴ τινα εἰδεῖεν ἄλλην ὁδὸν ἢ τὴν φανε-
 ράν. ὁ μὲν οὖν ἕτερος οὐκ ἔφη μάλα πολλῶν φόβων
 προσαγομένων· ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐδὲν ὠφέλιμον ἔλεγεν,
 ὁρῶντος τοῦ ἐτέρου κατεσφάγη. ὁ δὲ λοιπὸς ἔλεξεν 24
 10 ὅτι οὗτος μὲν διὰ ταῦτα οὐ φαίη εἰδέναι ὅτι αὐτῷ
 ἐτύγχανε θυγάτηρ ἐκεῖ παρ' ἀνδρὶ ἐκδεδομένη· αὐτὸς
 δ' ἔφη ἡγήσεσθαι δυνατὴν καὶ ὑποζυγίοις πορεύε-
 σθαι ὁδόν. ἐρωτώμενος δ' εἰ εἴη τι ἐν αὐτῇ δυσπά- 25
 ριτον χωρίον, ἔφη εἶναι ἄκρον ὃ εἰ μή τις προκατα-
 15 λήψοιτο, ἀδύνατον ἔσσεσθαι παρελθεῖν. ἐνταῦθα δ' 26
 ἐδόκει συγκαλέσαντας λοχαγοὺς καὶ πελταστὰς καὶ
 τῶν ὀπλιτῶν λέγειν τε τὰ παρόντα καὶ ἐρωτᾶν εἴ τις
 αὐτῶν ἔστιν ὅστις ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς ἐθέλοι ἂν γενέσθαι
 καὶ ὑποστὰς ἐθελοντῆς πορεύεσθαι. ὑφίσταται τῶν 27
 20 μὲν ὀπλιτῶν Ἀριστῶννμος Μεθυδριεὺς Ἀρκὰς καὶ
 Ἀγασίας Στυμφάλιος Ἀρκὰς, ἀντιστασιάζων δὲ αὐ-
 τοῖς Καλλίμαχος Παρράσιος Ἀρκὰς· καὶ οὗτος ἔφη
 ἐθέλειν πορεύεσθαι προσλαβὼν ἐθελοντὰς ἐκ παντὸς
 τοῦ στρατεύματος· ἐγὼ γάρ, ἔφη, οἶδα ὅτι ἔφονται
 25 πολλοὶ τῶν νέων ἐμοῦ ἡγουμένου. ἐκ τούτου ἐρωτῶ- 28
 σιν εἴ τις καὶ τῶν γυμνήτων ταξιάρχων ἐθέλοι συμ-
 πορεύεσθαι. ὑφίσταται Ἀριστέας Χίος, ὃς πολλα-
 χοῦ πολλοῦ ἄξιος τῇ στρατιᾷ εἰς τὰ τοιαῦτα ἐγένετο.

The attacking party set forth, while Xenophon makes a diversion. The enemy roll huge stones down the mountain. An outpost captured.

II. Καὶ ἦν μὲν δεΐλῃ, οἱ δ' ἐκέλευον αὐτοὺς ἐμφά- 1
 γόντας πορεύεσθαι. καὶ τὸν ἡγεμόνα δῆσαντες πα-
 ραδιδόασιν αὐτοῖς, καὶ συντίθενται τὴν μὲν νύκτα,
 ἣν λάβωσι τὸ ἄκρον, τὸ χωρίον φυλάττειν, ἅμα δὲ
 5 τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ σάλπιγγι σημαίνειν. καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἄνω
 ὄντας ἰέναι ἐπὶ τοὺς κατέχοντας τὴν φανεράν ἐκβα-
 σιν, αὐτοὶ δὲ συμβοηθήσειν ἐκβαίνοντες ὡς ἂν
 δύνωνται τάχιστα. ταῦτα συνθέμενοι οἱ μὲν ἐπορεύ- 2
 οντο πλήθος ὡς δισχίλιοι. καὶ ὕδωρ πολὺ ἦν ἐξ
 10 οὐρανοῦ. Ξενοφῶν δὲ ἔχων τοὺς ὀπισθοφύλακας
 ἡγεῖτο πρὸς τὴν φανεράν ἐκβασιν, ὅπως ταύτῃ τῇ
 ὁδῷ οἱ πολέμιοι προσέχοιεν τὸν νοῦν καὶ ὡς μάλιστα
 λάθοιεν οἱ περιούντες. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦσαν ἐπὶ χαράδρᾳ οἱ 3
 ὀπισθοφύλακες ἦν ἔδει διαβάντας πρὸς τὸ ὄρθιον ἐκ-
 15 βαίνειν, τηνικαῦτα ἐκυλίνδουν οἱ βάρβαροι ὀλοιτρό-
 χους ἁμαξιαίους καὶ μείζους καὶ ἐλάττους, οἳ φερόμε-
 νοι πρὸς τὰς πέτρας παίοντες διεσφενδονῶντο. καὶ
 παντάπασιν οὐδὲ πελάσαι οἶόν τ' ἦν τῇ εἰσόδῳ. ἔνιοι 4
 δὲ τῶν λοχαγῶν, εἰ μὴ ταύτῃ δύναιτο, ἄλλῃ ἐπει-
 20 ρῶντο. καὶ ταῦτα ἐποιοῦν μέχρι σκότος ἐγένετο.
 ἐπεὶ δὲ ᾤοντο ἀφανεῖς εἶναι ἀπιόντες, τότε ἀπῆλθον
 ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον. ἐτύγχανον δὲ καὶ ἀνάριστοι ὄντες
 αὐτῶν οἱ ὀπισθοφυλακήσαντες. οἱ μέντοι πολέμιοι
 οὐδὲν ἐπαύσαντο δι' ὅλης τῆς νυκτὸς κυλινδοῦντες
 25 τοὺς λίθους. τεκμαίρεσθαι δ' ἦν τῷ ψόφῳ. οἱ δ' 5
 ἔχοντες τὸν ἡγεμόνα κύκλῳ περιούντες καταλαμβά-
 νουσι τοὺς φύλακας ἁμφὶ πῦρ καθημένους. καὶ τοὺς

μὲν κατακανόντες τοὺς δὲ καταδιώξαντες αὐτοὶ ἐν-
 ταῦθ' ἔμενον ὡς τὸ ἄκρον κατέχοντες. οἱ δ' οὐ κατεί- 6
 χον, ἀλλὰ μαστὸς ἦν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν παρ' ὃν ἦν ἡ στενὴ
 αὕτη ὁδὸς ἐφ' ἣ ἐκάθηντο οἱ φύλακες. ἔφοδος μέντοι
 5 αὐτόθεν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἦν οἱ ἐπὶ τῇ φανεραῇ ὁδῷ
 ἐκάθηντο.

Battle for the heights. One hill captured.

Καὶ τὴν μὲν νύκτα ἐνταῦθα διήγαγον· ἐπεὶ δ' 7
 ἡμέρα ὑπέφαινε, ἐπορεύοντο σιγῇ συντεταγμένοι ἐπὶ
 τοὺς πολεμίους· καὶ γὰρ ὁμίχλη ἐγένετο, ὥστ' ἔλα-
 10 θον ἐγγὺς προσελθόντες. ἐπεὶ δὲ εἶδον ἀλλήλους, ἡ
 τε σάλπιγξ ἐφθέγγατο καὶ ἀλαλάζαντες ἵεντο ἐπὶ
 τοὺς ἀνθρώπους· οἱ δὲ οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, ἀλλὰ λιπόντες
 τὴν ὁδὸν φεύγοντες ὀλίγοι ἀπέθνησκον· εὗζωνοι γὰρ
 ἦσαν. οἱ δὲ ἀμφὶ Χειρίσοφον ἀκούσαντες τῆς σάλ- 8
 15 πιγγος εὐθὺς ἵεντο ἄνω κατὰ τὴν φανεράν ὁδόν·
 ἄλλοι δὲ τῶν στρατηγῶν κατὰ ἀτριβεῖς ὁδοὺς ἐπο-
 ρεύοντο ἢ ἔτυχον ἕκαστοι ὄντες, καὶ ἀναβάντες ὡς
 ἐδύναντο ἀνίμων ἀλλήλους τοῖς δόρασι. καὶ οὗτοι 9
 πρῶτοι συνέμιξαν τοῖς προκαταλαβοῦσι τὸ χωρίον.
 20 Ξενοφῶν δὲ ἔχων τῶν ὀπισθοφυλάκων τοὺς ἡμίσεις
 ἐπορεύετο ἥπερ οἱ τὸν ἡγεμόνα ἔχοντες· εὐοδωτάτη
 γὰρ ἦν τοῖς ὑποζυγίοις· τοὺς δὲ ἡμίσεις ὀπισθεν
 τῶν ὑποζυγίων ἔταξε. πορευόμενοι δ' ἐντυγχάνουσι 10
 λόφῳ ὑπὲρ τῆς ὁδοῦ κατειλημμένῳ ὑπὸ τῶν πολε-
 25 μίων, οὓς ἡ ἀποκόψαι ἦν ἀνάγκη ἢ διεξεῦχθαι ἀπὸ
 τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων. καὶ αὐτοὶ μὲν ἂν ἐπορεύθη-
 σαν ἥπερ οἱ ἄλλοι, τὰ δὲ ὑποζύγια οὐκ ἦν ἄλλη
 ἢ ταύτη ἐκβῆναι. ἔνθα δὴ παρακελευσάμενοι ἀλλή- 11
 λοις προσβάλλουσι πρὸς τὸν λόφον ὀρθίοις τοῖς

λόχοις, οὐ κύκλω ἀλλὰ καταλιπόντες ἄφοδον τοῖς
πολεμίοις εἰ βούλονται φεύγειν. καὶ τέως μὲν αὐτοὺς 12
ἀναβαίνοντας ὅπη ἐδύναντο ἕκαστος οἱ βάρβαροι
ἐτόξενον καὶ ἔβαλλον, ἐγγὺς δ' οὐ προσίεντο, ἀλλὰ
5 φυγῇ λείπουσιν τὸ χωρίον. καὶ τοῦτόν τε παρεληλύ-
θεσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες, καὶ ἕτερον ὁρῶσιν ἔμπροσθεν
λόφον κατεχόμενον ἐπὶ τοῦτον αὖθις ἐδόκει πορεύε-
σθαι.

Two more hills captured, and the first lost.

Ἐννοήσας δ' ὁ Ξενοφῶν μή, εἰ ἔρημον καταλίποι 13
10 τὸν ἡλωκότα λόφον, καὶ πάλιν λαβόντες οἱ πολέμιοι
ἐπιθοῦντο τοῖς ὑποζυγίοις παριοῦσιν — ἐπὶ πολὺ δ'
ἦν τὰ ὑποζύγια, ἅτε διὰ στενῆς τῆς ὁδοῦ πορευόμενα
— καταλείπει ἐπὶ τοῦ λόφου λοχαγοὺς Κηφισόδωρον
Κηφισοφώντος Ἀθηναῖον καὶ Ἀμφικράτην Ἀμφιδή-
15 μου Ἀθηναῖον καὶ Ἀρχαγόραν Ἀργεῖον φυγάδα,
αὐτὸς δὲ σὺν τοῖς λοιποῖς ἐπορεύετο ἐπὶ τὸν δεύτερον
λόφον, καὶ τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ καὶ τοῦτον αἰροῦσιν. ἔτι 14
δ' αὐτοῖς τρίτος μαστὸς λοιπὸς ἦν πολὺ ὀρθιώτατος
ὁ ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐπὶ τῷ πυρὶ καταληφθείσης φυλακῆς τῆς
20 νυκτὸς ὑπὸ τῶν ἐθελοντῶν. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐγγὺς ἐγένοντο 15
οἱ Ἕλληνες, λείπουσιν οἱ βάρβαροι ἀμαχητὶ τὸν
μαστόν, ὥστε θαυμαστὸν πᾶσι γενέσθαι, καὶ ὑπώ-
πτενον δείσαντας αὐτοὺς μὴ κυκλωθέντες πολιορκοῦν-
το ἀπολιπεῖν. οἱ δ' ἄρα ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄκρου καθορῶντες
25 τὰ ὀπισθεν γιγνόμενα πάντες ἐπὶ τοὺς ὀπισθοφύλα-
κας ἐχώρουν. καὶ Ξενοφῶν μὲν σὺν τοῖς νεωτάτοις 16
ἀνέβαινεν ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ἐκέλευσεν
ὑπάγειν, ὅπως οἱ τελευταῖοι λόχοι προσμίξαιαν, καὶ
προελθόντας κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ἐν τῷ ὁμαλῷ θέσθαι τὰ

ὄπλα εἶπε. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ ἦλθεν Ἀρχαγό-¹¹
 ρας ὁ Ἀργεῖος πεφευγώς, καὶ λέγει ὡς ἀπεκόπησαν
 ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου καὶ ὅτι τεθνᾶσι Κηφισόδωρος καὶ
 Ἀμφικράτης καὶ ἄλλοι ὅσοι μὴ ἀλάμενοι κατὰ τῆς
 5 πέτρας πρὸς τοὺς ὀπισθοφύλακας ἀφίκοντο.

Negotiations for a truce. General attack of the natives.

Burial of the dead.

Ταῦτα δὲ διαπραξάμενοι οἱ βάρβαροι ἦκον ἐπ' ¹⁸
 ἀντίπορον λόφον τῷ μαστῷ· καὶ Ξενοφῶν διελέγετο
 αὐτοῖς δι' ἑρμηνέως περὶ σπονδῶν καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς
 ἀπῆται. οἱ δὲ ἔφασαν ἀποδώσειν ἐφ' ᾧ μὴ κάειν τὰς ¹⁴
 10 οἰκίας. συνωμολόγει ταῦτα ὁ Ξενοφῶν. ἐν ᾧ δὲ τὸ
 μὲν ἄλλο στράτευμα παρῆι οἱ δὲ ταῦτα διελέγοντο,
 πάντες οἱ ἐκ τούτου τοῦ τόπου συνερρύησαν. ἐνταῦθα ²⁰
 ἴσταντο οἱ πολέμιοι, καὶ ἐπεὶ ἤρξαντο καταβαίνειν
 ἀπὸ τοῦ μαστοῦ πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους ἔνθα τὰ ὄπλα
 15 ἔκειτο, ἵεντο δὴ οἱ πολέμιοι πολλῷ πλήθει καὶ θορύβῳ·
 καὶ ἐπεὶ ἐγένοντο ἐπὶ τῆς κορυφῆς τοῦ μαστοῦ ἀφ'
 οὗ Ξενοφῶν κατέβαινεν, ἐκυλίνδουν πέτρους· καὶ ἐνὸς
 μὲν κατέαξαν τὸ σκέλος, Ξενοφῶντα δὲ ὁ ὑπασπι-
 στῆς ἔχων τὴν ἀσπίδα ἀπέλιπεν· Εὐρύλοχος δὲ ²¹
 20 Λουσιεὺς Ἀρκὰς προσέδραμεν αὐτῷ ὀπλίτης, καὶ
 πρὸ ἀμφοῖν προβεβλημένος ἀπεχώρει, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι
 πρὸς τοὺς συντεταγμένους ἀπῆλθον. ἐκ δὲ τούτου ²²
 πᾶν ὁμοῦ ἐγένετο τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, καὶ ἐσκήνησαν
 αὐτοῦ ἐν πολλαῖς καὶ καλαῖς οἰκίαις καὶ ἐπιτηδείοις
 25 δαισιλέσι· καὶ γὰρ οἶνος πολὺς ἦν, ὥστε ἐν λάκκοις
 κονιατοῖς εἶχον. Ξενοφῶν δὲ καὶ Χειρίσοφος διεπρά-
 23 ξαντο ὥστε λαβόντες τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀπέδωσαν τὸν

ἡγεμόνα · καὶ πάντα ἐποίησαν τοῖς ἀποθανούσιν ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν, ὥσπερ νομίζεται ἀνδράσιν ἀγαθοῖς.

Fighting the way. The Carduchian bowmen.

Τῇ δὲ ὑστεραία ἄνευ ἡγεμόνος ἐπορεύοντο · μαχό- 24
μενοι δ' οἱ πολέμιοι καὶ ὅπη εἶη στενὸν χωρίον προ-
5 καταλαμβάνοντες ἐκώλυνον τὰς παρόδους. ὁπότε μὲν 25
οὖν τοὺς πρῶτους κωλύοιεν, Ξενοφῶν ὅπισθεν ἐκβαί-
νων πρὸς τὰ ὄρη ἔλκε τὴν ἀπόφραξιν τῆς ὁδοῦ
τοῖς πρῶτοις, ἀνωτέρω πειρώμενος γίνεσθαι τῶν
κωλυνόντων, ὁπότε δὲ τοῖς ὅπισθεν ἐπιθοῖντο, Χειρί- 26
10 σοφος ἐκβαίνων καὶ πειρώμενος ἀνωτέρω γίνεσθαι
τῶν κωλυνόντων ἔλκε τὴν ἀπόφραξιν τῆς παρόδου
τοῖς ὅπισθεν · καὶ αἰεὶ οὕτως ἐβοήθουν ἀλλήλοις καὶ
ἰσχυρῶς ἀλλήλων ἐπεμέλοντο. ἦν δὲ καὶ ὁπότε 27
αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἀναβάσι πολλὰ πράγματα παρείχον οἱ
15 βάρβαροι πάλιν καταβαίνουσιν · ἐλαφροὶ γὰρ ἦσαν
ὥστε καὶ ἐγγύθεν φεύγοντες ἀποφεύγειν · οὐδὲν γὰρ
εἶχον ἄλλο ἢ τόξα καὶ σφενδόνας. ἄριστοι δὲ τοξό- 28
ται ἦσαν · εἶχον δὲ τόξα ἐγγὺς τριπλήχη, τὰ δὲ τοξεύ-
ματα πλέον ἢ διπλήχη · εἰλκον δὲ τὰς νευρὰς ὁπότε
20 τοξεύοιεν πρὸς τὸ κάτω τοῦ τόξου τῷ ἀριστερῷ ποδὶ
προσβαίνοντες. τὰ δὲ τοξεύματα ἐχώρει διὰ τῶν
ἀσπίδων καὶ διὰ τῶν θωράκων. ἐχρῶντο δὲ αὐτοῖς
οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἐπεὶ λάβοιεν, ἀκοντίοις ἐναγκυλῶντες.
ἐν τούτοις τοῖς χωρίοις οἱ Κρήτες χρησιμώτατοι ἐγέ-
25 νοντο. ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Στρατοκλῆς Κρής.

The Armenian frontier. The passage of the Centrites disputed

III. Ταύτην δ' αὖ τὴν ἡμέραν ἠϋλίσθησαν ἐν ταῖς 1
κώμαις ταῖς ὑπὲρ τοῦ πεδίου τοῦ παρὰ τὸν Κεντρίτην

ποταμόν, εὖρος ὡς δίπλεθρον, ὃς ὀρίζει τὴν Ἀρμενίαν
καὶ τὴν τῶν Καρδούχων χώραν. καὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐν-
ταῦθα ἀνέπνευσαν ἄσμενοι ἰδόντες πεδίον· ἀπείχε
δὲ τῶν ὁρέων ὁ ποταμὸς ἕξ ἢ ἑπτὰ στάδια τῶν Καρ-
5 δούχων. τότε μὲν οὖν ἠϋλίσθησαν μάλα ἡδέως καὶ 2
τὰπιτήδεια ἔχοντες καὶ πολλὰ τῶν παρεληλυθότων
πόνων μνημονεύοντες. ἑπτὰ γὰρ ἡμέρας ὅσασπερ
ἐπορεύθησαν διὰ τῶν Καρδούχων πάσας μαχόμενοι
διετέλεσαν, καὶ ἔπαθον κακὰ ὅσα οὐδὲ τὰ σύμπαντα
10 ὑπὸ βασιλέως καὶ Τισσαφέρνους. ὡς οὖν ἀπηλλαγ-
μένοι τούτων ἡδέως ἐκοιμήθησαν.

Ἄμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὁρῶσιν ἱππέας που πέραν τοῦ 3
ποταμοῦ ἔξωπλισμένους ὡς κωλύσοντας διαβαίνειν,
πεζοὺς δ' ἐπὶ ταῖς ὕχθαις παρατεταγμένους ἄνω τῶν
15 ἱππέων ὡς κωλύσοντας εἰς τὴν Ἀρμενίαν ἐκβαίνειν.
ἦσαν δ' οὗτοι Ὀρόντα καὶ Ἀρτούχα Ἀρμένιοι καὶ 4
Μάρδοι καὶ Χαλδαῖοι μισθοφόροι. ἐλέγοντο δὲ οἱ
Χαλδαῖοι ἐλεύθεροί τε καὶ ἄλκιμοι εἶναι· ὅπλα δ'
εἶχον γέρρα μακρὰ καὶ λόγχας. αἱ δὲ ὄχθαι αὗται 5
20 ἐφ' ὧν παρατεταγμένοι οὗτοι ἦσαν τρία ἢ τέτταρα
πλέθρα ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἀπείχον· ὁδὸς δὲ μία ἢ
ἑρωμένη ἦν ἀγούσα ἄνω ὥσπερ χειροποίητος· ταύτη
ἐπειρῶντο διαβαίνειν οἱ Ἕλληνες. ἐπεὶ δὲ πειρωμέ- 6
νοὶς τό τε ὕδωρ ὑπὲρ τῶν μαστῶν ἐφαίνετο, καὶ τρα-
25 χὺς ἦν ὁ ποταμὸς μεγάλοις λίθοις καὶ ὀλισθηροῖς,
καὶ οὐτ' ἐν τῷ ὕδατι τὰ ὅπλα ἦν ἔχειν (εἰ δὲ μή,
ἥρπαζεν ὁ ποταμός), ἐπὶ τε τῆς κεφαλῆς τὰ ὅπλα εἰ
τις φέροι, γυμνοὶ ἐγίγνοντο πρὸς τὰ τοξεύματα καὶ
τᾶλλα βέλη· ἀνεχώρησαν καὶ αὐτοῦ ἐστρατοπεδεύ-
30 σαντο παρὰ τὸν ποταμόν.

Xenophon's dream A ford discovered.

Ἔνθα δὲ αὐτοὶ τὴν πρόσθεν νύκτα ἦσαν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἰ
 ὁρους ἐώρων τοὺς Καρδούχους πολλοὺς συνειλεγμέ-
 νους ἐν τοῖς ὄπλοις. ἐνταῦθα δὴ πολλὴ ἀθυμία ἦν
 τοῖς Ἑλλησιν, ὁρῶσι μὲν τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὴν δυσπο-
 5 ρίαν, ὁρῶσι δὲ τοὺς διαβαίνειν κωλύσοντας, ὁρῶσι
 δὲ τοῖς διαβαίνουσιν ἐπικεισομένους τοὺς Καρδού-
 χους ὀπισθεν. ταύτην μὲν οὖν τὴν ἡμέραν καὶ νύκτα 8
 ἔμειναν ἐν πολλῇ ἀπορίᾳ ὄντες. Ξενοφῶν δὲ ὄναρ
 εἶδεν· ἔδοξεν ἐν πέδαις δεδέσθαι, αὐταὶ δὲ αὐτῷ
 10 αὐτόμαται περιρρῆναι, ὥστε λυθῆναι καὶ διαβαίνειν
 ὁπόσον ἐβούλετο. ἐπεὶ δὲ ὀρθρὸς ἦν, ἔρχεται πρὸς
 τὸν Χειρίσοφον καὶ λέγει ὅτι ἐλπίδας ἔχει καλῶς
 ἔσεσθαι, καὶ διηγεῖται αὐτῷ τὸ ὄναρ. ὁ δὲ ἤδετό τε 8
 καὶ ὡς τάχιστα ἕως ὑπέφαιναν ἐθύοντο πάντες παρόν-
 15 τες οἱ στρατηγοί· καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ καλὰ ἦν εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ
 πρώτου. καὶ ἀπιόντες ἀπὸ τῶν ἱερῶν οἱ στρατηγοὶ
 καὶ λοχαγοὶ παρήγγελον τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀριστοποιεῖ-
 σθαι.

Καὶ ἀριστῶντι τῷ Ξενοφῶντι προσέτρεχον δύο 10
 20 νεανίσκω· ἦδесαν γὰρ πάντες ὅτι ἐξείη αὐτῷ καὶ
 ἀριστῶντι καὶ δειπνοῦντι προσελθεῖν καὶ εἰ καθεύδοι
 ἐπεγείραντα εἰπεῖν, εἴ τίς τι ἔχοι τῶν πρὸς τὸν πόλε-
 μον. καὶ τότε ἔλεγον ὅτι τυγχάνοιεν φρύγανα συλ- 11
 λέγοντες ὡς ἐπὶ πῦρ, κᾶπειτα κατίδοιεν ἐν τῷ πέραν
 25 ἐν πέτραις καθηκούσαις ἐπ' αὐτὸν τὸν ποταμὸν γέ-
 ροντά τε καὶ γυναῖκα καὶ παιδίσκας ὥσπερ μαρσί-
 πους ἱματίων κατατιθεμένους ἐν πέτρα ἀνθρώδει.
 ἰδοῦσι δὲ σφίσι δόξα ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι διαβῆναι· οὐδὲ 12
 γὰρ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἵππεύσι προσβατὸν εἶναι κατὰ

τοῦτο. ἐκδύντες δ' ἔφασαν ἔχοντες τὰ ἐγχειρίδια γυμνοὶ ὡς νευσόμενοι διαβαίνειν · πορευόμενοι δὲ πρόσθεν διαβῆναι πρὶν βρέξαι τὰ αἰδοῖα · καὶ διαβάντες, λαβόντες τὰ ἱμάτια πάλιν ἤκειν.

Plans for crossing the river. Paeon sung at the ford.

- 5 Εὐθύς οὖν ὁ Ξενοφῶν αὐτὸς τε ἔσπενδε καὶ τοῖς 13
νεανίσκοις ἐγχεῖν ἐκέλευε καὶ εὐχεσθαι τοῖς φήνασι
θεοῖς τά τε ὀνείρατα καὶ τὸν πόρον καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ
ἀγαθὰ ἐπιτελέσαι. σπείσας δ' εὐθύς ἤγε τοὺς νεανί-
σκους παρὰ τὸν Χειρίσοφον, καὶ διηγοῦνται ταῦτα.
10 ἀκούσας δὲ καὶ ὁ Χειρίσοφος σπονδὰς ἐποίει. σπεί- 14
σαντες δὲ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις παρήγγελλον συσκευά-
ζεσθαι, αὐτοὶ δὲ συγκαλέσαντες τοὺς στρατηγοὺς
ἐβουλευόντο ὅπως ἂν κάλλιστα διαβαῖεν καὶ τοὺς τε
ἔμπροσθεν νικῶεν καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ὀπισθεν μηδὲν πά-
15 σχοιεν κακόν. καὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς Χειρίσοφον μὲν 15
ἡγείσθαι καὶ διαβαίνειν ἔχοντα τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ στρα-
τεύματος, τὸ δ' ἥμισυ ἔτι ὑπομένειν σὺν Ξενοφῶντι,
τὰ δὲ ὑποζύγια καὶ τὸν ὄχλον ἐν μέσῳ τούτων δια-
βαίνειν. ἐπεὶ δὲ ταῦτα καλῶς εἶχεν, ἐπορεύοντο · 16
20 ἡγοῦντο δ' οἱ νεανίσκοι ἐν ἀριστερᾷ ἔχοντες τὸν
ποταμόν · ὁδὸς δὲ ἦν ἐπὶ τὴν διάβασιν ὡς τέτταρες
στάδιοι.

- Πορευομένων δ' αὐτῶν ἀντιπαρῆσαν αἱ τάξεις τῶν 17
ἱππέων. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἦσαν κατὰ τὴν διάβασιν καὶ τὰς
25 ὄχθας τοῦ ποταμοῦ, ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα, καὶ αὐτὸς πρῶ-
τος Χειρίσοφος στεφανωσάμενος καὶ ἀποδὺς ἐλάμ-
βανε τὰ ὄπλα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις πᾶσι παρήγγελλε, καὶ
τοὺς λοχαγοὺς ἐκέλευεν ἄγειν τοὺς λόχους ὀρθίους,

τοὺς μὲν ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τοὺς δ' ἐν δεξιᾷ ἑαυτοῦ. καὶ 18
οἱ μὲν μάντεις ἐσφαγιάζοντο εἰς τὸν ποταμόν · οἱ δὲ
πολέμιοι ἐτόξενον καὶ ἐσφενδόνων · ἀλλ' οὐπω ἐξι-
κνοῦντο. ἐπεὶ δὲ καλὰ ἦν τὰ σφάγια, ἐπαιάνιζον 19
5 πάντες οἱ στρατιῶται καὶ ἀνηλάλαζον, συνωλόλυζον
δὲ καὶ αἱ γυναῖκες ἅπασαι · πολλαὶ γὰρ ἦσαν ἑταῖ-
ραι ἐν τῷ στρατεύματι.

Chirisophus crosses easily, but Xenophon is attacked.

Καὶ Χειρίσοφος μὲν ἐνέβαινε καὶ οἱ σὺν ἐκείνῳ · 20
ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν τῶν ὀπισθοφυλάκων λαβὼν τοὺς εὐζω-
10 νοτάτους ἔθει ἀνὰ κράτος πάλιν ἐπὶ τὸν πόρον τὸν
κατὰ τὴν ἔκβασιν τὴν εἰς τὰ τῶν Ἀρμενίων ὄρη,
προσποιούμενος ταύτῃ διαβὰς ἀποκλείσειν τοὺς παρὰ
τὸν ποταμόν ἱππέας. οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι ὁρῶντες μὲν 21
τοὺς ἀμφὶ Χειρίσοφον εὐπετῶς τὸ ὕδωρ περῶντας,
15 ὁρῶντες δὲ τοὺς ἀμφὶ Ξενοφῶντα θέοντας εἰς τοῦμ-
παλιν, δείσαντες μὴ ἀποκλεισθείησαν φεύγουσιν
ἀνὰ κράτος ὡς πρὸς τὴν τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἄνω ἔκβασιν.
ἐπεὶ δὲ κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ἐγένοντο, ἔτεινον ἄνω πρὸς τὸ
ὄρος. Λύκιος δ' ὁ τὴν τάξιν ἔχων τῶν ἱππέων καὶ 22
20 Αἰσχίνης ὁ τὴν τάξιν τῶν πελταστῶν τῶν ἀμφὶ Χει-
ρίσοφον ἐπεὶ ἐώρων ἀνὰ κράτος φεύγοντας, εἶποντο ·
οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται ἐβόων μὴ ἀπολείπεσθαι, ἀλλὰ συν-
εκβαίνειν ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος. Χειρίσοφος δ' αὖ ἐπεὶ διέβη, 23
τοὺς μὲν ἱππέας οὐκ ἐδίωκεν, εὐθὺς δὲ κατὰ τὰς προσ-
25 ηκούσας ὄχθας ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμόν ἐξέβαινε ἐπὶ τοὺς
ἄνω πολεμίους. οἱ δὲ ἄνω, ὁρῶντες μὲν τοὺς ἑαυτῶν
ἱππέας φεύγοντας, ὁρῶντες δ' ὀπλίτας σφίσιν ἐπιόν-
τας, ἐκλείπουσι τὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἄκρα.

Ξενοφῶν δ' ἐπεὶ τὰ πέραν ἑώρα καλῶς γιγνόμενα, 24
 ἀπεχώρει τὴν ταχίστην πρὸς τὸ διαβαῖνον στρα-
 τευμα· καὶ γὰρ οἱ Καρδοῦχοι φανεροὶ ἤδη ἦσαν εἰς
 τὸ πεδῖον καταβαίνοντες ὡς ἐπιθησόμενοι τοῖς τελευ-
 5 ταίοις. καὶ Χειρίσοφος μὲν τὰ ἄνω κατείχε, Λύκιος 25
 δὲ σὺν ὀλίγοις ἐπιχειρήσας ἐπιδιώξαι ἔλαβε τῶν
 σκευοφόρων τὰ ὑπολειπόμενα καὶ μετὰ τούτων ἐσθῆτά
 τε καλὴν καὶ ἐκπώματα. καὶ τὰ μὲν σκευοφόρα τῶν 26
 Ἑλλήνων καὶ ὁ ὄχλος ἀκμὴν διέβαινε, Ξενοφῶν δὲ
 10 στρέψας πρὸς τοὺς Καρδούχους ἀντία τὰ ὄπλα ἔθετο,
 καὶ παρήγγειλε τοῖς λοχαγοῖς κατ' ἐνωμοτίας ποιή-
 σασθαι ἕκαστον τὸν ἑαυτοῦ λόχον, παρ' ἀσπίδα
 παραγαγόντας τὴν ἐνωμοτίαν ἐπὶ φάλαγγος· καὶ
 τοὺς μὲν λοχαγοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἐνωμοτάρχους πρὸς τῶν
 15 Καρδούχων ἰέναι, οὐραγοὺς δὲ καταστήσασθαι πρὸς
 τοῦ ποταμοῦ.

Chrisophus sends help. Xenophon repels an attack and crosses
 the river.

Οἱ δὲ Καρδοῦχοι ὡς ἑώρων τοὺς ὀπισθοφύλακας 27
 τοῦ ὄχλου ψιλουμένους καὶ ὀλίγους ἤδη φαινομένους,
 θάπτον δὴ ἐπῆσαν ὥδ' αἰνας ἄδοντες. ὁ δὲ Χειρί-
 20 σοφος, ἐπεὶ τὰ παρ' αὐτῷ ἀσφαλῶς εἶχε, πέμπει
 παρὰ Ξενοφῶντα τοὺς πελταστὰς καὶ σφειδονήτας
 καὶ τοξότας καὶ κελεύει ποιεῖν ὃ τι αὐτὸν παραγγέλλῃ.
 ἰδὼν δ' αὐτοὺς διαβαίνοντας ὁ Ξενοφῶν πέμψας ἄγ- 28
 γελον κελεύει αὐτοῦ μείναι ἐπὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ μὴ δια-
 25 βάντας· ὅταν δ' ἄρξωνται αὐτοὶ διαβαίνειν, ἐναντί-
 οὺς ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν σφῶν ἐμβαίνειν ὡς διαβησομέ-
 νους, διηγκυλωμένους τοὺς ἀκοντιστὰς καὶ ἐπιβε-
 βλημένους τοὺς τοξότας· μὴ πρόσω δὲ τοῦ ποταμοῦ

προβαίνειν. τοῖς δὲ παρ' ἑαυτῷ παρήγγειλεν, ἔπει-²⁹
 δὰν σφενδόνη ἐξικνηῖται καὶ ἀσπίς ψοφῇ, παιανί-
 σαντας θεῖν εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους· ἔπειδὰν δ' ἀναστρέ-
 ψωσιν οἱ πολέμιοι καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ὁ σαλπικτῆς
⁵σημήνην τὸ πολεμικόν, ἀναστρέψαντας ἐπὶ δόρυ ἡγεί-
 σθαι μὲν τοὺς οὐραγούς, θεῖν δὲ πάντας καὶ διαβαί-
 νειν ὅτι τάχιστα ἢ ἕκαστος τὴν τάξιν εἶχεν, ὥς μὴ
 ἐμποδίζειν ἀλλήλους· ὅτι οὗτος ἄριστος ἔσοιτο ὃς
 ἂν πρῶτος ἐν τῷ πέραν γένηται. οἱ δὲ Καρδοῦχοι³⁰
¹⁰ὁρῶντες ὀλίγους ἤδη τοὺς λοιποὺς — πολλοὶ γὰρ καὶ
 τῶν μένειν τεταγμένων ὥχοντο ἐπιμελόμενοι οἱ μὲν
 ὑποζυγίων, οἱ δὲ σκευῶν, οἱ δ' ἑταιρῶν — ἐνταῦθα δὴ
 ἐπέκειντο θρασέως καὶ ἤρχοντο σφενδονᾶν καὶ το-
 ξεύειν.

¹⁵Οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες παιανίσαντες ὥρμησαν δρόμῳ ἐπ' ³¹
 αὐτούς· οἱ δὲ οὐκ ἐδέξαντο· καὶ γὰρ ἦσαν ὥπλι-
 σμένοι ὥς μὲν ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσιν ἱκανῶς πρὸς τὸ ἐπιδρα-
 μεῖν καὶ φεύγειν, πρὸς δὲ τὸ εἰς χεῖρας δέχεσθαι οὐχ
 ἱκανῶς. ἐν τούτῳ σημαίνει ὁ σαλπικτῆς· καὶ οἱ³²
²⁰μὲν πολέμιοι ἔφευγον πολὺν ἔτι θάπτον, οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες
 τὰναντία στρέψαντες ἔφευγον διὰ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ὅτι
 τάχιστα. τῶν δὲ πολεμίων οἱ μὲν τινες αἰσθόμενοι³³
 πάλιν ἔδραμον ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν καὶ τοξεύοντες ὀλί-
 γους ἔτρωσαν, οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ καὶ πέραν ὄντων τῶν
²⁵Ἑλλήνων ἔτι φανεροὶ ἦσαν φεύγοντες. οἱ δὲ ὑπαν-³⁴
 τήσαντες ἀνδριζόμενοι καὶ προσωτέρω τοῦ καιροῦ
 προϊόντες ὕστερον τῶν μετὰ Ξενοφῶντος διέβησαν
 πάλιν· καὶ ἐτρώθησάν τινες καὶ τούτων.

March through Armenia. They pass the sources of the Tigris and come to the Teleboas. Visit of Tiribazus, the Persian governor.

IV. Ἐπεὶ δὲ διέβησαν, συνταξάμενοι ἀμφὶ μέσον 1
 ἡμέρας ἐπορεύθησαν διὰ τῆς Ἀρμενίας πεδίων ἅπαν
 καὶ λείους γηλόφους οὐ μείον ἢ πέντε παρασάγγας·
 οὐ γὰρ ἦσαν ἐγγὺς τοῦ ποταμοῦ κῶμαι διὰ τοὺς πο-
 5 λέμους τοὺς πρὸς τοὺς Καρδούχους. εἰς δὲ ἦν ἀφί- 2
 κοντο κώμην μεγάλη τε ἦν καὶ βασίλειον εἶχε τῷ
 σατράπῃ καὶ ἐπὶ ταῖς πλείσταις οἰκίαις τύρσεις ἐπῆ-
 σαν· ἐπιτήδεια δ' ἦν δαψιλῇ. ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύ- 3
 θησαν σταθμοὺς δύο παρασάγγας δέκα μέχρι ὑπερ-
 10 ἦλθον τὰς πηγὰς τοῦ Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ. ἐντεῦθεν
 δ' ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμοὺς τρεῖς παρασάγγας πεντε-
 καῖδεκα ἐπὶ τὸν Τηλεβόαν ποταμόν. οὗτος δ' ἦν
 καλὸς μὲν, μέγας δ' οὐ· κῶμαι δὲ πολλαὶ περὶ τὸν
 ποταμόν ἦσαν. ὁ δὲ τόπος οὗτος Ἀρμενία ἐκαλεῖτο 4
 15 ἢ πρὸς ἐσπέραν. ὕπαρχος δ' ἦν αὐτῆς Τιρίβαζος,
 ὁ καὶ βασιλεῖ φίλος γενόμενος, καὶ ὁπότε παρείη,
 οὐδεὶς ἄλλος βασιλέα ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον ἀνέβαλλεν.
 οὗτος προσήλασεν ἱππέας ἔχων, καὶ προπέμψας 5
 ἐρμηνέα εἶπεν ὅτι βούλοιο διαλεχθῆναι τοῖς ἄρ-
 20 χουσι. τοῖς δὲ στρατηγοῖς ἔδοξεν ἀκοῦσαι· καὶ προσ-
 ελθόντες εἰς ἐπήκοον ἡρώτων τί θέλοι. ὁ δὲ εἶπεν 6
 ὅτι σπείσασθαι βούλοιο ἐφ' ᾧ μήτε αὐτὸς τοὺς Ἑλ-
 ληνας ἀδικεῖν μήτε ἐκείνους κάειν τὰς οἰκίας, λαμ-
 βάνειν τε τὰπιτήδεια ὅσων δέοιντο. ἔδοξε ταῦτα τοῖς
 25 στρατηγοῖς καὶ ἐσπείσαντο ἐπὶ τούτοις.

March of three days. Two heavy falls of snow.

Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμοὺς τρεῖς διὰ 7
 πεδίου παρασάγγας πεντεκαῖδεκα· καὶ Τιρίβαζος

παρηκολούθει ἔχων τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν ἀπέχων ὥς
 δέκα σταδίου· καὶ ἀφίκοντο εἰς βασίλεια καὶ κώμας
 πέριξ πολλὰς πολλῶν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων μεστάς. στρα- 8
 τοπεδευομένων δ' αὐτῶν γίγνεται τῆς νυκτὸς χιῶν
 5 πολλή· καὶ ἔωθεν ἔδοξε διασκηνηῆσαι τὰς τάξεις καὶ
 τοὺς στρατηγοὺς κατὰ τὰς κώμας· οὐ γὰρ ἐώρων
 πολέμιον οὐδένα καὶ ἀσφαλὲς ἐδόκει εἶναι διὰ τὸ
 πλῆθος τῆς χιόνης. ἐνταῦθα εἶχον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ὅσα 9
 ἐστὶν ἀγαθά, ἱερεῖα, σῖτον, οἶνους παλαιοὺς εὐώδεις,
 10 ἀσταφίδας, ὅσπρια παντοδαπά. τῶν δὲ ἀποσκεδαν-
 νυμένων τινὲς ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου ἔλεγον ὅτι κατί-
 δοιεν στράτευμα καὶ νύκτωρ πολλὰ πυρὰ φαίνοιτο.
 ἐδόκει δὴ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς οὐκ ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι δια- 10
 σκηνοῦν, ἀλλὰ συναγαγεῖν τὸ στράτευμα πάλιν.
 15 ἐντεῦθεν συνήλθον· καὶ γὰρ ἐδόκει διαιθριάζειν.
 νυκτερευόντων δ' αὐτῶν ἐνταῦθα ἐπιπίπτει χιῶν ἅπλε- 11
 τος, ὥστε ἀποκρύψαι καὶ τὰ ὅπλα καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώ-
 πους κατακειμένους· καὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια συνεπόδισεν
 ἡ χιὼν· καὶ πολὺς ὄκνος ἦν ἀνίστασθαι· κατακει-
 20 μένων γὰρ ἀλεεινὸν ἦν ἡ χιὼν ἐπιπεπτωκυῖα ὅτω
 μὴ παραρρνεῖη. ἐπεὶ δὲ Ξενοφῶν ἐτόλμησε γυμνὸς 12
 ἀναστὰς σχίζειν ξύλα, τάχ' ἀναστὰς τις καὶ ἄλλος
 ἐκείνου ἀφελόμενος ἔσχιζεν. ἐκ δὲ τούτου καὶ ἄλλοι
 ἀναστάντες πῦρ ἔκαον καὶ ἐχρίοντο· πολὺ γὰρ ἐν- 13
 25 ταῦθα εὐρίσκετο χρῖμα, ᾧ ἐχρῶντο ἀντ' ἐλαίου,
 σύειον καὶ σηςάμινον καὶ ἀμνυγδάλινον ἐκ τῶν
 πικρῶν καὶ τερμίνθινον. ἐκ δὲ τῶν αὐτῶν τούτων
 καὶ μύρον εὐρίσκετο.

Village quarters. A Persian prisoner. Capture of the governor's tent.

Μετὰ ταῦτα ἐδόκει πάλιν διασκηνητέον εἶναι εἰς 14
 τὰς κώμας εἰς στέγας. ἔνθα δὴ οἱ στρατιῶται σὺν
 πολλῇ κραυγῇ καὶ ἡδονῇ ἦσαν ἐπὶ τὰς στέγας καὶ
 τὰ ἐπιτήδεια · ὅσοι δὲ ὅτε τὸ πρότερον ἀπῆσαν τὰς
 5 οἰκίας ἐνέπρησαν ὑπὸ ἀτασθαλίας δίκην ἐδίδουσαν
 κακῶς σκηνοῦντες. ἐντεῦθεν ἔπεμψαν νυκτὸς Δημο- 15
 κράτην Τημνίτην ἄνδρας δόντες ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη ἔνθα
 ἔφασαν οἱ ἀποσκεδαννύμενοι καθορᾶν τὰ πυρά ·
 οὗτος γὰρ ἐδόκει καὶ πρότερον πολλὰ ἤδη ἀληθεύσαι
 10 τοιαῦτα, τὰ ὄντα τε ὡς ὄντα καὶ τὰ μὴ ὄντα ὡς οὐκ
 ὄντα. πορευθεὶς δὲ τὰ μὲν πυρὰ οὐκ ἔφη ἰδεῖν, ἄνδρα 16
 δὲ συλλαβὼν ἦκεν ἄγων ἔχοντα τόξον Περσικὸν καὶ
 φυρέτραν καὶ σάγαριν οἶαν περ καὶ αἱ Ἀμαζόνες
 ἔχουσιν. ἐρωτώμενος δὲ ποδαπὸς εἶη, Πέρσης μὲν 17
 15 ἔφη εἶναι, πορεύεσθαι δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ Τιριβάζου στρατο-
 πέδου ὅπως ἐπιτήδεια λάβοι. οἱ δὲ ἡρώτων αὐτὸν
 τὸ στράτευμα ὁπόσον τε εἶη καὶ ἐπὶ τίνι συνειλεγμέ-
 νον. ὁ δὲ εἶπεν ὅτι Τιρίβαζος εἶη ἔχων τήν τε ἑαυτοῦ 18
 δύναμιν καὶ μισθοφόρους Χάλυβας καὶ Ταόχους ·
 20 παρεσκευάσθαι δὲ αὐτὸν ἔφη ὡς ἐπὶ τῇ ὑπερβολῇ
 τοῦ ὄρους ἐν τοῖς στενοῖς ἦπερ μοναχῇ εἶη πορεία,
 ἐνταῦθα ἐπιθησόμενον τοῖς Ἕλλησιν.

Ἀκούσασι τοῖς στρατηγοῖς ταῦτα ἔδοξε τὸ στρά- 19
 τευμα συναγαγεῖν · καὶ εὐθὺς φύλακας καταλιπόντες
 25 καὶ στρατηγὸν ἐπὶ τοῖς μένουσι Σοφαίνετον Στυμφά-
 λιον ἐπορεύοντο ἔχοντες ἡγεμόνα τὸν ἀλόντα ἄνθρω-
 πον. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ὑπερέβαλλον τὰ ὄρη, οἱ πελτασταὶ 20
 προϊόντες καὶ κατιδόντες τὸ στρατόπεδον οὐκ ἔμειναν

τοὺς ὀπλίτας, ἀλλ' ἀνακραγόντες ἔθεον ἐπὶ τὸ στρατό-
 πεδον. οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι ἀκούσαντες τὸν θόρυβον οὐχ 21
 ὑπέμειναν, ἀλλ' ἔφευγον· ὅμως δὲ καὶ ἀπέθανόν τινες
 τῶν βαρβάρων καὶ ἵπποι ἤλωσαν εἰς εἴκοσι, καὶ ἡ
 5 σκηνὴ ἡ Τιριβάζου ἐάλω καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ κλῖναι ἀργυρό-
 ποδες καὶ ἐκπώματα καὶ οἱ ἀρτοκόποι καὶ οἱ οἶνοχόοι
 φάσκοντες εἶναι. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπύθοντο ταῦτα οἱ τῶν 22
 ὀπλιτῶν στρατηγοί, ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ἀπιέναι τὴν ταχίσ-
 την ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον, μή τις ἐπίθεσις γένοιτο τοῖς
 10 καταλελειμμένοις. καὶ εὐθὺς ἀνακαλεσάμενοι τῇ
 σάλπιγγι ἀπῆσαν, καὶ ἀφίκοντο αὐθημερὸν ἐπὶ τὸ
 στρατόπεδον.

Passage of the Euphrates. Snow six feet deep.

V. Τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ἐδόκει πορευτέον εἶναι ὅπη δύ- 1
 ναιντο τάχιστα πρὶν συλλεγῆναι τὸ στράτευμα πάλιν
 15 καὶ καταλαβεῖν τὰ στενά. συσκευασάμενοι δ' εὐθὺς
 ἐπορεύοντο διὰ χιόνος πολλῆς ἡγεμόνας ἔχοντες
 πολλούς· καὶ αὐθημερὸν ὑπερβαλόντες τὸ ἄκρον ἐφ'
 ᾧ ἔμελλεν ἐπιτίθεσθαι Τιρίβαζος κατεστρατοπεδεύ-
 σαντο. ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμοὺς ἐρήμους 2
 20 τρεῖς παρασάγγας πεντεκαίδεκα ἐπὶ τὸν Εὐφράτην
 ποταμόν, καὶ διέβαινον αὐτὸν βρεχόμενοι πρὸς τὸν
 ὀμφαλόν. ἐλέγοντο δ' οὐδ' αἱ πηγαὶ πρόσω εἶναι.
 ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύοντο διὰ χιόνος πολλῆς καὶ πεδίου 3
 σταθμοὺς τρεῖς παρασάγγας δέκα. ὁ δὲ τρίτος ἐγέ-
 25 νετο χαλεπός, καὶ ἄνεμος βορρᾶς ἐναντίος ἔπνει παν-
 τάπασιν ἀποκάων πάντα καὶ πηγνὺς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους.
 ἔνθα δὴ τῶν μάντεών τις εἶπε σφαγιάσασθαι τῷ 4
 ἀνέμῳ, καὶ σφαγιάζεται· καὶ πᾶσι δὴ περιφανῶς

ἔδοξεν ἀνείναι τὸ χαλεπὸν τοῦ πνεύματος. ἦν δὲ
 τῆς χιόνος τὸ βάθος ὀργυιά· ὥστε καὶ τῶν ὑποζυ-
 γίων καὶ τῶν ἀνδραπόδων πολλὰ ἀπώλετο καὶ τῶν
 στρατιωτῶν ὡς τριάκοντα. διεγένοντο δὲ τὴν νύκτα 5
 πῦρ κάοντες ξύλα δ' ἦν ἐν τῷ σταθμῷ πολλά· οἱ δὲ
 ὁψὲ προσιόντες ξύλα οὐκ εἶχον. οἱ οὖν πάλαι ἦκον-
 τες καὶ πῦρ κάοντες οὐ προσίεσαν πρὸς τὸ πῦρ τοὺς
 ὀψίζοντας, εἰ μὴ μεταδοίεν αὐτοῖς πυροὺς ἢ ἄλλο τι
 εἷ τι ἔχοιεν βρωτόν. ἔνθα δὴ μετεδίδοσαν ἀλλήλοις 6
 ὧν εἶχον ἕκαστοι. ἔνθα δὲ τὸ πῦρ ἐκάετο, διατηκο-
 μένης τῆς χιόνος βόθροι ἐγίγνοντο μεγάλοι ἔστε ἐπὶ
 τὸ δάπεδον· οὗ δὴ παρῇν μετρεῖν τὸ βάθος τῆς
 χιόνος.

Many are attacked by *bulimy*, and are restored by Xenophon. Some perish from cold and hunger. Chirisophus is quartered in a village.

Ἐντεῦθεν δὲ τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἡμέραν ὅλην ἐπορεύοντο 7
 15 διὰ χιόνος, καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐβουλιμίαςαν.
 Ξενοφῶν δ' ὀπισθοφυλακῶν καὶ καταλαμβάνων τοὺς
 πίπτοντας τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἡγνόει ὃ τι τὸ πάθος εἶη.
 ἐπειδὴ δὲ εἶπέ τις αὐτῷ τῶν ἐμπείρων ὅτι σαφῶς 8
 βουλιμιῶσι καὶ τι φάγωσιν ἀναστήσονται, περιῶν
 20 περὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια, εἷ πού τι ὀρώη βρωτόν, διεδίδου
 καὶ διέπεμπε διδόντας τοὺς δυναμένους παρατρέχειν
 τοῖς βουλιμιῶσιν. ἐπειδὴ δέ τι ἐμφάγοιεν, ἀνίσταντο
 καὶ ἐπορεύοντο.

Πορευομένων δὲ Χειρίσοφος μὲν ἀμφὶ κνέφας 9
 25 πρὸς κώμην ἀφικνεῖται, καὶ ὑδροφορούσας ἐκ τῆς
 κώμης πρὸς τῇ κρήνῃ γυναικας καὶ κόρας καταλαμ-
 βάνει ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ ἐρύματος. αὗται ἡρώτων αὐ- 10

τοὺς τίνες εἶεν. ὁ δ' ἑρμηνεύς εἶπε περσιιστὶ ὅτι
 παρὰ βασιλέως πορεύονται πρὸς τὸν σατράπην. αἱ
 δὲ ἀπεκρίναντο ὅτι οὐκ ἐνταῦθα εἶη, ἀλλ' ἀπέχει ὅσον
 παρασάγγην. οἱ δ', ἐπεὶ ὁψὲ ἦν, πρὸς τὸν κωμάρ-
 5 χην συνεισέρχονται εἰς τὸ ἔρυμα σὺν ταῖς ὑδροφό-
 ροις. Χειρίσοφος μὲν οὖν καὶ ὅσοι ἐδυνήθησαν τοῦ 11
 στρατεύματος ἐνταῦθα ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο, τῶν δ'
 ἄλλων στρατιωτῶν οἱ μὴ δυνάμενοι διατελέσαι τὴν
 ὁδὸν ἐνυκτέρευσαν ἄσιτοι καὶ ἄνευ πυρός· καὶ ἐν-
 10 ταῦθά τινες ἀπώλουντο τῶν στρατιωτῶν.

Continued suffering from frost and exposure. Despair of the invalids.

Ἐφείποντο δὲ τῶν πολεμίων συνειλεγμένοι τινὲς 12
 καὶ τὰ μὴ δυνάμενα τῶν ὑποζυγίων ἥρπαζον καὶ
 ἀλλ' ἡλοῖς ἐμάχοντο περὶ αὐτῶν. ἐλείποντο δὲ τῶν
 στρατιωτῶν οἳ τε διεφθαρμένοι ὑπὸ τῆς χιόνος τοὺς
 15 ὀφθαλμοὺς οἳ τε ὑπὸ τοῦ ψύχους τοὺς δακτύλους τῶν
 ποδῶν ἀποσσηπότες. ἦν δὲ τοῖς μὲν ὀφθαλμοῖς 13
 ἐπικούρημα τῆς χιόνος εἴ τις μέλαν τι ἔχων πρὸ τῶν
 ὀφθαλμῶν ἐπορεύετο, τῶν δὲ ποδῶν εἴ τις κινοῖτο καὶ
 μηδέποτε ἡσυχίαν ἔχοι καὶ εἰς τὴν νύκτα ὑπολύοιτο·
 20 ὅσοι δὲ ὑποδεδεμένοι ἐκοιμῶντο, εἰσεδύνοντο εἰς τοὺς 14
 πόδας οἱ ἱμάντες καὶ τὰ ὑποδήματα περιεπήγνυντο·
 καὶ γὰρ ἦσαν, ἐπειδὴ ἐπέλιπε τὰ ἀρχαῖα ὑποδήματα,
 καρβάτιναι πεποιημέναι ἐκ τῶν νεοδάρτων βοῶν.
 διὰ τὰς τοιαύτας οὖν ἀνάγκας ὑπελείποντό τινες τῶν 15
 25 στρατιωτῶν· καὶ ἰδόντες μέλαν τι χωρίον διὰ τὸ
 ἐκλελοιπέναι αὐτόθι τὴν χιόνα εἵκαζον τετηκέναι·
 καὶ ἐτετήκει διὰ κρήνην τινὰ ἣ πλησίον ἦν ἀτμίζουσα
 ἐν νάπῃ. ἐνταῦθ' ἐκτραπόμενοι ἐκάθηντο καὶ οὐκ
 ἔφασαν πορεύεσθαι.

Ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν ἔχων ὀπισθοφύλακας ὥς ᾗσθητο, 16
 ἐδεῖτο αὐτῶν πάσῃ τέχνῃ καὶ μηχανῇ μὴ ἀπολείπε-
 σθαι, λέγων ὅτι ἔπονται πολλοὶ πολέμιοι συνειλεγ-
 μένοι, καὶ τελευτῶν ἐχαλέπαινε. οἱ δὲ σφάττειν
 5 ἐκέλευον· οὐ γὰρ ἂν δύνασθαι πορευθῆναι. ἐνταῦθα 17
 ἔδοξε κράτιστον εἶναι τοὺς ἐπομένους πολεμίους φο-
 βῆσαι, εἴ τις δύναιτο, μὴ ἐπίοιεν τοῖς κάμνουσι. καὶ
 ἦν μὲν σκότος ἤδη, οἱ δὲ προσῆσαν πολλῷ θορύβῳ
 ἀμφὶ ὧν εἶχον διαφερόμενοι. ἔνθα δὴ οἱ ὀπισθοφύ- 18
 10 λακες ἄτε ὑγιαίνοντες ἐξαναστάντες ἔδραμον εἰς τοὺς
 πολεμίους· οἱ δὲ κάμνοντες ἀνακραγόντες ὅσον ἐδύ-
 ναντο μέγιστον τὰς ἀσπίδας πρὸς τὰ δόρατα ἔκρου-
 σαν. οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι δείσαντες ἦκαν ἑαυτοὺς κατὰ
 τῆς χιόνος εἰς τὴν νάπην, καὶ οὐδεὶς ἔτι οὐδαμοῦ
 15 ἐφθέγγετο. καὶ Ξενοφῶν μὲν καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ, 19
 εἰπόντες τοῖς ἀσθενοῦσιν ὅτι τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἤξουσί
 τινες ἐπ' αὐτούς, πορευόμενοι πρὶν τέτταρα στάδια
 διελθεῖν ἐντυγχάνουσιν ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ ἀναπανομένοις ἐπὶ
 τῆς χιόνος τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐγκεκαλυμμένοις, καὶ
 20 οὐδὲ φυλακὴ οὐδεμίᾳ καθειστήκει· καὶ ἀνίστασαν
 αὐτοὺς. οἱ δ' ἔλεγον ὅτι οἱ ἔμπροσθεν οὐχ ὑποχω-
 ροῖεν. ὁ δὲ παριῶν καὶ παραπέμπων τῶν πελταστῶν 20
 τοὺς ἰσχυροτάτους ἐκέλευε σκέψασθαι τί εἴη τὸ κω-
 λῦον. οἱ δὲ ἀπήγγελλον ὅτι ὅλον οὕτως ἀναπαύοιτο
 25 τὸ στράτευμα. ἐνταῦθα καὶ οἱ περὶ Ξενοφῶντα ἡϋλί- 21
 σθησαν αὐτοῦ ἄνευ πυρὸς καὶ ἄδειπνοι, φυλακὰς οἷας
 ἐδύναντο καταστησάμενοι. ἐπεὶ δὲ πρὸς ἡμέραν ἦν,
 ὁ μὲν Ξενοφῶν πέμψας πρὸς τοὺς ἀσθενοῦντας τοὺς
 νεωτάτους ἀναστήσαντας ἐκέλευεν ἀναγκάζειν προῖ-
 20 εῖναι.

Chirisophus sends help to the rear. All encamp in villages. An underground village. Armenian beer.

Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ Χειρίσοφος πέμπει τῶν ἐκ τῆς κώμης 22
σκεφομένους πῶς ἔχοιεν οἱ τελευταῖοι. οἱ δὲ ἄσμενοι
ιδόντες τοὺς μὲν ἀσθενούντας τούτοις παρέδωκαν
κομίζειν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον, αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐπορεύοντο,
5 καὶ πρὶν εἴκοσι στάδια διεληλυθέναι ἦσαν πρὸς τῇ
κώμῃ ἔνθα Χειρίσοφος ἠυλίζετο. ἐπεὶ δὲ συνεγέ- 23
νοντο ἀλλήλοις, ἔδοξε κατὰ τὰς κώμας ἀσφαλὲς
εἶναι τὰς τάξεις σκηνοῦν. καὶ Χειρίσοφος μὲν αὐτοῦ
ἔμενεν, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι διαλαχόντες ἅς ἐώρων κώμας
10 ἐπορεύοντο ἕκαστοι τοὺς ἑαυτῶν ἔχοντες.

Ἐνθα δὴ Πολυκράτης Ἀθηναῖος λοχαγὸς ἐκέλευ- 24
σεν ἀφιέναι ἑαυτόν· καὶ λαβὼν τοὺς εὐζώνους, θέων
ἐπὶ τὴν κώμην ἣν εἰλήχει Ξενοφῶν καταλαμβάνει
πάντας ἔνδον τοὺς κωμήτας καὶ τὸν κωμάρχην, καὶ
15 πῶλους εἰς δασμὸν βασιλεῖ τρεφομένους ἑπτακαί-
δεκα, καὶ τὴν θυγατέρα τοῦ κωμάρχου ἐνάτην ἡμέραν
γεγαμημένην· ὁ δ' ἀνὴρ αὐτῆς λαγῶς ὥχετο θηρά-
σων καὶ οὐχ ἦλω ἐν ταῖς κώμας. αἱ δ' οἰκίαι ἦσαν 25
κατάγειοι, τὸ μὲν στόμα ὥσπερ φρέατος, κάτω δ'
20 εὐρεῖαι· αἱ δὲ εἰσοδοὶ τοῖς μὲν ὑποζυγίοις ὀρυκταί,
οἱ δὲ ἄνθρωποι κατέβαινον ἐπὶ κλίμακος. ἐν δὲ ταῖς
οἰκίαις ἦσαν αἶγες, οἶες, βόες, ὄρνια, καὶ τὰ ἔκγονα
τούτων· τὰ δὲ κτήνη πάντα χιλῶ ἔνδον ἐτρέφοντο.
ἦσαν δὲ καὶ πυροὶ καὶ κριθαὶ καὶ ὄσπρια καὶ οἶνος 26
25 κρίθινος ἐν κρατήρσιν. ἐνήσαν δὲ καὶ αὐταὶ αἱ
κριθαὶ ἰσοχειλεῖς, καὶ κάλαμοι ἐνέκειντο, οἱ μὲν
μείζους οἱ δὲ ἐλάττους, γόνατα οὐκ ἔχοντες. τούτους 27
ἔδει ὁπότε τις διψῶν λαβόντα εἰς τὸ στόμα μύζειν.

καὶ πάνυ ἄκρατος ἦν, εἰ μὴ τις ὕδωρ ἐπιχέοι· καὶ
πάνυ ἡδὺν συμμαθόντι τὸ πῶμα ἦν.

The village chief Xenophon's guest. Luxurious feasting of the
army in the villages.

Ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν τὸν ἄρχοντα τῆς κώμης ταύτης 28
σύνδειπνον ἐποιήσατο, καὶ θαρρεῖν αὐτὸν ἐκέλευε
5 λέγων ὅτι οὔτε τῶν τέκνων στερήσοιτο τήν τε οἰκίαν
αὐτοῦ ἀντεμπλήσαντες τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἀπίαςιν, ἣν
ἀγαθόν τι τῷ στρατεύματι ἐξηγησάμενος φαίνηται
ἔστ' ἂν ἐν ἄλλῳ ἔθναι γένωνται. ὁ δὲ ταῦτα ὑπισ- 29
χνεῖτο, καὶ φιλοφρονούμενος οἶνον ἔφρασεν ἔνθα
10 ἦν κατορωρυγμένος. ταύτην μὲν οὖν τὴν νύκτα δια-
σκηνήσαντες οὕτως ἐκοιμήθησαν ἐν πάσιν ἀφθόνοις
πάντες οἱ στρατιῶται, ἐν φυλακῇ ἔχοντες τὸν κωμάρ-
χην καὶ τὰ τέκνα αὐτοῦ ὁμοῦ ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς.

Τῇ δ' ἐπιούσῃ ἡμέρᾳ Ξενοφῶν λαβὼν τὸν κωμάρ- 30
15 χην πρὸς Χειρίσοφον ἐπορεύετο· ὅπου δὲ παρίοι
κώμην, ἐτρέπετο πρὸς τοὺς ἐν ταῖς κώμας καὶ κατε-
λάμβανε πανταχοῦ εὐωχουμένους καὶ εὐθυμουμένους,
καὶ οὐδαμόθεν ἀφίεσαν πρὶν παραθεῖναι αὐτοῖς ἄρι-
στον· οὐκ ἦν δ' ὅπου οὐ παρετίθεσαν ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτὴν 31
20 τράπεζαν κρέα ἄρνεια, ἐρίφεια, χοίρεια, μόσχεια,
ὀρνίθεια, σὺν πολλοῖς ἄρτοις τοῖς μὲν πυρίνοις τοῖς
δὲ κριθίνοις. ὁπότε δέ τις φιλοφρονούμενός τω βού- 32
λοιτο προπιεῖν, εἶλκεν ἐπὶ τὸν κρατῆρα, ἔνθεν ἐπικύ-
ψαντα ἔδει ῥοφοῦντα πίνειν ὥσπερ βοῦν. καὶ τῷ
25 κωμάρχῃ ἐδίδοσαν λαμβάνειν ὃ τι βούλοιτο. ὁ δὲ
ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν ἐδέχετο. ὅπου δέ τινα τῶν συγγενῶν
ἴδοι, πρὸς ἑαυτὸν αἰεὶ ἐλάμβανεν.

Ἐπεὶ δ' ἦλθον πρὸς Χειρίσοφον, κατελάμβανον³³
 κἀκείνους σκηνοῦντας ἐστεφανωμένους τοῦ ξηροῦ
 χιλοῦ στεφάνοις, καὶ διακονοῦντας Ἀρμενίους παῖδας
 σὺν ταῖς βαρβαρिकाῖς στολαῖς · τοῖς παισὶν ἐδείκνυ-
 5 σαν ὥσπερ ἐνεοῖς ὃ τι δέοι ποιεῖν. ἐπεὶ δ' ἀλλήλους³⁴
 ἐφιλοφρονήσαντο Χειρίσοφος καὶ Ξενοφῶν, κοινῇ
 δὴ ἀνηρώτων τὸν κωμάρχην διὰ τοῦ περσίζοντος
 ἐρμηνέως τίς εἴη ἡ χώρα. ὁ δ' ἔλεγεν ὅτι Ἀρμενία.
 καὶ πάλιν ἡρώτων τίνι οἱ ἵπποι τρέφονται. ὁ δ'
 10 ἔλεγεν ὅτι βασιλεῖ δασμός · τὴν δὲ πλησίον χώραν
 ἔφη εἶναι Χάλυβας, καὶ τὴν ὁδὸν ἔφραζεν ἥ εἴη. καὶ³⁵
 αὐτὸν τότε μὲν ὥχετο ἄγων Ξενοφῶν πρὸς τοὺς
 ἑαυτοῦ οἰκέτας, καὶ ἵππον ὃν εἰλήφει παλαιότερον
 δίδωσι τῷ κωμάρχη ἀναθρέψαντι καταθῆσαι, ὅτι
 15 ἦκουεν αὐτὸν ἱερὸν εἶναι τοῦ Ἥλιου, δεδιὼς μὴ ἀπο-
 θάνῃ · ἐκεκάκωτο γὰρ ὑπὸ τῆς πορείας · αὐτὸς δὲ τῶν
 πώλων λαμβάνει, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων στρατηγῶν καὶ
 λοχαγῶν ἔδωκεν ἐκάστῳ πῶλον. ἦσαν δ' οἱ ταύτη³⁶
 ἵπποι μείονες μὲν τῶν Περσικῶν, θυμοειδέστεροι δὲ
 20 πολὺ. ἐνταῦθα δὴ καὶ διδάσκει ὁ κωμάρχης περὶ
 τοὺς πόδας τῶν ἵππων καὶ τῶν ὑποζυγίων σακία
 περιειλεῖν, ὅταν διὰ τῆς χιόνος ἄγωσιν · ἄνευ γὰρ
 τῶν σακίων κατεδύνοντο μέχρι τῆς γαστρού.

The village chief is ill-treated by Chirisophus and escapes. After crossing the river Phasis, the natives block the way.

VI. Ἐπεὶ δ' ἡμέρα ἦν ὀγδόη, τὸν μὲν ἡγεμόνα¹
 25 παραδίδωσι Χειρισόφῳ, τοὺς δὲ οἰκέτας καταλείπει
 τῷ κωμάρχη, πλὴν τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἄρτι ἡβάσκοντος ·
 τοῦτον δὲ Ἐπισθένει Ἀμφιπολίτῃ παραδίδωσι φυλάτ-
 τειν, ὅπως, εἰ καλῶς ἡγήσοιτο, ἔχων καὶ τοῦτον ἀπίοι.

καὶ εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ εἰσεφόρησαν ὡς ἐδύναντο
 πλείστα, καὶ ἀναζεύξαντες ἐπορεύοντο. ἡγείτο δ' 2
 αὐτοῖς ὁ κωμάρχης λελυμένος διὰ χιόνος· καὶ ἦδη
 τε ἦν ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ σταθμῷ, καὶ Χειρίσοφος αὐτῷ
 5 ἐχαλεπάνθη ὅτι οὐκ εἰς κώμας ἦγαγεν. ὁ δ' ἔλεγεν
 ὅτι οὐκ εἶεν ἐν τῷ τόπῳ τούτῳ. ὁ δὲ Χειρίσοφος
 αὐτὸν ἔπαισε μὲν, ἔδῃσε δ' οὔ. ἐκ δὲ τούτου ἐκείνος 3
 τῆς νυκτὸς ἀποδρὰς ὥχετο καταλιπὼν τὸν υἱόν.
 τοῦτό γε δὴ Χειρισόφῳ καὶ Ξενοφῶντι μόνον διάφο-
 10 ρον ἐν τῇ πορείᾳ ἐγένετο, ἢ τοῦ ἡγεμόνος κάκωσις
 καὶ ἀμέλεια. Ἐπισθένης δὲ ἡράσθη τοῦ παιδὸς καὶ
 οἴκαδε κομίσας πιστοτάτῳ ἐχρήτο. μετὰ τοῦτο ἐπο- 4
 ρεύθησαν ἑπτὰ σταθμοὺς ἀνὰ πέντε παρασάγγας τῆς
 ἡμέρας παρὰ τὸν Φᾶσιν ποταμόν, εὖρος πλεθριαῖον.
 15 ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμοὺς δύο παρασάγγας 5
 δέκα· ἐπὶ δὲ τῇ εἰς τὸ πεδῖον ὑπερβολῇ ἀπήντησαν
 αὐτοῖς Χάλυβες καὶ Τάοχοι καὶ Φασιανοί. Χειρίσο- 6
 φος δ' ἐπεὶ κατείδε τοὺς πολεμίους ἐπὶ τῇ ὑπερβολῇ,
 ἐπαύσατο πορευόμενος, ἀπέχων εἰς τριάκοντα στα-
 20 δίους, ἵνα μὴ κατὰ κέρας ἄγων πλησιάσῃ τοῖς πολε-
 μίοις· παρήγγειλε δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις παράγειν τοὺς
 λόχους, ὅπως ἐπὶ φάλαγγος γένοιτο τὸ στράτευμα.

Council of officers. Speeches of Chirisophus, Cleanor, and Xenophon.
 Spartan and Athenian views of "stealing."

Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦλθον οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες, συνεκάλεσε τοὺς 7
 στρατηγούς καὶ λοχαγούς, καὶ ἔλεξεν ὧδε. Οἱ μὲν
 25 πολέμιοι, ὡς ὁρᾶτε, κατέχουσι τὰς ὑπερβολὰς τοῦ
 ὄρους· ὥρα δὲ βουλευέσθαι ὅπως ὡς κάλλιστα ἀγω-
 νιούμεθα. ἐμοὶ μὲν οὖν δοκεῖ παραγγεῖλαι μὲν ἀρι- 8
 στοποιεῖσθαι τοῖς στρατιώταις, ἡμᾶς δὲ βουλευέσθαι

εἴτε τήμερον εἴτε αὐριον δοκεῖ ὑπερβάλλειν τὸ ὄρος.
 Ἐμοὶ δέ γε, ἔφη ὁ Κλεάνωρ, δοκεῖ, ἐπὰν τάχιστα 9
 ἀριστήσωμεν, ἐξοπλισαμένους ὡς τάχιστα ἰέναι ἐπὶ
 τοὺς ἀνδρας. εἰ γὰρ διατρίβομεν τὴν τήμερον ἡμέ-
 5 ραν, οἳ τε νῦν ἡμᾶς ὁρῶντες πολέμιοι θαρραλεώτεροι
 ἔσονται καὶ ἄλλους εἰκὸς τούτων θαρρούντων πλείους
 προσγενέσθαι.

Μετὰ τοῦτον Ξενοφῶν εἶπεν· Ἐγὼ δ' οὕτω γιγνώ-10
 σκω. εἰ μὲν ἀνάγκη ἐστὶ μάχεσθαι, τοῦτο δεῖ παρα-
 10 σκευάσασθαι ὅπως ὡς κράτιστα μαχούμεθα· εἰ δὲ
 βουλόμεθα ὡς ῥᾶστα ὑπερβάλλειν, τοῦτό μοι δοκεῖ
 σκεπτέον εἶναι ὅπως ὡς ἐλάχιστα μὲν τραύματα
 λάβωμεν, ὡς ἐλάχιστα δὲ σώματα ἀνδρῶν ἀποβά-
 λωμεν. τὸ μὲν οὖν ὄρος ἐστὶ τὸ ὁρώμενον πλέον ἢ 11
 15 ἐφ' ἐξήκοντα στάδια, ἀνδρες δ' οὐδαμοῦ φυλάττοντες
 ἡμᾶς φανεροί εἰσιν ἀλλ' ἢ κατ' αὐτὴν τὴν ὁδόν·
 πολὺ οὖν κρεῖττον τοῦ ἐρήμου ὄρους καὶ κλέψαι τι
 πειρᾶσθαι λαθόντας καὶ ἀρπάσαι φθάσαντας, εἰ
 δυναίμεθα, μᾶλλον ἢ πρὸς ἰσχυρὰ χωρία καὶ ἀνθρώ-
 20 πους παρεσκευασμένους μάχεσθαι. πολὺ γὰρ ῥᾶον 12
 ὀρθιον ἀμαχεὶ ἰέναι ἢ ὁμαλὲς ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν πολε-
 μίων ὄντων, καὶ νύκτωρ ἀμαχεὶ μᾶλλον ἢ τὰ πρὸ
 ποδῶν ὁρώη τις ἢ μεθ' ἡμέραν μαχόμενος, καὶ ἡ
 τραχεῖα τοῖς ποσὶν ἀμαχεὶ ἰοῦσιν εὐμενεστέρα ἢ ἡ
 25 ὁμαλὴ τὰς κεφαλὰς βαλλομένοις. καὶ κλέψαι δ' 13
 οὐκ ἀδύνατόν μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἐξὸν μὲν νυκτὸς ἰέναι
 ὡς μὴ ὁρᾶσθαι, ἐξὸν δ' ἀπελθεῖν τοσοῦτον ὡς μὴ
 αἰσθησιν παρέχειν. δοκοῦμεν δ' ἂν μοι ταύτῃ προσ-
 ποιούμενοι προσβαλεῖν ἐρημοτέρῳ ἢ τῷ ἄλλῳ

ὄρει χρήσθαι · μένοιεν γὰρ αὐτοῦ μᾶλλον ἀθρόοι οἱ πολέμιοι. ἀτὰρ τί ἐγὼ περὶ κλοπῆς συμβάλλομαι ; 14
 ὑμᾶς γὰρ ἔγωγε, ὦ Χειρίσοφε, ἀκούω τοὺς Λακεδαι-
 μονίους ὅσοι ἐστὲ τῶν ὁμοίων εὐθὺς ἐκ παίδων κλέ-
 5 πτειν μελετᾶν, καὶ οὐκ αἰσχροὺς εἶναι ἀλλὰ καλὸν
 κλέπτειν ὅσα μὴ κωλύει νόμος. ὅπως δὲ ὡς κράτι- 15
 στα κλέπτητε καὶ πειρᾶσθε λανθάνειν, νόμιμον παρ'
 ὑμῖν ἐστίν, ἐὰν ληφθῇτε κλέπτοντες, μαστιγοῦσθαι.
 νῦν οὖν μάλα σοι καιρὸς ἐστὶν ἐπιδείξασθαι τὴν παι-
 10 δείαν, καὶ φυλάξασθαι μὴ ληφθῶμεν κλέπτοντες τοῦ
 ὄρους, ὥς μὴ πληγὰς λάβωμεν.

Ἄλλὰ μέντοι, ἔφη ὁ Χειρίσοφος, καὶ γὰρ ὑμᾶς τοὺς 16
 Ἀθηναίους ἀκούω δεινοὺς εἶναι κλέπτειν τὰ δημόσια,
 καὶ μάλα ὄντος δεινοῦ τοῦ κινδύνου τῷ κλέπτοντι, καὶ
 15 τοὺς κρατίστους μέντοι μάλιστα, εἴπερ ὑμῖν οἱ κρά-
 τιστοὶ ἄρχειν ἀξιοῦνται · ὥστε ὦρα καὶ σοὶ ἐπιδεί-
 κνυσθαι τὴν παιδείαν. Ἐγὼ μὲν τοίνυν, ἔφη ὁ Ξενο- 17
 φῶν, ἔτοιμός εἰμι τοὺς ὀπισθοφυλάκας ἔχων, ἐπειδὰν
 δειπνήσωμεν, ἵεναι καταληψόμενος τὸ ὄρος. ἔχω δὲ
 20 καὶ ἡγεμόνας · οἱ γὰρ γυμνήτες τῶν ἐπομένων ἡμῖν
 κλωπῶν ἔλαβόν τινας ἐνεδρεύσαντες · τούτων καὶ
 πυνθάνομαι ὅτι οὐκ ἄβατόν ἐστι τὸ ὄρος, ἀλλὰ νέμε-
 ται αἰξὶ καὶ βουσίν · ὥστε ἐάνπερ ἅπαξ λάβωμέν τι
 τοῦ ὄρους, βατὰ καὶ τοῖς ὑποζυγίοις ἔσται. ἐλπίζω 18
 25 δὲ οὐδὲ τοὺς πολεμίους μενεῖν ἔτι, ἐπειδὰν ἴδωσιν
 ἡμᾶς ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄκρων · οὐδὲ γὰρ νῦν
 ἐθέλουσι καταβαίνειν εἰς τὸ ἴσον ἡμῖν.

Volunteers offer to capture the heights. Victory of the Greeks.

Ὁ δὲ Χειρίσοφος εἶπε, Καὶ τί δεῖ σὲ ἵεναι καὶ 19
 λιπεῖν τὴν ὀπισθοφυλακίαν ; ἀλλὰ ἄλλους πέμψον,

ἂν μή τινες ἐθέλοντες ἀγαθοὶ φαίνωνται. ἐκ τούτου 20
 Ἀριστῶννμος Μεθυδριεὺς ἔρχεται ὀπλίτας ἔχων καὶ
 Ἀριστέας Χίος γυμνήτας καὶ Νικόμαχος Οἰταῖος
 γυμνήτας· καὶ σύνθημα ἐποίησαντο, ὅποτε ἔχοιεν
 5 τὰ ἄκρα, πυρὰ καίειν πολλά. ταῦτα συνθέμενοι ἡρί-
 στων· ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἀρίστου προήγαγεν ὁ Χειρίσοφος 21
 τὸ στράτευμα πᾶν ὡς δέκα σταδίους πρὸς τοὺς πολε-
 μίους, ὅπως ὡς μάλιστα δοκοίη ταύτῃ προσίξιν.

Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐδείπνυον καὶ νύξ ἐγένετο, οἱ μὲν 22
 10 ταχθέντες ὥχοντο, καὶ καταλαμβάνουσι τὸ ὄρος, οἱ
 δὲ ἄλλοι αὐτοῦ ἀνεπαύοντο. οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι ἐπεὶ
 ἦσθοντο τὸ ὄρος ἐχόμενον, ἐγρηγόρεσαν καὶ ἔκαον
 πυρὰ πολλά διὰ νυκτός. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο 23
 Χειρίσοφος μὲν θυσάμενος ἦγε κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν, οἱ δὲ
 15 τὸ ὄρος καταλαβόντες κατὰ τὰ ἄκρα ἐπῆσαν. τῶν 24
 δ' αὖ πολεμίων τὸ μὲν πολὺ ἔμενεν ἐπὶ τῇ ὑπερβολῇ
 τοῦ ὄρους, μέρος δ' αὐτῶν ἀπήντα τοῖς κατὰ τὰ
 ἄκρα. πρὶν δὲ ὁμοῦ εἶναι τοὺς πολλοὺς ἀλλήλων,
 συμμιγνύασιν οἱ κατὰ τὰ ἄκρα, καὶ νικῶσιν οἱ Ἑλ-
 20 ληνες καὶ διώκουσιν. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τοῦ 25
 πεδίου οἱ μὲν πελτασταὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων δρόμῳ ἔθεον
 πρὸς τοὺς παρατεταγμένους, Χειρίσοφος δὲ βάδην
 ταχὺ ἐφείπετο σὺν τοῖς ὀπλίταις. οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι οἱ 26
 ἐπὶ τῇ ὁδῷ, ἐπειδὴ τὸ ἄνω ἑώρων ἡττώμενον, φεύγου-
 25 σι· καὶ ἀπέθανον μὲν οὐ πολλοὶ αὐτῶν, γέρρα δὲ
 πάμπολλα ἐλήφθη· ἃ οἱ Ἑλληνες ταῖς μαχαίραις
 κόπτοντες ἀχρεῖα ἐποιοῦν. ὡς δ' ἀνέβησαν, θύσαν-
 τες καὶ τρόπαιον στησάμενοι κατέβησαν εἰς τὸ πε-
 δίον, καὶ εἰς κώμας πολλῶν κάγαθῶν γεμούσας ἦλθον.

March into the Taochian country. Attack on a fortress. Stratagem of Xenophon.

VII. Ἐκ δὲ τούτων ἐπορεύθησαν εἰς Ταόχους στα- 1
θμοὺς πέντε παρασάγγας τριάκοντα · καὶ τὰ ἐπιτή-
δεια ἐπέλιπε · χωρία γὰρ ᾤκουν ἰσχυρὰ οἱ Τάοχοι,
ἐν οἷς καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια πάντα εἶχον ἀνακεκομισμένοι.
6 ἐπεὶ δ' ἀφίκοντο πρὸς χωρίον ὃ πόλιν μὲν οὐκ εἶχεν 2
οὐδ' οἰκίας (συνεληλυθότες δ' ἦσαν αὐτόσε καὶ
ἄνδρες καὶ γυναῖκες καὶ κτήνη πολλά), Χειρίσοφος
μὲν οὖν πρὸς τοῦτο προσέβαλλεν εὐθὺς ἤκων · ἐπειδὴ
δὲ ἡ πρώτη τάξις ἀπέκαμνεν, ἄλλη προσῆει καὶ
10 αὖθις ἄλλη · οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἀθρόοις περιστῆναι, ἀλλὰ
ποταμὸς ἦν κύκλω. ἐπειδὴ δὲ Ξενοφῶν ἦλθε σὺν 3
τοῖς ὀπισθοφύλαξι καὶ πελτασταῖς καὶ ὀπλίταις, ἐν-
ταῦθα δὴ λέγει Χειρίσοφος, Εἰς καλὸν ἤκετε · τὸ γὰρ
χωρίον αἰρετέον · τῇ γὰρ στρατιᾷ οὐκ ἔστι τὰ ἐπιτή-
15 δεια, εἰ μὴ ληψόμεθα τὸ χωρίον. ἐνταῦθα δὴ κοινῇ
ἐβουλεύοντο · καὶ τοῦ Ξενοφώντος ἐρωτῶντος τί τὸ 4
κωλῶν εἴη εἰσελθεῖν, εἶπεν ὁ Χειρίσοφος, Μία αὕτη
πάροδος ἐστὶν ἣν ὀράς · ὅταν δέ τις ταύτη πειράται
παριέναι, κυλινδοῦσι λίθους ὑπὲρ ταύτης τῆς ὑπερ-
20 χούσης πέτρας · ὃς δ' ἂν καταληφθῇ, οὕτω διατί-
θεται. ἅμα δ' ἔδειξε συντετριμμένους ἀνθρώπους
καὶ σκέλη καὶ πλευράς.

*Ὦν δὲ τοὺς λίθους ἀναλώσωσιν, ἔφη ὁ Ξενοφῶν, 5
ἄλλο τι ἢ οὐδὲν κωλύει παριέναι; οὐ γὰρ δὴ ἐκ τοῦ
25 ἐναντίου ὀρώμεν εἰ μὴ ὀλίγους τούτους ἀνθρώπους,
καὶ τούτων δύο ἢ τρεῖς ὀπλισμένους. τὸ δὲ χωρίον, 6
ὥς καὶ σὺ ὀράς, σχεδὸν τρία ἡμίπλεθρά ἐστιν ὃ δεῖ
βαλλομένους διελθεῖν · τούτου δὲ ὅσον πλέθρον δασὺ

πίτυσι διαλειπούσαις μεγάλαις, ἀνθ' ὧν ἑστηκότες
 ἄνδρες τί ἂν πάσχοιεν ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν φερομένων λίθων
 ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν κυλινδουμένων; τὸ λοιπὸν οὖν ἤδη γίγνεται
 ὡς ἡμίπλεθρον, ὃ δεῖ ὅταν λωφήσωσιν οἱ λίθοι πα-
 5 ραδραμεῖν. Ἀλλὰ εὐθύς, ἔφη ὁ Χειρίσοφος, ἐπειδὰν 7
 ἀρξώμεθα εἰς τὸ δασὺ προσιέναι, φέρονται οἱ λίθοι
 πολλοί. Αὐτὸ ἂν, ἔφη, τὸ δέον εἶη· θᾶπτον γὰρ
 ἀναλώσουσι τοὺς λίθους. ἀλλὰ πορευώμεθα ἔνθεν
 ἡμῖν μικρόν τι παραδραμεῖν ἔσται, ἣν δυνώμεθα,
 10 καὶ ἀπελθεῖν ῥάδιον, ἣν βουλώμεθα.

Capture of the fortress. Women throw their children over the cliffs
 and leap after them.

Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύοντο Χειρίσοφος καὶ Ξενοφῶν καὶ 8
 Καλλίμαχος Παρράσιος λοχαγός· τούτου γὰρ ἡ
 ἡγεμονία ἦν τῶν ὀπισθοφυλάκων λοχαγῶν ἐκείνη τῇ
 ἡμέρᾳ· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι λοχαγοὶ ἔμενον ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ.
 15 μετὰ τοῦτο οὖν ἀπῆλθον ὑπὸ τὰ δένδρα ἄνθρωποι ὡς
 ἑβδομήκοντα, οὐκ ἀθρόοι ἀλλὰ καθ' ἕνα, ἕκαστος
 φυλαττόμενος ὡς ἐδύνατο. Ἀγασίας δὲ ὁ Στυμφά- 9
 λης καὶ Ἀριστώνυμος Μεθυδριεύς, καὶ οὗτοι τῶν
 ὀπισθοφυλάκων λοχαγοὶ ὄντες, καὶ ἄλλοι δέ, ἐφέ-
 20 στασαν ἔξω τῶν δένδρων· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἀσφαλὲς ἐν
 τοῖς δένδροις ἐστάναι πλέον ἢ τὸν ἕνα λόχον. ἔνθα 10
 δὴ Καλλίμαχος μηχανᾷται τι· προὔτρεχεν ἀπὸ τοῦ
 δένδρου ὑφ' ᾧ ἦν αὐτὸς δύο ἢ τρία βήματα· ἐπεὶ δὲ
 οἱ λίθοι φέροντο, ἀνέχαζεν εὐπετῶς· ἐφ' ἐκάστης
 25 δὲ προδρομῆς πλέον ἢ δέκα ἄμαξαι πέτρων ἀνηλί-
 σκοντο. ὁ δὲ Ἀγασίας ὡς ὀρᾷ τὸν Καλλίμαχον ἀ 11
 ἐποίει, καὶ τὸ στράτευμα πᾶν θεώμενον, δείσας μὴ
 οὐ πρῶτος παραδράμῃ εἰς τὸ χωρίον, οὔτε τὸν Ἀρι-

στώνυμον πλησίον ὄντα παρακαλέσας οὔτε Εὐρύλο-
 χον τὸν Λουσιέα ἐταίρους ὄντας οὔτε ἄλλον οὐδένα
 χωρεῖ αὐτός, καὶ παρέρχεται πάντας. ὁ δὲ Καλλί- 12
 μαχος ὡς ὄρα αὐτὸν παριόντα, ἐπιλαμβάνεται αὐτοῦ
 5 τῆς ἴτινος· ἐν δὲ τούτῳ παραθεῖ αὐτοὺς Ἀριστώνυμος
 Μεθυδριεύς, καὶ μετὰ τούτον Εὐρύλοχος Λουσιεύς·
 πάντες γὰρ οὗτοι ἀντεποιοῦντο ἀρετῆς καὶ ἀντηγω-
 νίζοντο πρὸς ἀλλήλους· καὶ οὕτως ἐρίζοντες αἰροῦσι
 τὸ χωρίον. ὡς γὰρ ἅπαξ εἰσέδραμον, οὐδεὶς πέτρος
 10 ἄνωθεν ἤνέχθη.

Ἐνταῦθα δὴ δεινὸν ἦν θέαμα. αἱ γὰρ γυναῖκες 13
 ρίπτουσαι τὰ παιδία εἶτα ἑαυτὰς ἐπικατερρίπτουν,
 καὶ οἱ ἄνδρες ὡσαύτως. ἔνταῦθα δὴ καὶ Αἰνεΐας
 Στυμφάλιος λοχαγός, ἰδὼν τινα θέοντα ὡς ῥύφοντα
 15 ἑαυτὸν στολὴν ἔχοντα καλήν, ἐπιλαμβάνεται ὡς κο-
 λύσων· ὁ δὲ αὐτὸν ἐπισπᾶται, καὶ ἀμφοτέροι ὥχοντο 14
 κατὰ τῶν πετρῶν φερόμενοι καὶ ἀπέθανον. ἔντεῦθεν
 ἄνθρωποι μὲν πάννυ ὀλίγοι ἐλήφθησαν, βόες δὲ καὶ
 ὄνοι πολλοὶ καὶ πρόβατα.

March through the Chalybes. Passage of the Harpasus. At Gymnias
 they take a guide to lead them to the Euxine.

Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύθησαν διὰ Χαλύβων σταθμούς 15
 ἑπτὰ παρασάγγας πεντήκοντα. οὗτοι ἦσαν ὦν διήλ-
 θον ἀλκιμώτατοι, καὶ εἰς χεῖρας ἦσαν. εἶχον δὲ
 θώρακας λινοῦς μέχρι τοῦ ἥτρου, ἀντὶ δὲ τῶν πτερύ-
 γων σπάρτα πυκνὰ ἐστραμμένα. εἶχον δὲ καὶ κνη- 16
 25 μίδας καὶ κράνη καὶ παρὰ τὴν ζώνην μαχαίριον
 ὅσον ξυήλην Λακωνικὴν, ᾧ ἔσφαττον ὦν κρατεῖν
 δύναιτο, καὶ ἀποτέμνοντες ἂν τὰς κεφαλὰς ἔχοντες
 ἐπορεύοντο, καὶ ἦδον καὶ ἐχόρευον ὅποτε οἱ πολέμιοι

αὐτοὺς ὄψεσθαι ἔμελλον. εἶχον δὲ καὶ δόρυ ὡς πεν-
 τεκαίδεκα πήχεων μίαν λόγχην ἔχον. οὗτοι ἐνέμενον
 ἐν τοῖς πολίσμασιν· ἐπεὶ δὲ παρέλθοιεν οἱ Ἕλληνες, 11
 εἶποντο ἀεὶ μαχοῦμενοι. ὥκουν δὲ ἐν τοῖς ὀχύροις,
 5 καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἐν τούτοις ἀνακεκομισμένοι ἦσαν·
 ὥστε μηδὲν λαμβάνειν αὐτόθεν τοὺς Ἕλληνας, ἀλλὰ
 διетράφησαν τοῖς κτήνεσιν ἃ ἐκ τῶν Ταόχων ἔλαβον.
 ἐκ τούτου οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ τὸν Ἄρπασον 18
 ποταμόν, εὖρος τεττάρων πλέθρων. ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύ-
 10 θησαν διὰ Σκυθηνῶν σταθμοὺς τέτταρας παρασάγ-
 γας εἴκοσι διὰ πεδίου εἰς κώμας, ἐν αἷς ἔμειναν
 ἡμέρας τρεῖς καὶ ἐπεσιτίσαντο. ἐντεῦθεν διήλθον 19
 σταθμοὺς τέτταρας παρασάγγας εἴκοσι πρὸς πόλιν
 μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαίμονα καὶ οἰκουμένην ἣ ἐκαλεῖτο
 15 Γυμνιάς. ἐκ ταύτης τῆς χώρας ὁ ἄρχων τοῖς Ἕλλη-
 σιν ἡγεμόνα πέμπει, ὅπως διὰ τῆς ἐαυτῶν πολεμίας
 χώρας ἄγοι αὐτούς. ἔλθων δ' ἐκεῖνος λέγει ὅτι ἄξιόν
 αὐτοὺς πέντε ἡμερῶν εἰς χωρίον ὅθεν ὄψονται θάλατ-
 ταν· εἰ δὲ μή, τεθνάναι ἐπηγγείλατο. καὶ ἡγούμε-
 20 νος ἐπειδὴ ἐνέβαλλεν εἰς τὴν ἐαυτοῦ πολεμίαν, παρε-
 κελεύετο αἶθιν καὶ φθείρειν τὴν χώραν· ᾧ καὶ δῆλον
 ἐγένετο ὅτι τούτου ἕνεκα ἔλθοι, οὐ τῆς τῶν Ἑλλήνων
 εὐνοίας.

In five days they come to a mountain, and a great shout "The Sea!
 The Sea!" is heard from the van. The guide is dismissed with
 presents.

Καὶ ἀφικνοῦνται ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος τῇ πέμπτῃ ἡμέρᾳ· 21
 25 ὄνομα δὲ τῷ ὄρει ἦν Θήχης. ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ πρῶτοι ἐγέ-
 νοντο ἐπὶ τοῦ ὄρους, κραυγὴ πολλὴ ἐγένετο. ἀκού- 22
 σας δὲ ὁ Ξενοφῶν καὶ οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες ᾤθησαν

ἔμπροσθεν ἄλλους ἐπιτίθεσθαι πολεμίους · εἶποντο
 γὰρ ὅπισθεν οἱ ἐκ τῆς καομένης χώρας, καὶ αὐτῶν
 οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες ἀπέκτεινάν τέ τινας καὶ ἐζώγρησαν
 ἐνέδραν ποιησάμενοι, καὶ γέρρα ἔλαβον δασειῶν
 5 βοῶν ὠμοβόεια ἀμφὶ τὰ εἴκοσιν. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἡ βοή 23
 πλείων τε ἐγίγνετο καὶ ἐγγύτερον καὶ οἱ αἰεὶ ἐπιόντες
 ἔθεον δρόμῳ ἐπὶ τοὺς αἰεὶ βοῶντας καὶ πολλῶ μείζων
 ἐγίγνετο ἡ βοή ὅσῳ δὴ πλείους ἐγίγνοντο, ἐδόκει δὴ
 μείζόν τι εἶναι τῷ Ξενοφῶντι, καὶ ἀναβὰς ἐφ' ἵππον 24
 10 καὶ Λύκιον καὶ τοὺς ἱππέας ἀναλαβὼν παρεβόηθει ·
 καὶ τάχα δὴ ἀκούουσι βοῶντων τῶν στρατιωτῶν
 Θάλαττα θάλαττα καὶ παρεγγυώντων. ἔνθα
 δὴ ἔθεον πάντες καὶ οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες, καὶ τὰ ὑπο-
 ζύγια ἠλαύνετο καὶ οἱ ἵπποι.

15 Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀφίκοντο πάντες ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον, ἐνταῦθα 25
 δὴ περιέβαλλον ἀλλήλους καὶ στρατηγούς καὶ λοχα-
 γούς δακρύνοντες. καὶ ἑξαπίνης ὅτου δὴ παρεγγυή-
 σαντος οἱ στρατιῶται φέρουσι λίθους καὶ ποιοῦσι
 κολωνὸν μέγαν. ἐνταῦθα ἀνετίθεσαν δερμάτων πλη- 26
 20 θος ὠμοβοείων καὶ βακτηρίας καὶ τὰ αἰχμάλωτα
 γέρρα, καὶ ὁ ἡγεμὼν αὐτός τε κατέτεμνε τὰ γέρρα
 καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις διεκελεύετο. μετὰ ταῦτα τὸν ἡγεμόνα 27
 οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀποπέμπουσι δῶρα δόντες ἀπὸ κοινοῦ
 ἵππον καὶ φιάλην ἀργυρᾶν καὶ σκευὴν Περσικὴν καὶ
 25 δαρεικοὺς δέκα · ἦται δὲ μάλιστα τοὺς δακτυλίους,
 καὶ ἔλαβε πολλοὺς παρὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν. κώμην
 δὲ δείξας αὐτοῖς οὗ σκηνήσουσι καὶ τὴν ὁδὸν ἣν πο-
 ρεύσονται εἰς Μάκρωνα, ἐπεὶ ἑσπέρα ἐγένετο, ὥχετο
 τῆς νυκτὸς ἀπὶ αὐτῶν.

The Macrones oppose the march of the Greeks. Through a former slave terms are made and pledges are given.

- VIII.** Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν οἱ Ἕλληνες διὰ 1
 Μακρώνων σταθμούς τρεῖς παρασάγγας δέκα. τῇ
 πρώτη δὲ ἡμέρᾳ ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν ὃς ὠρίζε
 τὴν τῶν Μακρώνων καὶ τὴν τῶν Σκυθηνῶν. εἶχον δ' 2
 5 ὑπὲρ δεξιῶν χωρίον οἶον χαλεπώτατον καὶ ἐξ ἀριστε-
 ρᾶς ἄλλον ποταμόν, εἰς ὃν ἐνέβαλλεν ὁ ὀρίζων, δι'
 οὗ ἔδει διαβῆναι. ἦν δὲ οὗτος δασὺς δένδρεσι παχέσι
 μὲν οὗ, πυκνοῖς δέ. ταῦτ' ἐπεὶ προσῆλθον οἱ Ἕλλη-
 νες ἔκοπτον, σπεύδοντες ἐκ τοῦ χωρίου ὡς τάχιστα
 10 ἐξελθεῖν. οἱ δὲ Μάκρωνες ἔχοντες γέρρα καὶ λόγχας 3
 καὶ τριχίνους χιτῶνας κατ' ἀντιπέραν τῆς διαβάσεως
 παρατεταγμένοι ἦσαν καὶ ἀλλήλοις διεκελεύοντο καὶ
 λίθους εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν ἔρριπτον· ἐξικνοῦντο γὰρ
 οὗ, οὐδ' ἔβλαπτον οὐδέν.
- 15 Ἐνθα δὴ προσέρχεται Ξενοφῶντι τῶν πελταστῶν 4
 ἀνὴρ Ἀθήνησι φάσκων δεδουλευκέναι, λέγων ὅτι
 γινώσκου τὴν φωνὴν τῶν ἀνθρώπων. καὶ οἶμαι,
 ἔφη, ἐμὴν ταύτην πατρίδα εἶναι· καὶ εἰ μὴ τι κωλύει
 ἐθέλω αὐτοῖς διαλεχθῆναι. Ἄλλ' οὐδὲν κωλύει, ἔφη, 5
 20 ἀλλὰ διαλέγου καὶ μάθε πρῶτον τίνες εἰσίν. οἱ δ'
 εἶπον ἐρωτήσαντος ὅτι Μάκρωνες. Ἐρώτα τοίνυν,
 ἔφη, αὐτοὺς τί ἀντιτετάχεται καὶ χρήζουσιν ἡμῖν
 πολέμιοι εἶναι. οἱ δ' ἀπεκρίναντο, Ὅτι καὶ ὑμεῖς ἐπὶ 6
 τὴν ἡμετέραν χώραν ἔρχεσθε. λέγειν ἐκέλευον οἱ
 25 στρατηγοὶ ὅτι οὐ κακῶς γε ποιήσοντας, ἀλλὰ βασι-
 λεῖ πολεμήσαντες ἀπερχόμεθα εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, καὶ
 ἐπὶ θάλατταν βουλόμεθα ἀφικέσθαι. ἡρώτων ἐκεῖ- 7
 νοι εἰ δοῖεν ἂν τούτων τὰ πιστά. οἱ δ' ἔφασαν καὶ

δοῦναι καὶ λαβεῖν ἐθέλειν. ἐντεῦθεν διδόασιν οἱ Μάκρωνες βαρβαρικὴν λόγχην τοῖς Ἑλλησιν, οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες ἐκείνοις Ἑλληνικὴν· ταῦτα γὰρ ἔφασαν πιστὰ εἶναι· θεοὺς δ' ἐπεμαρτύραντο ἀμφοτέροι.

The Colchians next oppose the march. Xenophon's plan of attack. He encourages the troops.

5 Μετὰ δὲ τὰ πιστὰ εὐθύς οἱ Μάκρωνες τὰ δένδρα ε
 συνεξέκοπτον τὴν τε ὁδὸν ὥδοποιοῦν ὥς διαβιβῶντες
 ἐν μέσοις ἀναμεμιγμένοι τοῖς Ἑλλησι, καὶ ἀγορὰν
 οἷαν ἐδύναντο παρεῖχον, καὶ παρήγαγον ἐν τρισὶν
 ἡμέραις ἕως ἐπὶ τὰ Κόλχων ὄρια κατέστησαν τοὺς
 10 Ἕλληνας. ἐνταῦθα ἦν ὄρος μέγα· καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου 9
 οἱ Κόλχοι παρατεταγμένοι ἦσαν. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
 οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀντιπαρετάξαντο φάλαγγα, ὥς οὕτως
 ἄξοντες πρὸς τὸ ὄρος· ἔπειτα δὲ ἔδοξε τοῖς στρατη-
 γοῖς βουλεύσασθαι συλλεγείσιν ὅπως ὥς κάλλιστα
 15 ἀγωνιοῦνται.

Ἐλεξεν οὖν Ξενοφῶν ὅτι δοκοίη παύσαντας τὴν 10
 φάλαγγα λόχους ὀρθίους ποιῆσαι· ἡ μὲν γὰρ φά-
 λαγξ διασπασθήσεται εὐθύς· τῇ μὲν γὰρ ἄνοδον τῇ
 δὲ εὐοδον εὐρήσομεν τὸ ὄρος· καὶ εὐθύς τοῦτο ἀθ-
 20 μίαν ποιήσῃ ὅταν τεταγμένοι εἰς φάλαγγα ταύτην
 διεσπασμένην ὀρώσιν. ἔπειτα ἦν μὲν ἐπὶ πολλῶν 11
 τεταγμένοι προσάγωμεν, περιττεύσουσιν ἡμῶν οἱ
 πολέμιοι καὶ τοῖς περιττοῖς χρήσονται ὅ τι ἂν βού-
 λωνται· ἐὰν δὲ ἐπ' ὀλίγων τεταγμένοι ἴωμεν, οὐδὲν
 25 ἂν εἷη θαυμαστὸν εἰ διακοπεῖν ἡμῶν ἡ φάλαγξ ὑπὸ
 ἀθρόων καὶ βελῶν καὶ ἀνθρώπων ἐμπεσόντων· εἰ δέ
 πη τοῦτο ἔσται, τῇ ὅλῃ φάλαγγι κακὸν ἔσται. ἀλλὰ 12

μοι δοκεῖ ὀρθίους τοὺς λόχους ποιησαμένους τοσούτον χωρίον κατασχεῖν διαλιπόντας τοῖς λόχοις ὅσον ἔξω τοὺς ἐσχάτους λόχους γενέσθαι τῶν πολεμίων κεράτων· καὶ οὕτως ἐσόμεθα τῆς τε τῶν πολεμίων
 5 φάλαγγος ἔξω οἱ ἔσχατοι λόχοι, καὶ ὀρθίους ἄγοντες οἱ κράτιστοι ἡμῶν πρῶτον προσίασιν, ἣν τε ἂν εὐδοῖν ἣ ταύτῃ ἕκαστος ἄξει ὁ λόχος. καὶ εἷς τε τὸ διαλείπον 13 οὐ ῥάδιον ἔσται τοῖς πολεμίοις εἰσελθεῖν ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν λόχων ὄντων, διακόψαι τε οὐ ῥάδιον ἔσται λόχον
 10 ὀρθιον προσιόντα. εἰάν τέ τις πιέξῃται τῶν λόχων, ὁ πλησίον βοηθήσει. ἦν τε εἷς πῃ δυνηθῇ τῶν λόχων ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον ἀναβῆναι, οὐδεὶς μηκέτι μέινῃ τῶν πολεμίων. ταῦτα ἔδοξε, καὶ ἐποιοῦν ὀρθίους τοὺς λόχους. 14
 Ξενοφῶν δὲ ἀπιὼν ἐπὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον ἀπὸ τοῦ δεξιοῦ
 15 ἔλεγε τοῖς στρατιώταις, Ἄνδρες, οὗτοί εἰσιν οὓς ὁρᾶτε μόνοι ἔτι ἡμῖν ἐμποδῶν τὸ μὴ ἤδη εἶναι ἔνθα πάλαι σπεύδομεν· τούτοις, ἦν πως δυνώμεθα, καὶ ὤμους δεῖ καταφαγεῖν.

The Colchians are defeated. The Greeks occupy villages, where they are poisoned by the honey.

Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐν ταῖς χώραις ἕκαστοι ἐγένοντο καὶ τοὺς 15
 20 λόχους ὀρθίους ἐποίησαντο, ἐγένοντο μὲν λόχοι τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ἀμφὶ τοὺς ὀγδοήκοντα, ὁ δὲ λόχος ἕκαστος σχεδὸν εἰς τοὺς ἑκατόν· τοὺς δὲ πελταστὰς καὶ τοὺς τοξότας τριχῇ ἐποίησαντο, τοὺς μὲν τοῦ εὐωνύμου ἔξω, τοὺς δὲ τοῦ δεξιοῦ, τοὺς δὲ κατὰ μέσον, σχεδὸν
 25 ἑξακοσίους ἑκάστους. ἐκ τούτου παρηγγύησαν οἱ 16 στρατηγοὶ εἴχεσθαι· εὐξάμενοι δὲ καὶ παιανίσαντες ἐπορεύοντο. καὶ Χειρίσοφος μὲν καὶ Ξενοφῶν καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτοῖς πελτασταὶ τῆς τῶν πολεμίων φάλαγγος

ἔξω γενόμενοι ἐπορεύοντο · οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι ὥς εἶδον¹¹
 αὐτούς, ἀντιπαραθέοντες οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τὸ δεξιὸν οἱ δὲ
 ἐπὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον διεσπάσθησαν, καὶ πολὺ τῆς αὐτῶν
 φάλαγγος ἐν τῷ μέσῳ κενὸν ἐποίησαν. οἱ δὲ κατὰ¹⁸
 τὸ Ἀρκαδικὸν πελτασταί, ὧν ἦρχεν Αἰσχίνης ὁ
 Ἀκαρνάν, νομίσαντες φεύγειν ἀνακραγόντες ἔθεον ·
 καὶ οὗτοι πρῶτοι ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος ἀναβαίνουσι · συνεφεί-
 πετο δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ τὸ Ἀρκαδικὸν ὀπλιτικόν, ὧν ἦρχε
 Κλεάνωρ ὁ Ὀρχομένιος. οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι, ὥς ἤρξαντο¹⁹
 θεῖν, οὐκέτι ἔστησαν, ἀλλὰ φυγῇ ἄλλος ἄλλῃ ἐτρά-
 πετο.

Οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες ἀναβάντες ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο ἐν
 πολλαῖς κόμαις καὶ τὰπιτήδεια πολλὰ ἐχούσαις.
 καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα οὐδὲν ὅ τι καὶ ἐθαύμασαν · τὰ δὲ²⁰
 σμῆνι πολλὰ ἦν αὐτόθι, καὶ τῶν κηρίων ὅσοι ἔφαγον
 τῶν στρατιωτῶν πάντες ἄφρονές τε ἐγίγνοντο καὶ
 ἤμουν καὶ κάτω διεχώρει αὐτοῖς καὶ ὀρθὸς οὐδεὶς
 ἐδύνατο ἵστασθαι, ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν ὀλίγον ἐδηδοκότες
 σφόδρα μεθύουσιν ἐώκεσαν, οἱ δὲ πολὺ μαινομένοις,
 οἱ δὲ καὶ ἀποθνήσκουσιν. ἔκειντο δὲ οὕτω πολλοὶ²¹
 ὥσπερ τροπῆς γεγεννημένης, καὶ πολλὴ ἦν ἀθυμία.
 τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ἀπέθανε μὲν οὐδεὶς, ἀμφὶ δὲ τὴν
 αὐτὴν πῶς ὦραν ἀνεφρόνουν · τρίτῃ δὲ καὶ τετάρτῃ
 ἀνίσταντο ὥσπερ ἐκ φαρμακοποσίας.

In two days the Greeks arrive at Trapezus on the Euxine. They
 make the sacrifice which they had vowed and celebrate games.

Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν δύο σταθμοὺς παρασάγ-²²
 γας ἐπτά, καὶ ἦλθον ἐπὶ θάλατταν εἰς Τραπεζοῦντα,
 πόλιν Ἑλληνίδα οἰκουμένην ἐν τῷ Εὐξείνῳ Πόντῳ

- Σινωπέων ἀποικίαν ἐν τῇ Κόλχων χώρα. ἐνταῦθα
 ἔμειναν ἡμέρας ἀμφὶ τὰς τριάκοντα ἐν ταῖς τῶν Κόλ-
 χων κώμας· κἀντεῦθεν ὁρμώμενοι ἐλήζοντο τὴν 23
 Κολχίδα. ἀγορὰν δὲ παρείχον τῷ στρατοπέδῳ Τρα-
 5 πεζούντιοι, καὶ ἐδέξαντό τε τοὺς Ἑλληνας καὶ ξένια
 ἔδοσαν βοῦς καὶ ἄλφιστα καὶ οἶνον. συνδιεπράττοντο 24
 δὲ καὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν πλησίον Κόλχων τῶν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ
 μάλιστα οἰκούντων, καὶ ξένια καὶ παρ' ἐκείνων ἦλθον
 βόες.
- 10 Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο τὴν θυσίαν ἣν εὔξαντο παρεσκευά- 25
 ζοντο· ἦλθον δ' αὐτοῖς ἱκανοὶ βόες ἀποθῦσαι τῷ
 Διὶ τῷ σωτήρι καὶ τῷ Ἡρακλεῖ ἡγεμόσυνα καὶ τοῖς
 ἄλλοις θεοῖς αὖ εὔξαντο. ἐποίησαν δὲ καὶ ἀγῶνα
 γυμνικὸν ἐν τῷ ὄρει ἔνθαπερ ἐσκήνουν. εἵλοντο δὲ
 15 Δρακόντιον Σπαρτιάτην, ὃς ἔφυγε παῖς ὦν οἴκοθεν,
 παῖδα ἄκων κατακανὼν ξυήλη πατάξας, δρόμον τ'
 ἐπιμεληθῆναι καὶ τοῦ ἀγῶνος προστατῆσαι. ἐπειδὴ 26
 δὲ ἡ θυσία ἐγένετο, τὰ δέρματα παρέδοσαν τῷ Δρα-
 κοντίῳ, καὶ ἡγεῖσθαι ἐκέλευον ὅπου τὸν δρόμον πε-
 20 ποιηκὼς εἴη. ὃ δὲ δεῖξας οὐπερ ἐστηκότες ἐτύγχανον,
 Οὔτος ὁ λόφος, ἔφη, κάλλιστος τρέχειν ὅπου ἂν τις
 βούληται. Πῶς οὖν, ἔφασαν, δυνήσονται παλαίειν
 ἐν σκληρῇ καὶ δασεῖ οὕτως; ὃ δ' εἶπε, Μᾶλλον τι
 ἀνιάσεται ὁ καταπесών. ἡγωνίζοντο δὲ παῖδες μὲν 27
 25 στάδιον τῶν αἰχμαλώτων οἱ πλείστοι, δόλιχον δὲ
 Κρήτες πλείους ἢ ἑξήκοντα ἔθεον, πάλην δὲ καὶ πυγ-
 μὴν καὶ παγκράτιον (ἕτεροι· καὶ) καλὴ θέα ἐγένετο·
 πολλοὶ γὰρ κατέβησαν, καὶ ἅτε θεωμένων τῶν ἐταί-
 ρων πολλὴ φιλονικία ἐγίγνετο. ἔθεον δὲ καὶ ἵπποι, 28

καὶ ἔδει αὐτοὺς κατὰ τοῦ πρανοῦς ἐλάσαντας ἐν τῇ
θαλάττῃ ἀναστρέψαντας πάλιν ἄνω πρὸς τὸν βωμὸν
ἄγειν. καὶ κάτω μὲν οἱ πολλοὶ ἐκαλινδοῦντο· ἄνω
δὲ πρὸς τὸ ἰσχυρῶς ὄρθιον μόλις βάδην ἐπορεύοντο
οἱ ἵπποι· ἔνθα πολλὴ κραυγὴ καὶ γέλως καὶ παρα-
κέλευσις ἐγίγνετο.

N.B. — In the notes, G. refers to the latest edition of Goodwin's Greek Grammar (1892), and H. to Hadley's Greek Grammar, revised by Allen (1884). A few references are made to Goodwin's *Syntax of the Greek Moods and Tenses* (edition of 1890), for the benefit of teachers and more advanced pupils.

Most references to the Greek text of this edition are made to pages and lines (*e.g.* p. 91, 7). When references are made by a simple number without mentioning a page (*e.g.* 14), the line of the *same page* is meant. When a reference is made to a section without mentioning the book and chapter (*e.g.* § 16), the section of the *same chapter* is meant.

NOTES.

BOOK FIRST.

THE LEVYING OF AN ARMY.—THE MARCH TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF BABYLON.—THE BATTLE AT CUNAXA AND THE DEATH OF CYRUS.

CHAPTER I.

Page 1.] § 1. 1. Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτιδος: see the Introd., § 15. For the case, a gen. of source, see G. 1130, 2; H. 750. — γίνονται, *were born*. We should naturally render the clause, 'Darius and Parysatis had two sons.' For the historic pres., see G. 1252; H. 828. — δύο: for its agreement with παῖδες, see G. 922; H. 290*b*. There were other sons (thirteen children in all), but these are the two now prominently in the mind of the writer. — 2. πρεσβύτερος . . . Κῦρος, *Artaxerxes, (who was) the older, and Cyrus, the younger*. Ἀρταξέρξης and Κῦρος are in appos. (G. 911; H. 623) with παῖδες. — 3. ἡσθένει, *was ill, lay sick*. The impf. denotes the continuance of the state (G. 1250, 2; H. 829). The aor. ἡσθένησε would mean *fell ill* (G. 1260; H. 841). — ὑπώπτευε: peculiar in augment (G. 543; H. 362*a*). — τελευτὴν τοῦ βίου: in such expressions in Greek the two subst. are closely connected, expressing a single compound idea (*cf.*

Lebensende' in German, 'life-time' in Eng., *etc.*), and only the subst. in the gen. has the art. For the force of the art., see G. 949; H. 658. — 4. τῷ παιδί: the dual, but above in 1 the pl. (G. 155). For the case, see G. 895, 1; H. 939. — ἀμφοτέρω: for its position, see G. 976; H. 673*a*. — παρῆναι, *to be by (him)*, i. e. at Thamneria. See Introd. § 19.

§ 2. 4. ὁ: for the separation of art. and subst., see G. 964; H. 666*c*. — μὲν . . . δέ: used to correlate the two sentences. See the Dict., and *cf.* the case in 2. μὲν is not to be translated. — 5. οὖν, *now*, is here continuative, not inferential. *Cf.* igitur in Lat. — παρὼν ἐτύγχανε, *was, as it happened, (already) there* (G. 1586; H. 984). — μεταπέμπεται, *summoned*. For the tense, *cf.* γίνονται in 1. This use of the pres. is common. — 6. ἀρχῆς: see the Introd., § 17. — σατράπην: pred. acc. (G. 1077; H. 726). See also the Introd., § 11. — ἐποίησε, *had made*. The Greek was content simply to refer the action to the past, without specifying the time as exactly as we do by the plpf. — 7. καὶ . . . δέ . . . ἀπέδειξε, *and (δέ) he had also (καὶ) appointed him, etc.*, a transition from a rel. to an independent clause, not uncommon in Greek, by which special attention is called

Page 1.] to the second statement. *καί* adds the new particular of the investment of Cyrus with military authority (the office of satrap was at first chiefly a civil one); *δέ* is the conjunctive word, and the word between the two is emphatic. — *πάντων*: accent (G. 128; H. 239). — *οσοι*, *who*, lit. (*as many*) *as*, the rel. of quantity or number (G. 429; H. 282). — *εἰς . . . ἀθροίζονται*, *muster in the plain of Castolus*, lit. *gather themselves into*, etc. *ἀθροίζονται* is not the historic pres., but pres. to denote a standing fact. The review was annual. Where was the plain of Castolus, and for what purpose was it especially used? See the Dict. — 8. *ἀναβαίνει, ἀνέβη* (10): this change of tense from the historic pres. to the aor. is common. The repetition of the verb in chiasmic order emphasizes the importance of the act: 'So Cyrus went up, taking with him Tissaphernes as his friend, and (he was) accompanied on his journey (*ἀνέβη*) by a Greek escort.' — *ὁ Κῦρος*: prop. name with the art (G. 943; H. 663). — 9. *λαβών*: the partic. denotes the attendant circumstance (G. 1563, 7; H. 968). So *ἔχων* in 10. See also G. 1565; H. 968δ. — *ὡς φίλον*: Tissaphernes was in fact his enemy. See the Introd., § 20¹. — *τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὀπλίτας τριακοσίων*: a body-guard selected from the Greeks then in his service. Cyrus knew well the superiority of the Greeks over the Persians as soldiers. What was the armor of the hoplite? — 10. *ἄρχοντα*: in appos. (G. 916, 1080; H. 726) with *Ξερίαν*, which is the second obj. of *ἔχων*. Where was Parrhasia?

§ 3. 12. *ἐτελεύτησε*, *had ended (his life), had died*. The aor. is generally used with *ἐπεὶ* or *ἐπειδὴ*, *after, after that*, the aor. with the temporal conj. being equivalent to our plpf. See note on *ἐποίησε* in 6, and cf. the Lat. historic (aoristic) pf. with *postquam*. — *καὶ κατέστη . . . Ἀρταξέρξης*, and *Artaxerxes had been established in the kingdom*, lit. *had been settled into*, and so *εἰς* with the acc. — 13. *διαβάλλει*, *falsely accused*. The current story, that Cyrus had planned to kill Artaxerxes at the time of his coronation (see the Introd., § 20²), Xenophon evidently believed to be false. — 14. *ὡς ἐπιβουλεύει*: opt. by quot. after the idea of *saying* in *διαβάλλει* (G. 1487; H. 932, 2). The historic pres. is a secondary tense (G. 1268). Give the direct form of *ἐπιβουλεύει*. — *αὐτῷ*: after the compound verb (G. 1179; H. 775). — *ὁ δέ*, *but he* (G. 981, 983; H. 654*e*), i. e. Artaxerxes. *ὁ δέ* in the nom. in Attic almost always refers to a different subj. from that of the preceding sent. — 15. *συλλαμβάνει*, 'had him arrested.' — *ὡς ἀποκτενῶν*, *with the avowed object of putting him to death* (G. 1563, 4; 1574; H. 969*c*; 978). *ὡς* shows that the purpose expressed by the partic. was that avowed by A. — 16. *ἐξαιτησαμένη . . . πάλιν*: observe the difference between the Greek and Eng. idioms. In Eng., *made intercession for him and effected his return (again)*; but in

Page 1.] Greek, *having made intercession for him, effected his return, etc.* The use of the partic. is much commoner in Greek than in Eng., a fact to be kept constantly in mind in translating. For the voice of *ἐξαιτησαμένη*, see G. 1242, 2 ; H. 813. Xenophon's choice of the word *ἀποπέμπει* (lit. *sent him back*) shows his recognition of the imperious nature of Parysatis and of her influence over Artaxerxes.

Page 2.] § 4. 1. **Ὁ δέ :** *i.e.* Cyrus. Cf. the note on *ὁ δέ*, p. 1, 14. — **ὥς, as, when,** temporal conj. — **ἀπῆλθε :** accent (G. 133, 1 ; H. 391 *b*). — **βουλεύεται . . . ἐκείνου,** *planned that he might never* (G. 1610 ; H. 1021) *again be* (G. 1372 ; H. 885) *in the power of his brother, but, if possible, might be king in his stead.* For the mood of *δύνηται*, see G. 1503, end, and 1403 ; H. 937, 898 ; and for its accent, G. 729 ; H. 417 *a*. — 3. **μέν :** correlative to *δέ* in 5. His mother's support is contrasted with the steps taken by Cyrus himself to bring about the desired end. — 4. **Κύρῳ :** for the case, see G. 1159 ; H. 764, 2. — 5. **βασιλεύοντα :** the simple attrib. partic. (G. 1559 ; H. 965), used as an adj.

§ 5. 5. **ὅστις ἀφικνέιτο :** a cond. rel. sent. expressing a general supposition in past time, with the indic. where we should expect the opt. (G. 1432 ; H. 918, 894 *c*). — 6. **παρὰ βασιλέως,** *from the presence of the king,* is used with *τῶν* as an attrib. adj., a subst. being omitted (G. 952, 1, 2 ; H. 666 *a*, 621 *a*). The expression is brief, and would read in full, *ὅστις δὲ τῶν παρὰ βασιλεῖ (dat.) ἀφικνέιτο παρὰ βασιλέως (gen.) κτλ.* Note that the art. is omitted with *βασιλέως* (G. 957 ; H. 660 *c*). — **πάντας :** pl. because of the distributive force of *ὅστις* (G. 1021 *c* ; H. 629 *b*). — 7. **αὐτῷ :** with *φίλους* (G. 1174 ; H. 765). So *αὐτῷ* in 10. — **εἶναι :** after *ὥστε* (G. 1449 ; 1450 ; H. 953). The Persians whose support Cyrus thus won were prob. high officials at court, sent out to inspect the province. See *Introduct.* 111, end. — 8. **καὶ . . . δέ :** the position of *δέ*, so far from the beginning of the sent., is rare. For *καὶ . . . δέ* cf. p. 1, 7, and note. — **τῶν βαρβάρων :** to give a subst. a more emphatic position, it is often transferred, generally with change of case, from the dependent to the principal clause. So also in Eng., as "See the learned Bellario, how he writes." Here we should normally have *ἐπεμελείτο ὥς οἱ παρ' ἐαυτῷ βάρβαροι πολεμεῖν κτλ.* For the case of *βαρβάρων* as it stands, see G. 1102 ; H. 742. — 9. **ὥς εἴησαν, ἔχοιεν :** object clause expressed by *ὥς* and the opt. where we should expect *ὅπως* and the fut. indic. (cf. *ὅπως ἔσται* in 2, and G. 1372 ; H. 885), or at least *ὅπως* with the pres. opt. (G. 1374, 1 ; H. 885 *b*). In thus using *ὥς* (in the sense of *ὅπως*), Xenophon distinctly violates Attic usage. In general, he stands apart from other writers of Attic prose in his use of *ὥς* in final and object clauses. See G. *Moods and Tenses*, 351, and Appendix IV. The instances of his peculiar usage will be noted as they occur. —

Page 2.] πολεμεῖν : with ἱκανοί (G. 1526 ; H. 952). — εὐνοϊκῶς ἔχουσιν : how are such phrases best rendered into Eng.? See the Dict., s.v. ἔχω.

§ 6. 11. τὴν δὲ . . . βασιλείᾳ, *his Greek force* (the position of the words is emphatic) *he collected with the utmost secrecy* (lit. *concealing his act*, G. 1242, 1 ; H. 812, *as most he was able*), *that he might take* (G. 1365 ; H. 881) *the king as unprepared as possible*. δὲ introduces the third and most important particular. His mother was his first resource, then native Persians, then Greek mercenaries. Cyrus knew that an army of Greeks was his chief hope for wresting the throne from his brother, who had all the resources of the empire at his command. Cf. i. 7. 3. — 12. ὅτι ἀπαρ-σκειότατον : ὅτι or ὥς is very often prefixed to the sup. to strengthen it. Cf. *quam maxime* in Lat. In these constructions there is an ellipsis of some form of δύναιμι. Sometimes in the case of the sup. with ὥς the verb is expressed, as in 11, ὥς μάλιστα ἐδύνατο κρυπτόμενος, *as secretly as possible*, and p. 111, 13, ὥς ἐδύνατο τάχιστα ἐπορεύετο. Cf. with the latter the simple ὥς τάχιστα, p. 14, 21. Cf. also with ὅτι πλείστον, *as many as possible*, in 16, ὥς ἂν δύνηται πλείστον, p. 27, 3. — 13. ὧδε, *in the following manner* ; covering all that follows to the end of the chapter. First he strengthened his garrisons (§ 6), which were already manned by Greeks ; then he himself collected troops for the siege of Miletus (§ 7) ; then he got together other Greek contingents under Clearchus (§ 9), Aristippus (§ 10), Proxenus, Sophænetus, and Socrates (§ 11). — ἐποιεῖτο : mid. Cf. ἐξαιτησαμένη, p. 1, 16. — 14. φυλακάς : antec. attracted into the rel. clause (G. 1037 ; H. 995). Normally we should have τῶν φυλακῶν ὁπόσων (G. 1031 ; H. 994) εἶχε κτλ. The accent shows that φυλακάς is from φυλακή and not from φύλαξ (G. 121, 1 ; H. 128). State the difference in meaning of the two subst. — 15. ἐκάστοις : pred. position (G. 976 ; H. 673 a). — 16. ὥς . . . πόλεσι, *on the plea that Tissaphernes was plotting against their cities* (G. 1568, 1574 ; H. 970, 978). Cf. ὥς ἀποκτενῶν, p. 1, 15. — 17. καὶ γὰρ . . . τὰ ἀρχαῖον, *and (the reason was plausible), for the cities of Ionia had originally* (G. 1060 ; H. 719) *belonged to Tissa-phernes* (G. 1094, 1 ; H. 732 a). The impf. ἦσαν is used with τὰ ἀρχαῖον of a time prior to the main action. — 18. ἐκ βασιλέως δεδομένα, *having been given him by the king, or being a present to him from the king*. ἐξ (for the form ἐκ, see G. 63 ; H. 88 c) is used with the gen. of the agent viewed as the source. — 19. ἀφειστήκεσαν : for the form, see G. 528 ; H. 359 a. For the revolt of the Greek cities of Ionia to Cyrus, see the Introd., § 17 end. — 20. πλὴν Μιλήτου : Tissaphernes had built a castle in Miletus which overawed the town. Situation of Miletus ? See the Dict. and map.

Page 2.] § 7. 21. *προαισθόμενος*, *having become aware* (or in Eng. more commonly, *becoming aware*) *beforehand*. — *τὰ αὐτά* : distinguish this carefully from the following *ταῦτα* (G. 399 ; H. 679). In the pl., because the Greeks looked at the action of revolting with reference to *its parts* ; but in Eng., *were forming this same plan* (cognate acc., G. 1054 ; II. 716 b. — *βουλευομένους* : *sc. τινάς*. The partic. is in indirect discourse (G. 1588 ; H. 982). — *ἀποστήναι* : in appos. with *τὰ αὐτά ταῦτα* (G. 1517). — 22. *τοὺς μὲν . . . τοὺς δέ* : relic of the original demonstrative meaning of the art. (G. 981 ; H. 654). — 23. *ὑπολαβὼν τοὺς φεύγοντας* : subordinated to *συλλέξας ἐπολιόρκει*, *when he had taken the fugitives under his protection, he collected an army and laid siege, etc.* *ὑπολαβὼν καὶ* (observe the conj.) *συλλέξας ἐπολιόρκει* would mean, *when he had taken and had collected, he laid siege, etc.* — 24. *ἐπολιόρκει* : continued action. — 25. *κατάγειν* : observe the distinction of the following terms : *ἐκβάλλω*, *eject, banish* ; *φεύγω*, *flee, be in banishment* ; *κατάγω*, *lead back, restore from banishment* ; *ἐκπίπτω*, *fall out, be banished*. — 26. *καὶ αὖτη . . . στράτευμα*, *and in this again he had* (G. 1173 ; II. 768) *another pretext for collecting* (G. 1547 ; II. 959) *an army*. *αὖτη* is in agreement with the subst. in the pred. ; otherwise it would be *τοῦτο*.

Page 3.] § 8. 1. *ἤξιον . . . αὐτοῦ*, *he asked, on the ground that he was* (G. 1563, 2 ; II. 969 b) *his brother*. — 2. *δοθῆναι* : obj. of *ἤξιον* (G. 1518 ; H. 948), with *πόλεις* for its subj. — *οἱ* : the indir. reflex. (G. 987 ; H. 685), accented because it is in antithesis to *Τισσαφέρην* and emphatic (G. 144, 1 ; II. 263). — 3. *ἄρχειν* : parallel in const. to *δοθῆναι*, *i.e.* he thought it right (*ἤξιον*) rather that the cities should be given to him (placed under his authority) than (he thought it right) that Tissaphernes should control them. — *αὐτῶν* : for the case, see G. 1109 ; H. 741. — *συνέπραττεν . . . αὐτῷ* : *coöperated with him in this*, lit. *did this with (συν-) him*. Why is *ταῦτα* in the pl. ? See note on *τὰ αὐτά*, p. 2, 21. — 4. *ὥστε οὐκ ἦσθάνετο* : actual result (G. 1449 ; 1450 ; H. 927). Cf. *ὥστε εἶναι*, p. 2, 7. — *πρὸς ἑαυτόν* : used as adj. (G. 952, 1 ; II. 666 a). *πρὸς* : here of hostile personal relation. — 5. *Τισσαφέρνει . . . δαπανᾶν*, *but thought that he (αὐτόν, i.e. Cyrus) was incurring expense* (G. 1522, 1 ; II. 946) *about his forces because he was at war with Tissaphernes* (G. 1177 ; II. 772). — 6. *ὥστε . . . πολεμοῦντων*, *consequently he was not at all (οὐδέν, G. 1060 ; II. 719) displeased at their being at war* (G. 1568 ; II. 970). — 7. *καὶ γάρ*, *and (the more) because*, involving an ellipsis, as always. Cf. p. 2, 17. — 8. *ὧν . . . ἔχων*, *which he (Cyrus) happened to have that belonged to Tissaphernes*. *Τισσαφέρνους* is a gen. of possession (G. 1085, 1 ; II. 729 a), limiting *ὧν* in the rel. clause. It would stand normally in the antec. clause with *τῶν πόλεων*. — *ὧν* : assimilation in case (G. 1031 ; II. 994). — Note throughout this section the use of the impf. to express *continuance* or *repetition*.

Page 3.] §9. 10. **Χερρονήσῳ**: What was the Chersonese, and where was it? — 11. **κατ' ἀντιπέρας**: an adv. phrase like 'over against' in Eng., in which *ἀντιπέρας* was originally felt to be an acc.; sometimes written as one word, *καταντιπέρας*. — **Ἀβύδου**: for the case, see G. 1148; H. 757. Where was Abydus, and for what was it famous? — **τόνδε τὸν τρόπον**: *in the following* (G. 1005; H. 696) *manner*, adv. acc. equal to ὧδε, p. 2, 13. — 12. **Κλέαρχος**: see Introd., § 23. — 13. **ἡγάσθη**, *came to admire* (G. 1260; H. 841). — **δίδωσιν**: change to the historic pres. Cf. *ἀναβαίνει, ἀνέβη*, p. 1, 8, 10, and the note. — 14. **μυρίους δαρεικούς**: this was a large sum (\$54,000), but Cyrus did not lack means and was determined to have men. — 15. **συνέλεξεν, ἐπολέμει**: note the difference in tense. — 16. **ἐκ . . . ὀρμώμενος**: *i.e.* the Chersonese was his military base. — **τοῖς Θραξί τοῖς . . . οἰκοῦσι**: note the position of the attrib. adj. phrase (G. 959, 2; 952, 1; H. 668; 666 a). Cf. **ἐν Χερρονήσῳ τῇ κτλ.** above in 10. — 17. **Ἑλλήσποντον**: the acc. with reference to a preceding state of motion, as in the phrase *εἰς τόπον οἰκῶ*, (*go into and*) *dwell in a place*. What is the modern name of the Hellespont? — 20. **ἐκοῦσαι**: to be translated by an adv. (G. 926; H. 619 a). — **τοῦτο . . . στράτευμα**, *in this way again this armament was secretly maintained* (G. 1586; H. 984) *for him*.

§ 10. 22. **Θετταλός**: Where was Thessaly? What famous mountain was there on its northern boundary? — **ξένος**: What is the difference between the meaning of the word here and that below in 25? — 23. **οἴκοι**: used as adj. (G. 952, 1; H. 666 a). For its accent, see G. 113; H. 102 b. — 24. **αἰτεῖ . . . μισθόν**, *asked him for pay* (*αὐτόν* and *μισθόν* being obj. accs. with *αἰτεῖ*) *for* (*εἰς*) *2000 mercenaries (and) for three months, i.e. for three months' pay* (G. 1085, 5; H. 729 d) *for 2000 mercenaries*. This is sometimes rendered, *asked him for about* (*εἰς*, see note on *εἰς*, p. 5, 5) *2000 mercenaries etc.*; but it seems incredible that Cyrus should have been willing to send off 4000 Greeks (he gave Aristippus double the sum for which he asked) on so distant an expedition, when his whole aim was to gather Greek troops about him as rapidly as possible. On the other hand, it was an easy matter for him to furnish Aristippus the *means* for collecting this number. — 25. **ὥς . . . ἀντιστασιωτῶν**, *on the ground that* (cf. the use of *ὥς* with *ἐπιβουλεύοντος*, p. 2, 16) *in this way he should get the better of his opponents*. *περιγενόμενος ἄν* (G. 1563, 2; H. 969 b) would be *περιγένοιτο ἄν* (G. 1308; H. 987 a), if expressed by a finite mood. The prot. to this apod. is implied in *οὕτως* (G. 1413; H. 902). — 26. **ἀντιστασιωτῶν**: for the case, see G. 1120; H. 749.

Page 4.] 2. **αὐτοῦ**: gen. obj. of *δεῖται* (G. 1114; H. 743 a). The obj. inf. *καταλῦσαι* is, in this case, the acc. — **μή**: with the inf. (G. 1611; H. 1023). — 3. **πρὶν ἂν αὐτῷ συμβουλευῇται**, *until he had consulted with*

Page 4.] *him*. For *πρὶν* (strengthened by preceding *πρόσθεν*) signifying *until*, with the subjv. after a neg., see G. 1469 ; 1470 ; H. 924. Since the clause depends on an historic tense, *πρὶν συμβουλεύσαιο* (G. 1502, 3 ; H. 937 a) might have been used.

§ 11. 6. **Πρόξενον** : the particular friend of Xenophon, at whose invitation the latter took part in the expedition. — 7. **ὡς βουλόμενος, ὡς παρεχόντων** : the first *ὡς* shows that *βουλόμενος κτλ.* gives the cause for the command to Proxenus, *as assigned by Cyrus* ; the second *ὡς* shows that *παρεχόντων* gives the cause, *as assigned by Cyrus*, for his desire (*βουλόμενος*) to expel the Pisidians ; while *ὡς* before *πολεμήσων* in 12 shows that this partic. gives the purpose *declared by Cyrus* for his command to the other two generals (*έκέλευσεν*). The further idea implied in the first and third cases, that the cause and the purpose were not the true grounds of his action, is derived from the context and is not implied by this use of *ὡς* (G. 1574 ; H. 978). Neither is there any conditional force in the partic. with *ὡς*. Cf. with these three cases of *ὡς* with the partic. the cases where it occurs above, p. 1, 15, p. 2, 16, p. 3, 25. — **εἰς Πισίδας** : point out the situation of Pisidia on the map. — 9. **χώρᾳ** : equiv. to *ἀρχῇ*. Cf. p. 1, 17. — 10. Where were Stymphālus and Achaia ? Over one half of the Ten Thousand came from Arcadia and Achaia. See Introd. § 24² — 11. **ξένους . . . τούτους**, *these also being guest-friends* (G. 907 ; H. 614) *of his*. — 12. **σὺν τοῖς φυγάσι**, *with the aid of the exiles*. Cf. with this the simple dat. *Τισσαφέρνει* that precedes. For this cf. p. 3, 5. — 13. **τοῖς Μιλησίων** : for the repetition of the art., cf. *τοῖς Θραξὶ κτλ.*, p. 3, 16, and the note. — For the reasons that made it comparatively easy for Cyrus to collect his large force of Greek mercenaries, see the Introd., § 24¹.

CHAPTER II.

§ 1. 14. **Ἐπεὶ . . . ἄνω**, *but when it now seemed good to him to proceed* (note the tense, G. 1271, 1272, 1 ; H. 851) *into the interior*. The time is early in 401 B. C. Cyrus had begun his secret preparations against his brother immediately on his return to the court, after the death of his father, in 404 B. C. — **τὴν μὲν . . . βουλόμενος**, *he made his pretence as if he wished, etc.* Note the voice of *έποιεῖτο*. *μὲν* implies a clause with *δέ*, which if expressed might be, *τῇ δ' ἀληθείᾳ ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ έπορεύετο*. The antithesis is in fact expressed below in § 4, where *μὲν* is repeated from a new point of view. For *ὡς βουλόμενος*, see the note on *ὡς βουλόμενος*, p. 4, 7. — Knowing the dread with which the Greeks regarded the vast distances of the Persian empire, Cyrus did not deem it wise to announce his real purpose publicly. But it should be observed that his alleged purpose

Page 4.] carried him and his troops eastward toward Babylon. See the map. — 15. ἐκβαλεῖν ἐκ : the prep. repeated, as often. — 16. ὡς ἐπὶ τούτους, *avowedly against these*. — 17. ἐνταῦθα ἦκειν, *to come there, i.e. to Sardis*. Cf. p. 5, 13. — 18. καί, *also*. Clearchus and Aristippus were at a distance (cf. i. 1. 9 and 10), and their troops are not regarded as part of the Greek force (τὸ Ἑλληνικόν) just mentioned. — λαβόντι, *with*. Cf. λαβών, p. 1, 9, and the note. — 19. ὅσον . . . στράτευμα, *whatever troops he had*. Cf. ὅποσας εἶχε φυλακάς, p. 2, 14, and the note, and ὁ εἶχε στρατευμα in the next line. This attraction of the antec. is a common const. in Eng. also. — Ἀριστίππῳ. Aristippus did not come in person, but sent Menon. See i. 2. 6 and ii. 6. 28. — 20. τοὺς οἴκοι : cf. p. 3, 23. — 21. Ξενία : What mark of confidence, as already narrated, had Cyrus shown Xenias? — 22. τοῦ ξενικοῦ : for the case, see G. 1109 ; H. 741. — 23. λαβόντα : so far removed from Ξενία, with which we should expect it to agree (cf. λαβόντι in 18 and συναλλαγέντι in 19), that it takes the case of the (unexpressed) subj. of ἦκειν (G. 928, 1 ; H. 941). — 24. φυλάττειν : cf. the const. of πολεμεῖν, p. 2, 9.

§ 2. 25. ἐκέλευσε, *urged*. Note the chiasitic arrangement, ἐκάλεσε τοὺς πολιορκούντας καὶ τοὺς φυγάδας ἐκέλευσε. — 26. ὑποσχόμενος . . . οἴκαδε, *promising them that, if he should successfully accomplish the object for which he was taking the field* (G. 1026 : 1027 ; H. 996), *he would not* (G. 1496 ; H. 1024) *stop until he had restored them to their homes*. Verbs of *promising* regularly take the fut. inf. of indir. discourse, but the pres. and aor. are allowed (G. 1286 ; H. 948 a). (The fut. παύσεσθαι here has the authority only of a correction in one MS.) For the dependent verbs, which, except ἐστρατεύετο, are indirectly quoted, see G. 1497, 2 ; H. 932, 2. We might have had ἐὰν καταπράξῃ and πρὶν ἂν καταγάγῃ representing ἐὰν καταπράξω and πρὶν ἂν καταγάγω of the direct form. ἐστρατεύετο, for which, on the principles of indir. discourse, we might have had either στρατεύουτο or στρατεύεται (representing στρατεύομαι of the dir. form), is not included in the indir. discourse, but is in the tense demanded by the narrative. See G. 1501 ; H. 936. This is also the Eng. usage. — 27. πρόσθεν πρὶν : cf. p. 4, 2 and 3.

Page 5.] 2. αὐτῷ : dat. of indir. obj. — 3. παρήσαν εἰς Σάρδεϊς : previous motion is implied (G. 1225, 1 ; H. 788). The army was encamped probably outside the city, so that εἰς means simply *to*. Sardis was the capital of Lydia and at this time the residence of Cyrus. See the Dict. and map.

§ 3. Read the Introd. §§ 21, 22, 23. — 4. τοὺς ἐκ τῶν πόλεων : cf. τῶν παρὰ βασιλέως, p. 2, 6, and note. — 5. εἰς, *to the number of*, with a numeral. This word and ἀμφί, *about*, when thus used, are still prepositions and take

Page 5.] the numeral in the acc. *Cf.* πελτασταὶ ἀμφὶ τοὺς δισχιλίους, *about two thousand* (acc.) *peltasts* (nom.) below, p. 7, 4, where ἀμφὶ τοὺς δισχιλίους is an adj. phrase. ὥς and ὅσον, on the other hand, are in this sense advs. and do not affect the case of the numeral that follows. — 7. γυμνήτας : the accent determines the declension to which the subst. belongs, the termination -ας being long in the first dec. and short in the third (G. 112 ; H. 101 c). For the comprehensive application of the term γυμνής, see the Dict. — 9. ὥς, *about*. See note on εἰς above in 5. — Πασίων ὁ Μεγαρεύς : not before mentioned. Where was Megara? — πελταστάς : describe the equipment of the peltast. — 11. ἦν : in agreement with the nearer subj. (G. 901 ; H. 607). — 12. τῶν στρατευομένων, *of those who had been campaigning*. The pres. here represents the impf. (G. 1289 ; H. 856 a). For the case, see G. 1094, 7 ; H. 732 ; 729 e.

§ 4. 13. Οὗτοι μὲν : in contrast with those who came from a greater distance and joined him later (§ 6 and § 9). For μὲν, see the note, p. 4, 14. — In connected discourse, every Greek sent. has, in general, a conjunction to connect it with the preceding sent. The exceptions to this principle in Xenophon are mainly such sents. as begin with demonstratives or advs. of place. *Cf.* οὔτοι μὲν κτλ. here, τοῦτου τὸ εὖρος κτλ. in 23, τοῦτον διαβάς κτλ. in 24, ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινεν in 26. *Cf.* also τοῦτω συγγενόμενος κτλ., p. 3, 12, and ἐνταῦθα καὶ παραγγέλλει, p. 4, 17. The lack of connection is called *asyndeton* (ἀ-σύν-δετον, δέω, *bind*) and is commonest in explanatory sents. — αὐτῷ : dat. of advantage (G. 1165 ; H. 767). — Τισσαφέρνης πορεύεται κτλ. he declares this himself in ii. 3. 19. — 14. μείζονα ἢ ὥς, *too extensive to be*, lit. *greater than as (it would be, if), etc.* — 15. εἶναι : quoted inf. *Cf.* δαπανᾶν, p. 3, 6, and the note. — 16. ὥς βασιλέα, *to the king*. ὥς is used as a prep. only with the acc. of a person. See also note on βασιλέως, p. 2, 6. — ἥ . . . τάχιστα, *as quickly as possible*, lit. *in what way* (sc. ὁδῷ, G. 1181 ; H. 776) *he could most quickly*.

§ 5. 17. ἦκουσε : with double obj. (G. 1103 ; H. 742 c). — 20. οὓς : antec. omitted. *Cf.* p. 4, 27. With how many Greek troops did Cyrus set out from Sardis? — ὥρμητο : the march probably began March 6, 401 B. C. See the Introd. § 42³. Follow carefully on the map the route now to be described, and determine the situation of the countries, towns, and rivers mentioned. Read at the same time the corresponding articles in the Dict. — ἀπό : not ἐξ, *out of*, because the army was not encamped within the city. — 21. σταθμούς τρεῖς, *three days' journey*, an acc. of extent of time (G. 1062 ; H. 720) *Cf.* παρασάγγας, an acc. of extent of space, immediately following. On the 'stage' and parasang, see the Introd., § 41. — 22. ἔκκοσι καὶ δύο : note the conj. (G. 382, 1 ; H. 291 b). — Μαλιάνδρον : note the position of the word (G. 970 ; H. 624 a). Give its

Page 5.] Eng. derivative. — 23. **πλέθρα**: what was the length of the **πλέθρον**? — **γέφυρα . . . πλοίοις**, and there was a pontoon-bridge over (it) made of seven boats (G. 1181; H. 776): cf. **γεφύρας ζευγνύων**, Hdt. i. 205.

§ 6. 24. **διαβάς**: relatively *past* (G. 1288; H. 856). Still we render loosely, *crossing this, etc.* — 26. **οίκουμένην**, *inhabited*, many of the cities of Asia being then, as now, deserted, **ἐρημοί**. — 27. **ἡμέρας**: for the case, cf. **σταθμούς** in 21. — **Μένων**: the general sent by Aristippus. He had been delayed in some manner in getting to Sardis, and Cyrus waited for him at Colossae. An unfavorable account of Menon is given in ii. 6. 21-29. See also the *Introd.*, § 29¹.

Page 6.] § 7. 6. **Ἐνταῦθα . . . ἦν**, there Cyrus had a palace. Distinguish **βασίλεια** from **βασιλεία**, p. 1, 13. — **ἦν**: cf. **ἦν**, p. 5, 11, and note (G. 899, 2; H. 604). — 7. **θηρίων**: limiting **πλήρης** (G. 1139; 1140; 1112; H. 753 c). — **ἀπό ἵππου**, on horseback, lit. from a horse, because in hunting the attack upon the animal hunted proceeds from the horse. When this relation is not to be expressed the phrase is **ἐφ' ἵππου**, as **ἐπὶ τοῦ ἵππου ἦγεν**, he led them on horseback, p. 111, 20. — 8. **ὁπότε βούλοιο**: a cond. rel. sent. expressing general supposition in past time (G. 1431, 2; H. 914, 2). — 9. **διὰ . . . παραδείσου**, through the middle (G. 978, 1; H. 671) of the park. — 10. **αὐτοῦ**: in the pred. position (G. 977, 1; H. 673 b). — **ἐκ τῶν βασιλείων**: the more precise statement would be **ἐν τοῖς βασιλείοις**, but the subsequent flowing of the water out from (under) the palace is implied. Cf. **παρῆσαν εἰς Σάρδεϊς**, p. 5, 3, and note.

§ 8. 11. **ἔστι**: for the accent, see G. 144, 5; H. 480, 2. Note the tense. Above in 6 we have **ἦν**, because, although the palace was doubtless in existence at the time of the composition of the narration, Cyrus himself was then dead. — 12. **μεγάλου βασιλέως**: note the omission of the art., and cf. **βασιλέως**, p. 2, 6, and the note. — 14. **καὶ οὗτος**, this also, i.e. the Marsyas as well as the Maeander. — 16. **ποδῶν**: pred. gen. of measure (G. 1094, 5; H. 732, 729 d). — **λέγεται . . . ἐκδεῖραι**, Apollo is said to have flayed, etc., the pers. const. for the impers., **λέγεται Ἀπόλλωνα ἐκδεῖραι** (G. 1522, 2; H. 944). The dir. form of the anecdote would be **ἐνταῦθα Ἀπόλλων ἐξέδειρε . . . ἐκρέμασε**. — 17. **Μαρσύαν**: see the Dict. — **ἐρίζοντα**: in a contest (G. 1563, 3; H. 969 a). — **οἱ**: as indir. reflex. refers to Apollo. Here without accent. Cf. **οἱ**, p. 3, 2, and note. — 18. **περὶ σοφίας**, about musical skill. — **δέρμα**: from stem of **δέρω**. — 19. **οθεν αἱ πηγαί**, whence (= ἐξ οὗ) the fountains spring: see 13 above. — **Μαρσύας**: pred. nom. (G. 907; H. 614).

§ 9. 20. **Ξέρξης**: see the *Introd.*, § 13. — 21. **τῇ μάχῃ**, in the well-known (τῇ) battle (G. 1181; H. 776). — **λέγεται οἰκοδομήσαι**: cf. **λέγεται ἐκδεῖραι**, above in 16, and the note. — 23. **ἔμεινε ἡμέρας τριάκοντα**: waiting for

Page 6.] the reinforcements immediately named. This is the longest halt that the Greek troops made anywhere, but the time was utilized. See the Introd., § 42¹. — 25. **τοξότας Κρήτας**: the Cretan bowmen were celebrated in antiquity. — 26. **Σώσις**: not previously mentioned and not again referred to in the *Anabasis*. What became of him and what disposition was made of his troops are matters of conjecture. — 27. **Σοφάνετος**: we should probably read *Ἀγίας*. See the Introd., § 22, note.

Page 7.] 3. **ἐγένοντο οἱ σύμπαντες**, *all together amounted to*. — **ὀπλιται, πελτασταί**: pred. nom. with *ἐγένοντο*. (G. 907; H. 706*b*). The words distribute *οἱ σύμπαντες* (note *μὲν . . . δέ*). *πελτασταί* is here used generically for *light armed troops* in general, and includes the 500 *γυμνήτες* and 200 bowmen mentioned above, p. 5, 7, and p. 6, 25. See the Dict., s.v. *πελταστής*. Above, p. 6, 24, the word has its specific sense. — 4. **ἀμφι τοὺς δισχιλίους**: see the note on *εἰς*, p. 5, 5. For the force of the art., see G. 948*b*; H. 664*c*. — When Xenophon here says 11,000 hoplites and 2000 light armed troops, he is speaking in round numbers. The exact totals according to the preceding enumerations are respectively 10,600 and 2,300. The hoplite force was subsequently increased to the number of 1,100. See the Introd., § 22.

§ 10. Up to this time the march has been south-east. Cyrus now turns back and marches north-west as far as *Κεράμων ἀγορά*, probably with the double object of increasing his supplies and getting on the main high-road to the east. — 7. **τὰ Λύκαια ἔθυσε**, *celebrated the Lycaea with sacrifice*. *τὰ Λύκαια* is a cognate acc. (G. 1051; 1052; H. 715; 716*a*). Cf. the phrase *πέμπειν Βοηδρόμια*, *to celebrate the Boedromia by a procession*. Why should Xenias have felt special interest in the Lycaea? — 8. **ἦσαν**: in agreement with the pred. nom. (G. 904; H. 610). — 11. **Κεράμων ἀγοράν**: cf. Eng. *Newmarket*. — **ἐσχάτην πρὸς**: *the last bordering on, or the last on the road to*.

§ 11. 13. **σταθμοὺς . . . τριάκοντα**: these are the longest marches recorded in the *Anabasis*. Cyrus's object probably was to meet Epyaxa before his troops became clamorous for their pay. — 14. **Καῦστρου πεδίον**: What parallels in Eng.? Cf. the compound *Κεράμων ἀγορά* above. — 16. **πλέον**: used for *πλέονος*: cf. iv. 7, 9 and 10. — 17. **ὁ δὲ . . . διῆγε**, *kept (διῆγε) expressing (or continued to express) his hope* (of paying them). For this use of the supplementary partic., see G. 1580; H. 981. — 18. **ἀνιώμενος**: quoted after *δῆλος ἦν* (G. 1589; H. 981). — **τοῦ Κύρου τρόπον**: the art. limits *τρόπον*. Cf. *ἡ Συνενέσιος γυνή* and *τοῦ Κιλικῶν βασιλέως* just below. — 19. **ἔχοντα**: *when able*, limiting the omitted subj. of *ἀποδιδόναι* (G. 928, 2; H. 941). — **ἀποδιδόναι**, *to pay*: note the force of the prep.: correspondingly in 17 *ἀπῆτουν*. But below in 21 simply *δοῦναι*, because Cyrus had in fact no claims on Epyaxa.

Page 7.] § 12. 20. The Syennesis here named (see the Dict. and cf. the modern use of *Pharaoh*) is said to have pursued a double policy and to have endeavored to propitiate both Cyrus and Artaxerxes, determined to keep his throne, whichever of the two prevailed. The kings of Cilicia were at this time tributary to Persia. On the Ionic gen. *Συεννέσιος*, see G. 255; H. 201 D. — *τοῦ βασιλέως*: note the art. — 21. *ἐλέγετο δοῦναι*: the pers. const., but below in 24 the impers. Cf. *λέγεται Ἀπόλλων ἐκδεῖραι*, p. 6, 16, and the note. — 22. *οὖν*, at any rate, i.e. however he got the money, he at any rate certainly had it to pay his troops with. Cf. *οὖν* below, p. 10, 9 and p. 11, 6. — *στρατιᾷ*: his Greek army. — 23. *μισθὸν τεττάρων μηνῶν*: how much did this amount to in gold money of the U. S.? See the Dict. s.v. *μισθός* and *δαοεικός*, and i. 3, 21, below. — 24. *Ἀσπενδίου*: where was Aspendus?

Page 8.] § 13. 3. *παρά*: with the acc., because of the course of the water after it left the *κρήνη*, along the road. Cf. *πηγαὶ ἐκ τῶν βασιλείων*, p. 6, 10. — *κρήνη . . . καλουμένη*, the so-called (G. 1559; H. 965) spring of Midas, lit. the spring called (that) of Midas. Who was Midas, and for what two things was he especially celebrated? — 4. *τὸν Σάτυρον*: What particular satyr is here meant? — 5. *οἶνω . . . αὐτήν*, by mixing wine in it, lit. by mixing it with wine (the means).

§ 14. 8. *Κύρου ἐπιδείξαι*: cf. *αὐτοῦ μὴ καταλῦσαι*, p. 4, 2, and the note. — 9. *βουλόμενος*: Cyrus was the more willing to gratify her, since he saw the advantage of giving her husband a vivid impression of the strength of his army. — 10. *τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων*: the art. repeated, because the Greeks and barbarians are not viewed as a single army, but as separate forces.

§ 15. 11. *ὥς . . . μάχην*, as their custom (was) for battle. — 12. *στήναι*, to take their places, not to stand. — *ἐκαστον*: sc. *στρατηγόν*. — 13. *ἐπὶ τεττάρων*: this made the front of the army very extended. See the Introd., § 32², note. — *εἶχε*: in agreement with the nearer subj. Cf. *ἦν*, p. 6, 6, and the note. — *τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν κτλ.*: the positions are here named in the order of danger and honor. See the Introd., § 32², end. — 14. *οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ*: the subst. is omitted. Cf. *τῶν παρὰ βασιλέως*, p. 2. 6, and the note. Cf. also *τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ* in 12, and *οἱ ἐκείνου* in 15. — *εὐώνυμον*: What is meant when it is said that the Greeks used the word *εὐώνυμος* euphemistically for *ἀριστερός*? See the words in the Dict. and also *δεξιός*.

§ 16. 16. *πρῶτων μὲν*: correlated by *εἶτα* δέ two lines below — 17. *ἵλας, τάξεις*: cavalry and infantry respectively. See the Introd., § 14¹. — 18. *τοὺς Ἕλληνας*: governed by *ἐθεώρει* above. — *παρελαύνων*: the Greeks drawn up in line of battle doubtless presented a more imposing appearance than if they had marched by in column. — 19. *ἀρμαμάξης*

Page 8.] distinguish the ἀρμάμαξα from the ἄρμα and the ἄμαξα respectively. — 20. πάντες : i.e. the Greeks. So πάντας below in 22. — κράνη χαλκᾶ . . . ἐκκεκαλυμμένas : Cyrus was aiming to impress the Cilician queen with the splendor of his Greek troops, through the mingled effect produced by the brilliant color of their χιτῶνες and by the gleam of their metal armor. The cuirass worn by the common soldier was doubtless generally the leathern σπολάς (see the word in the Dict.). This was now temporarily laid aside, leaving the dark-red tunic uncovered. See the Introd., § 31¹, note. For the effect of this brilliant display upon Εργαχα, cf. ἰδοῦσα τὴν λαμπρότητα ἐθαίμασε, p. 9, 7. — 21. ἐκκεκαλυμμένas, uncovered, a circumstantial partic. of manner (G. 1563, 3 ; H. 969 a). How was the shield protected when not in use ?

§ 17. 22. παρήλασε : see the note on ἐτελεύτησε, p. 1, 12. — στήσας : first aor. and trans. For its relation to πέμψας, see the note on ὑπολαβών, p. 2, 23. — 23. φάλαγγος : see the word in the Dict. — μέσης : cf. μέσου, p. 6, 9, and the note. — 25. προβαλέσθαι τὰ ὄπλα : i.e. shields forward and spears in rest, as if for attack. See the Introd., § 43². — ὅλην τὴν φάλαγγα, the phalanx in a body (G. 979 ; H. 672 c). — 26. οἱ δέ, and they. Cf. ὁ δέ, p. 1, 14, and the note. — 27. ἐσάλπιγγε : subj. nom. omitted (G. 897, 4 ; H. 602 c).

Page 9.] 1. ἐκ δὲ . . . σκηνάς, and they (sc. αὐτῶν) now advancing (gen. abs.) more and more rapidly, of their own accord the soldiers (G. 1173 ; H. 768) began with a shout to run toward the camp. They wished to give the barbarians the impression that they intended an attack. In the next section we are told that the Greeks ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνὰς ἦλθον, dispersed to their own tents. See the Introd., § 40².

§ 18. 3. βαρβάρων : subjective gen. (G. 1094, 2 ; H. 729 b). With φόβος sc. ἦν. — καὶ . . . τε . . . καί : the first καὶ connects the statement that precedes with the double (τε . . . καί, both . . . and) statement that follows. — 4. ἔφυγεν, ἔφυγον : the repetition of the word delineates the act vividly with comic effect. — οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἔφυγον : i.e. οἱ ἐν ἡ ἀγορᾷ ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἔφυγον. Cf. τοὺς ἐκ τῶν πόλεων, p. 5, 4, and τῶν παρὰ βασιλείως, p. 2, 6. For the marches here referred to, see the Introd., § 26¹. — 6. σὺν γέλῳτι : these Greeks had a keen sense of humor. See the Introd., § 28¹. — 7. τὴν τάξιν : the Greek phalanx had not broken rank in its charge. — τοῦ στρατεύματος : the gen. in this position (G. 965 end ; H. 666 b) doubtless because it modifies λαμπρότητα as well as τάξιν. — 8. τὸν . . . ἰδών, seeing the terror with which the Greeks inspired the barbarians. Note the prep. phrases used adjectively.

§ 19. 14. ταύτην . . . Ἑλληνισιν, this country he gave over to the Greeks to plunder (G. 1532 ; H. 951). At this point Cyrus first leaves his own

Page 9.] satrapy. — 15. ὡς . . . οὖσαν, *on the ground that it was*. Cf. ὡς βουλόμενος, p. 4, 7, and the note. See also *Introd.*, § 26¹, end.

§ 20. 16. ἀποπέμπει, συνέπεμψεν : cf. ἀναβαίνει, ἀνέβη, p. 1, 8, and the note. — τὴν ταχίστην ὁδόν : adv. acc. — 18. αὐτόν : *himself*, i.e. Menon. — Κῦρος δὲ κτλ. : see the map for the two routes into Cilicia that are here mentioned. — 22. ἐν ᾧ : sc. χρόνῳ, and cf. ἐν αἷς, p. 7, 7. — 23. ἕτερον . . . δυνάστην, *a certain other powerful man of his subordinates*. — 24. ἐπιβουλεύειν αὐτῷ : Cyrus's charge was, ἐπιβουλεύουσιν ἐμοί (G. 1522, 1 ; H. 946).

§ 21. 27. ἡ εἰσβολή : the so-called Πύλαι τῆς Κιλικίας.

Page 10.] 1. ἀμήχανος . . . στρατεύματι, *impracticable for an army* (G. 1165 ; H. 767) *to enter* (G. 1526 ; H. 952). — εἴ τις ἐκώλυνεν, *if there was anybody to oppose* (lit. *trying to prevent* G. 1255 ; H. 832) *it*. — 2. εἶναι ἐπὶ τῶν ἄκρων κτλ. : he was there not with the intention of real opposition, but to give color to his asserted allegiance to the king. εἶναι is quoted. Cf. ἐκδεῖραι, p. 6, 17. — 4. τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ : for the case, see G. 1192 ; H. 782. — ὅτι λέλοιπώς εἴη κτλ. : the messenger's announcement continues to the end of the section. He said, λέλοιπε (for the compound form in the opt. act., see G. 733) Σύννεσις κτλ., *Syennesis has left the height since (ἐπεὶ) he learned, etc., and because (καὶ ὅτι) he heard, etc.* ἦσθετο and ἦκουε were secondary tenses in the original statement and remain unchanged when quoted (G. 1499, 1482 ; H. 935 b c). The clause beginning ὅτι τὸ Μένωνος is quoted after ἦσθετο, ἦν occurring where εἴη or ἐστὶ would be regular (G. 1489 ; H. 936). Cf. ἐστρατεύετο, p. 4, 27. Similarly the clause beginning τριῆρεις περιπελούσας is quoted after ἦκουε (G. 1588 ; H. 982). — 8. τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων : with τριῆρεις (G. 959, 2 ; 960 ; H. 668 a). For the aid rendered Cyrus by the Lacedaemonians, see i. 4. 2 and 3.

§ 22. 9. οὖν, *at any rate*, i.e. whatever the reason for which Syennesis left the heights. Cf. p. 7, 22. — οὐδενὸς κωλύοντος, *without hindrance*, gen. abs. expressing *manner*. — 10. τὰς σκηνάς, *the camp, the place*. — οὖ : rel. adv. — ἐφύλαττον : expressing continuance, but with plpf. force. Cf. ἦσαν, p. 2, 17. — 11. κατέβαινον : mark the change of tense from ἀνέβη in 9. — 12. δένδρων, ἀμπέλων : with σύμπλεων. Cf. θηρίων, p. 6, 7, and the note. — σύμπλεων : Attic second dec. (G. 305, 306 ; H. 227). — 13. πολὺ : for its agreement, see G. 923 ; H. 620 a. — 14. πυροὺς καὶ κριθάς : note the pl. number. — φέρει : not the historic pres. Cf. ἀθροίζονται, p. 1, 8, and note. — ὄρος δ' αὐτὸ περιέχει κτλ. : Mt. Taurus. The plain (αὐτό) is of great extent. See the map.

§ 23. 18. Ταροούς, Tarsi or Tarsus, the birth-place of St. Paul. — 19. υἱέον : neut. of μέσος used subst., as in the phrase μέσον ἡμέρας, *midday*

Page 10.] (G. 932, 1; H. 621 b). The following gen. is partitive (G. 1085, 7, 1088; H. 729 e).—20. **ὄνομα, εὖρος** : accs. of specification (G. 1058; H. 718).—21. **πλήθρων** : limits *ποταμός* (G. 1085, 5; H. 729 d), not *εὖρος*.

§ 24. 22. **οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες** : subst. G. 1560, 1; H. 966).—23. **πλήν οἱ . . . ἔχοντες** : *sc. οὐκ ἐξέλιπον*. Cf. the use of *πλήν*, p. 2, 20, where it is a prep.—24. **οἱ παρὰ . . . οἰκοῦντες** : *cf. τοῖς ὑπὲρ Ἑλλήσποντον οἰκοῦσι*, p. 3, 16, and the note. Those who remained did so for the purposes of trade with the army and fleet respectively.

§ 25. 26. **προτέρα . . . ἀφίκετο**, *reached Tarsus five days* (G. 1184; H. 781) *before* (G. 926; H. 619 a) *Cyrus* (G. 1153; H. 755).

Page 11.] 1. **εἰς τὸ πεδῖον** : used adj. (G. 959, 1, 2, 960; H. 666 a). Cf. *κατ' ἀντιπéρας Ἀβύδου*, p. 3, 11.—2. **οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δέ**, *some . . . others*. Cf. *τοὺς μὲν . . . τοὺς δέ*, p. 2, 22, and the note. A case of asyndeton in an explanatory sent. Cf. *οὗτοι μὲν*, p. 5, 13, and the note.—**ἀρπάζοντάς τι κατακοπήναι**, *they had been cut to pieces* (G. 1523, 1; H. 946 b) *while committing some act of plunder* (G. 1054; H. 716 b).—4. **καὶ οὐ**, *and not*, *καί* connecting *οὐ δυναμένους κτλ.* with an affirmative expression, *ὑπολειφθέντας*, but at the end of the line *οὐδέ*, *nor*, continuing the negation.—**τὸ ἄλλο**, *the rest of* (G. 966, 1).—5. **εἴτα**, *then*, resuming the two preceding parties.—**ἦσαν . . . ὀπλίται** : in explanation of *δύο λόχοι* in 1. The normal strength of the *λόχος* was 100 men (see the *Introd.*, § 32².) If these two companies numbered each only 50 men, the instance is isolated; some commentators believe that Xenophon here expresses himself loosely, but means *these were each 100 hoplites*. Elsewhere he is more exact. Cf. p. 106, 22, *ἕξ λόχους ἀνὰ ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας*, *six companies each of 100 men*, and p. 152, 21, *ὁ δὲ λόχος ἕκαστος σχεδὸν εἰς τοὺς ἑκατόν*.—6. **οὖν**, *however that was*. Cf. p. 10, 9.

§ 26. 6. **οἱ δ' ἄλλοι** : *i.e.* of Menon's army. Emphatic position (not *ἐπεὶ δ' οἱ ἄλλοι*) as also in 9, *Κῦρος δὲ ἐπεὶ κτλ.*—7. **διήρπασαν** : mark the force of the prep. See also the *Introd.*, § 26¹, end.—9. **μετεπέμπετο πρὸς ἑαυτόν**, *summoned repeatedly to himself*, *impf.* (G. 1253, 2; H. 830).—10. **ὁ δ' οὔτε . . . οὔτε . . . ἤθελε**, *but he both declared that he had never before, etc., and was then unwilling, etc.* The Greek often says *οὐκ ἔφη ἐλθεῖν*, where we say, *he said that he did not go*, *οὐ φημι* having the sense *I deny*. Here *οὔτε . . . ἔφη οὔτε . . . ἤθελε*, *lit. he neither declared (i.e. he denied) nor wished*, is perfectly regular, although a *lit. translation* of it is not good English. In *οὔτε . . . ἔφη* the direct discourse had *ἦλθον* (G. 1494; H. 854); in *οὔτε . . . ἤθελε* there is no indirect discourse.—11. **οὐδενί** : for the neg., see G. 1619; H. 1030. The dat. follows *εἰς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν*, which implies *union* or *approach* (G. 1175; H. 772 a). So *Κύρῳ* in the next line—12. **λέναι** : *sc. εἰς χεῖρας*.—**πρὶν ἔπεισε, ἔλαβε** : for *πρὶν*

Page 11.] with the indic., see G. 1469; 1470; 1464; H. 924. Mark the change of subj. in ἔλαβε.

§ 27. 13. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα: for its position, cf. οἱ δ' ἄλλοι in 6. — 14. ἔδωκε . . . πολλά: so likewise had Epyaxa. Cf. p. 7, 20. — 15. Κύρος δέ: sc. ἔδωκε. — 16. παρὰ βασιλεῖ, at court, i.e. at the great king's court, the art. being omitted. Cyrus, in thus bestowing royal gifts, was assuming the kingly prerogative. See the Introd., § 19. — στρεπτόν, ψέλια, ἀκινάκη: for illustrations of these Persian articles, see the Dict. For representations of the bridle (χαλινός) and στολή, see the Dict. s.v. προμετωπίδιον and κάνδus. — 18. μηκέτι: as had already happened at Tarsus. — ἀφαρπάζεσθαι: one of the objs. of ἔδωκε supplied above (G. 1518; H. 948). So ἀπολαμβάνειν in 20. — 19. τὰ δὲ . . . ἀπολαμβάνειν, and (the privilege of) taking back the slaves that had been seized, if they (i.e. Syennesis and the Cilicians) should fall in with them (i.e. the slaves) anywhere (G. 1403; H. 898). The apod. is the inf., which expresses future time. In place of ἣν που ἐντυγχάνωσιν we might have had εἰ που ἐντυγχάνοιεν (G. 1502, 1; H. 937).

CHAPTER III.

§ 1. 21. ἔμεινε: cf. ἦν, p. 5, 11, and the note. — ἡμέρας ἔκοσιν: this enforced delay was long. See the Introd., § 42¹. 22. οὐκ ἔφασαν λέναι, refused to go, said they would not go. Cf. above 10, and the note, and μισθωθῆναι οὐκ ἔφασαν in 23. λέναι has a future sense (G. 1257; H. 828 a), and this is the regular force of this inf. in indir. discourse. So in p. 13, 17. So in the next line, suspected that they were to go. See G. Moods and Tenses, 30 and 31. — τοῦ πρόσω, forward, a prose use of the gen. of place (G. 1138; H. 760 a), like the advs. in -ου, as ποῦ, where, ὁμοῦ, in the same place, together, etc. — 23. ὑπώπτευνον: cf. p. 1, 3, and the note. — 24. ἐπὶ τούτῳ, for this. — πρῶτος: he was the first to do it; πρῶτον would mean, he did this first and something else afterwards. πρῶτον μὲν, on the other hand, p. 12, 3, means in the first place; its correlative is εἶτα δέ, p. 12, 5. Cf. p. 8, 16 and 18. (See G. 926; H. 619 b.) — 25. ἐβιάζετο: attempted action (G. 1255; H. 832). Clearchus was a man of stern will, but he found in this instance that force was not the best means for accomplishing his purpose. See the Introd., § 27². — 27. ἄρξαιντο: for the mood, cf. βούλοιτο, p. 6, 8, and the note.

§ 2. 27. μικρόν, by a little, narrowly, adv. acc.

Page 12.] 1. μή: added to the inf. to strengthen the neg. idea contained in ἐξέφυγε (G. 1615; 1549; H. 1029). — ἔγνων, perceived. — 2. ὅτι οὐ δυνήσεται: quoted (G. 1591; 1487; H. 932, 1, 2). — 3. ἐδάκρυε . . . ἰστώς, stood (G. 507; 508; H. 336) and wept a long time, acc. of extent of time. — 5. τοιάδε: with reference to what follows (G. 1005; H. 696)

Page 12. § 3. 6. ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, *fellow-soldiers*. ἄνδρες is prefixed to στρατιῶται as a term of respect, as in the formula of the courts, ἄνδρες δικασταί. Clearchus deals with the situation with great skill. — μὴ θαυμάζετε: pres. inv. in prohibition (G. 1346; H. 874). — 7. πράγμασιν: dat. of cause. — ξένος: cf. p. 3, 22, and the note. — 8. ἐγένετο, *became*, not *was*. For the facts, cf. i. 1. 9. — τά τε . . . καί, *both honored me in other ways* (acc. of specification), *and in particular, etc.* — 9. οὐς . . . οὐκ . . . ἰδαπάνων, *which I, when I had received them, did not lay up for myself* (ἐμοί used reflex.) *for private use* (or, more freely, *did not devote to my own personal use*) *nor squander in pleasure, but I expended* (impf.) *them on you.*

§ 4. 13. ἐτιμωρούμην: sc. αὐτούς, i.e. the Thracians. — 15. ἀφαιρεῖσθαι: with double obj. (G. 1069; H. 724). — 17. ἴνα . . . ἐκείνου, *that in case he should have any* (G. 1114; H. 743 a) *need (of me), I might aid him in return for the benefits I had received from him.* For εἴ τι δέοιτο, we might have had ἐάν τι δέχεται (G. 1503; H. 937). For the assimilation of ὦν, see G. 1032; H. 996 a; and for the pass. force of εἶ πάσχω, see G. 1241; H. 820.

§ 5. 19. ὑμῖς: emphatic (G. 985; H. 677). So ἐγώ in 24. Cf. also the beginning of § 6. — ἀνάγκη: sc. ἐστί. — 20. προδόντα: cf. λαβόντα, p. 4, 23, and the note. — φιλία: a dat. of means (G. 1183; H. 777). — 21. εἰ, *whether* (G. 1605; H. 1016). — 22. οὖν: cf. p. 7, 22, and the note. — 23. ὅ τι ἂν δέη: sc. πάσχειν. The rel. sent. is cond. (G. 1434; H. 916). — οὐποτε οὐδεὶς: emphatic negation. Cf. p. 11, 11, and the note. — 24. ὥς εἰλόμην: quoted without change of mood. Give the form of the verb in dir. discourse. — ἀγαγών, προδοῦς: for the relation of the two parties. to one another, cf. ὑπολαβών, συλλέξας, p. 2, 23, and the note, and στήσας, πέμψας, p. 8, 22.

§ 6. 26. ἐμοί: dat. of indir. obj. (G. 1159, 1160; H. 764, 2).

Page 13.] 1. ὅ τι . . . πείσομαι: for the use of the moods, cf. p. 12, 23, and the note. — 2. καὶ . . . καὶ . . . καί, *equally . . . and . . . and.* — 3. σὺν ὑμῖν: i.e. *if I should remain with you*, is the prot. (G. 1413; H. 902) to the following ἂν εἶναι, which stands by quot. (G. 1494; H. 964 a) for ἂν εἶην. In the alternative sent. that follows, the prot. to ἂν εἶναι lies in ὦν (4) = εἰ εἶην. The cond. rel. clause ὅπου ἂν ᾶ, *ubicunque ero*, presents the supposed future case more vividly than the more regular ὅπου εἶην would have presented it, — *wherever I may be*, for *wherever I might be* (G. 1437, 1421, 2; H. 918, 901 a). See also G. *Moods and Tenses*, 556. This inf. with ἂν, it should be remembered, represents the potential opt. (G. 1327-1329; H. 872). — 4. ὑμῶν: gen. with an adj. of want (G. 1140; H. 753 c). — οὐκ ἂν ἱκανὸς εἶναι: by quot. for οὐκ ἂν . . . εἶην.

Page 13.] *ἄν* is repeated after οὔτε before each of the dependent infs., but still belongs to εἶναι (G. 1312; H. 864). — 5. ὠφελῆσαι, ἀλέξασθαι : infs. limiting *ικανός*. Cf. p. 2, 9, and the note. — 6. ὥς . . . ἔχετε, *be of this opinion, therefore, that I shall go, etc.*, or more lit. (in order to show the force of the gen. abs. with ὥς) *assuming, therefore, that I shall go, etc., be of this mind*. Note that τὴν γνώμην ἔχετε is practically equiv. to γιγνώσκετε, and see G. 1593, 2. See also G. *Moods and Tenses*, 918. — ὅπῃ ἂν καὶ ὑμεῖς : *sc. ἦτε*.

§ 7. 8. Ταῦτα : with reference to what precedes. Cf. τοιάδε, p. 12, 5, and the note. — οἷ τε : the art. receives the accent from the following enclitic. — 9. παρὰ δὲ . . . Κλέαρχον : as to the difficulty of maintaining military discipline among the Ten Thousand, see the *Introd.*, § 271.

§ 8. 12. τούτοις : dat. of cause. — 14. στρατιωτῶν : gen. with adv. (G. 1150; H. 757 a). — αὐτῷ : indir. obj. — 15. ἔλεγε θαρρεῖν, *bade him not to be discouraged* (G. 1519; H. 948). λέγω in this use is equiv. to κελεύω ; so generally εἶπον with the inf. See G. *Moods and Tenses*, 99. For the const. with these verbs when used in quoting, see G. 1523; H. 946 b. — ὥς . . . δέον, *since this matter would be settled* (gen. abs.) *in the right way*. δέον is used subst. (G. 932, 1; H. 621 b). ὥς shows that the participial sent. gives the ground on which *Clearchus* bade *Cyrus* be encouraged. — 16. μεταπέμπεσθαι, *to keep on sending for (him)*. — αὐτὸς . . . ἵεναι, *but for himself* (αὐτός modifies the subj. of ἵεναι, G. 927; H. 940), *he said he would not go*. αὐτός marks the opposition of the two persons : ‘*You keep sending for me, but still I’ll not go.*’

§ 9. 18. θ’ : i.e. τε (G. 92; H. 82). — 19. τῶν . . . βουλόμενον, *any one of the rest* (partitive gen., G. 1088; H. 729 e) *who wished*. — 21. τὰ Κύρου : πράγματα omitted (G. 953; H. 621 b). — δῆλον : *sc. ἐστὶ*. — οὕτως . . . ἐκείνον : i.e. *his relations to us are in just the same position as ours to him*. — 23. ἐπεὶ γε, *since* (with emphasis). — 24. ἡμῖν : with the following subst. (G. 1174; H. 765 a).

§ 10. 24. μέντοι : used in a sinister sense : ‘*although our relations are at an end, he may, however, not be done with us.*’ — 25. καὶ μεταπεμπομένου, *although he keeps sending, etc.* (G. 1573; H. 979). — 26. τὸ μὲν μέγιστον, *chiefly*, adv. acc. The correlative follows in *ἐπειτα καί*. — 27. αἰσχυνόμενος, *from shame*. — ἐψευσμένος : quoted after *σίνοιδα* (G. 1590; H. 982 a).

Page 14. 1. δεδιὼς μὴ ἐπιθῇ (G. 1378; H. 887). — δίκην ὧν . . . ἡδίκησθαι, *punishment for that in which* (ὧν for *ἃ*, cognate acc.) *he thinks he has been wronged by me*, — i.e. *punishment for the wrongs he thinks he has suffered from me*. For ὧν, cf. p. 12, 17, and the note.

Page 14.] § 11. 2. ἐμοὶ . . . καθεύδειν, *it therefore seems to me not to be a time for us to sleep* (G. 1521 ; H. 952). δοκεῖ in the sense of *it seems* takes the inf. in indir. discourse (G. 1523, 1, end ; H. 946 a). In the sense *it seems good or best*, as in the phrase δοκεῖ ἀπιέναι in 6, the accompanying inf. is *not* in indir. discourse. In either case the inf. is the subj. (not obj.) of δοκεῖ ; although with δοκέω, *seem*, there may be a shift to the pers. const. (G. 1522, 2 ; H. 944 a), as in this place, where ὥρα is the subj. of δοκεῖ. Cf. the uses of *videor* in Lat. For the neg., see G. 1611 ; H. 1024. — 3. ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, *ourselves* (G. 1102 ; H. 742). — 4. ὅ τι χρῆ : an indir. question (G. 1600 ; H. 1011). — ἐκ τούτων, *next*, expressing time (sequence) with an implied idea of consequence, *in consideration of, in consequence of, the present circumstances*. — 5. ἕως μένομεν αὐτοῦ, *as long as, while, we are staying here* (αὐτοῦ, adv.). ἕως with the pres. indic. never means *until*. — σκεπτέον εἶναι : in the dir. form, σκεπτέον ἐστὶ (G. 1597 ; H. 990). — ὅπως . . . μένωμεν : an obj. clause after a verb of *caring for* with the subjv. (G. 1374 ; H. 885 b). But in the alternative sent. (7) we have the regular const. (G. 1372 ; H. 885) ὅπως . . . ἀπιμεν (G. 1257 ; H. 828 a), ὅπως . . . ἔξομεν. — 8. οὔτε . . . οὐδέν, *neither general nor private is of any use*.

§ 12. 10. ὁ δ' ἀνὴρ . . . φίλος ᾗ, *but the man (i.e. Cyrus) is a valuable friend to whomsoever he is a friend* (G. 1431, 1 ; H. 914, B. 1). For the case of πολλοῦ, see G. 1135 ; H. 753 f. — 11. ἐχθρός, πολέμιος : *i.e. whomsoever he is at war with he comes to hate as a personal enemy*. — 13. ὁμοίως : with πάντες, *we all alike*. — 14. δοκουμέν μοι καθῆσθαι : cf. δοκεῖ in 2 and the note. — αὐτοῦ : construe with πόρρω, *at a distance from him* (G. 1149 ; H. 757). — 15. ὥρα : *sc. ἐστὶ*, and for the following inf. cf. καθεύδειν in 3 and the note (on 2).

§ 13. 17. ἐκ τοῦ αὐτομάτου : cf. ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, p. 9, 1. — 18. λέγοντες, *to say* (G. 1563, 4 ; H. 969 c). In the next line ἐπιδεικνύντες, *showing*, where the pres. partic. expresses both purpose and attendant circumstance (G. 1563, 4 and 7 ; H. 969 c, 968). See G. *Moods and Tenses*, 840, end. — ἐκείνου : *i.e. Clearchus*. — 19. οὔα εἴη : indir. question (G. 1487 ; H. 932, 2). In the dir. form, ποῖα ἐστὶ ; — 20. μένειν, ἀπιέναι : with ἀπορία (G. 1530 ; H. 952).

§ 14. 20. εἰς δὲ δὴ εἶπε, *but one in particular proposed*. Both this man and the one who answers him in § 16 doubtless spoke at the instigation of Clearchus. — 22. ἐλέσθαι : the intimation is that the soldiers would choose their own commanders. See the *Introd.*, § 27². ἐλέσθαι depends on εἶπε, *proposed or urged*. Cf. ἔλεγε θαρρεῖν, p. 13, 15, and the note. The six following infs., beginning with ἀγοράζεσθαι (24), have the same const. with ἐλέσθαι. The cond. sents. dependent on these infs., with

Page 14.] ἐὰν μὴ διδῶ (*bis*), being dependent clauses in indir. discourse, might each have had the opt. (G. 1502, 1; H. 937); but εἰ βούλοιο for εἰ βούλεται (23) would have been ambiguous (G. 1499). So ὅπως μὴ φθάσωσι, p. 15, 3, might have been in the opt., like ὡς ἀποπλέοιεν, p. 14, 26 (G. 1503; H. 937 a).—24. ἡ δ' ἀγορὰ . . . στρατεύματι : thrown in parenthetically by the historian to show the absurdity of the proposal. See the *Introd.*, 26¹. Clearchus in his second speech had touched upon the same important fact. See above, 7-9.—25. ἐλθόντας : limits the unexpressed subj. of αἰτεῖν. The subj. of each of the infs. dependent on εἶπε is an unexpressed pron. referring to the Greeks.—26. αἰτεῖν : with two accs. (G. 1069; H. 724).—ἐὰν μὴ διδῶ : the verb of the apod. is αἰτεῖν, which after εἶπε, *proposed*, has a future force. Cf. ἀπολαμβάνειν, p. 11, 20, and the note.—27. ὅστις ἀπάξει : purpose (G. 1442; H. 911).—φίλις : pred. adj. (*sc. οὔσης*).

Page 15.] 1. μηδέ, *not even*.—2. τὴν ταχίστην : adv. acc.—προκαταληψομένους : *sc. ἄνδρας*. The partic. expresses purpose. Cf. λέγοντες, p. 14, 18, and the note.—3. τὰ ἄκρα : *i.e.* of Mt. Taurus, the pass by which they had entered Cilicia.—ὅπως φθάσωσι : purpose (G. 1369; H. 881). Note the three ways in which purpose has been expressed in this section.—ὅπως . . . καταλαβόντες, *might not seize them first* (G. 1586; H. 984).—4. ὧν : its antec. is οἱ Κίλικες. With πολλοῖς, ὧν is a partitive gen., with χρήματα a gen. of possession (G. 1085, 1 and 7; H. 729 a and e).—πολλοὺς καὶ πολλὰ χρήματα, *many men (as captives) and much property*.—5. ἔχομεν ἀνηρπακότες : equiv. to ἀνηρπάκαμεν καὶ ἔχομεν (G. 1262; H. 981 a). For the facts, cf. i. 2. 26, 27. Observe the sudden change to dir. discourse.—6. τοσοῦτον, *so much* only, with reference to what follows, irregularly (G. 1005; H. 696). His refusal to take the lead would embarrass his men still more.

§ 15. 7. Ὡς μὲν . . . λεγέτω, *let nobody speak of me as the one who is to be general*, the partic. with ὡς after λεγέτω on the analogy of the const. explained in G. 1593, 1; H. 982. See also G. *Moods and Tenses*, 919.—στρατηγίαν : cognate acc.—8. μηδεὶς λεγέτω : prohibition. Cf. p. 12, 6, and the note.—ἐνορῶ, *see in* the undertaking.—9. ποιητέον : *sc. ἐστὶ* (G. 1594; H. 988). Since τοῦτο is in the neut. sing., the const. may be either pers. or impers.—ὡς . . . πείσομαι : *sc. οὕτω λέγετε* from the preceding μηδεὶς λεγέτω.—ὃν ἂν ἐλῃσθε, *quemcumque elegeritis*, a cond. rel. clause. Cf. p. 12, 23, and the note. We might have had ᾧ ἂν (G. 1031; H. 994), for which there is slight MS. authority.—10. ἥ δυνατόν μάλιστα, *to the best of my ability* (*sc. ἐστὶ* with δυνατόν). Cf. the phrases ὡς μάλιστα, ὡς τάχιστα, and the note on ὅτι ἀπαρασκευότατον, p. 2, 12.—ὅτι καὶ . . . ἑνθρώπων, *that I know how also to submit to authority as well as any other man that lives*.—11. μάλιστα ἀνθρώπων, *in the highest degree (best of*

Page 15.] *all men*, partitive gen.) belongs to ἀρχεσθαι ἐπίσταμαι, and is really superfluous to the sense after ὥς τις καὶ ἄλλος, (*as well*) *as any other man whatsoever* (καὶ being emphatic). For the latter, εἰ τις καὶ ἄλλος is more common.

§ 16. 14. ὥσπερ . . . ποιούμενον, *just as if Cyrus were going home again* (G. 1576 ; H. 978a), i.e. were minded to renounce the expedition. — 16. ὥς εὔηθες εἴη, *that it was silly* (for the mood, cf. p. 14, 19), corresponding to τὴν εὐήθειαν in the clause with μέν. In the dependent clause ᾧ λυμαινόμεθα there is a change to dir. discourse (otherwise we should have λυμαίνονται or λυμαίνοντο, G. 1497, 2 ; H. 932, 2), which continues to the close of the speech in § 19. — παρὰ τούτου : in place of the simple τοῦτον. Cf. the const. with αἰτεῖν in p. 14, 26. — ᾧ : dat. of disadvantage. — 17. εἰ πιστεύσομεν, *if we are going to trust* (G. 1391 ; H. 893c), not equiv. to ἐὰν πιστεύσωμεν, *if we shall trust*. — 18. τί κωλύει . . . προκαταλαμβάνειν : the order of the words is, τί κωλύει (sc. ἡμᾶς) καὶ κελεύειν Κύρον προκαταλαμβάνειν τὰ ἄκρα ἡμῖν ; the question is ironical. If they are going to trust Cyrus's guide, why not order Cyrus at once to occupy the pass in their behalf ?

§ 17. 19. ἐγώ : emphatic. — γάρ : the section states the grounds for the distrust of Cyrus which the speaker would entertain under the conditions supposed. — 20. ἃ δοίη : cond. rel. clause (G. 1436 ; H. 917), as also ᾧ δοίη in 22. — μὴ καταδύση : after ὀκνοῖην as a verb of *fearing* (G. 1378 ; H. 887). ὀκνοῖην ἂν takes at the same time the obj. inf. ἐμβαίνειν. So below φοβοίμην δ' ἂν . . . ἐπεσθαι, μὴ . . . ἀγάγη. — 21. ταῖς τριήρεσι, *with his triremes*, dat. of instrument (G. 1181 ; H. 776). — φοβοίμην : a stronger word than ὀκνέω, used to indicate a climax of feeling. — 22. ᾧ : cf. ᾧν, p. 3, 9, and the note. — οὐκ ἔσται, *it will not be possible*. The neg. shows that the antec. of ὅθεν is definite (G. 1427 ; H. 909). If the speaker had wished to express himself less vividly, he would have said, ὅθεν οὐκ ἂν εἴη. — 23. ἄκοντος Κύρου : sc. ὄντος. The adj. ἀκοντος appears to be used itself like a partic. (G. 1571 ; H. 972b). — ἀπίων : equiv. to εἰ ἀπίοιμι (G. 1563, 5 ; 1413 ; H. 969d ; 902). — 24. λαθεῖν . . . ἀπελθών, *to get off without his knowing it*. Cf. p. 3, 20, and the note.

§ 18. 26. ἄνδρας : subj. of ἐρωτᾶν. All of the sent. from ἄνδρας to the end of § 19 (except the parenthesis οὕτω . . . ἀπίοιμεν, p. 16, 7, 8) is the subj. of δοκεῖ. — οὔτινες, *such as are* (sc. εἰσὶ). — 27. τί . . . χρῆσθαι, *what use he wishes to make of us* (G. 1183 ; H. 777a). A similar use of the cases in οὔτεπερ (for οὔανπερ by assimilation) . . . τοῖς ξένοις, p. 16, 2.

Page 16.] 2. πρόσθεν : for the time referred to, cf. i. 1. 2. — ἐπεσθαι, εἶναι : these infis., which with δοκεῖ have a future sense, serve as apods. to

Page 16.] the preceding cond. Cf. *ἐὰν μὴ* δ.δφ. αἰτεῖν, p. 14, 26. and the note. Cf. also ἀξιοῦν in 5, and ἀπαγγεῖλα in 9.

§ 19. 4. τῆς πρόσθεν, *than the former (one)*, sc. πορεύσεως (G. 1153; H. 755). — 5. ἀξιοῦν, *that they demand*, i.e. the deputies (ἀνδρας) mentioned p. 15, 26. ἀπαγγεῖλα in 9 has the same subj., but σοιλεῖσθαι in 10 has ῥᾶς expressed as its subj. — 6. πείσαντα: the means of 'persuasion' would be money. Cf. § 21, and see the Introd., § 271. — 7. ἐπόμενοι, ἀπίοντες: these might be respectively εἰ ἐπομένθα, εἰ ἀπίονμεν. Cf. γ. 15, 23, and the note. — φίλοι, πρόθυμοι: pred. adjs.

§ 20. 11. ἔδοξε ταῦτα, *this was approved*. The ordinary beginning of an Athenian decree was ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ, *be it enacted by the Senate and the People*. — 12. ἡρώτων τὰ δόξαντα, *made the inquiries agreed upon* (i.e. ἃ ἔδοξεν). δοκέω in this sense, *seem good or best*, takes the dat. of the indir. obj. — 13. ὅτι ἀκούει: he said ἀκούω, *I have heard*, etc. The Greek, like other languages, often uses the pres. of such verbs as *I hear, I learn, I say*, even when their action is strictly finished. See G. *Moods and Tenses*, 28. — ἐχθρόν ἄνδρα: cf. ἐχθρός, p. 14, 11, and the note. — 14. εἶναι, *was*, infin. in indir. discourse after ἀκούω, where ἐντι would be more common (G. 1592, 1; H. 983). See G. *Moods and Tenses* 914, 1. — ἀπέχοντα . . . σταθμούς, *twelve stages off or distant*. ἀπέχοντα qualifies Ἀσσοσίαν. — 17. ἦν φεύγῃ, *(if he is (shall be) off in flight)*, mark the tense. — ἡμεῖς ἐκεῖ κατλ.: the quot. here becomes direct. Observe with what ease the Greek, contrary to the Eng. idiom, allows this transition from the indir. to the dir. form. Cf. p. 15, 4 and 16.

§ 21. 19. τοῖς δέ . . . ἦν, *but they had*. Cf. ὁ δέ, p. 1, 14, and αὐτῷ, p. 2, 26, and the notes. — ὅτι ἄγαι: quoted after τοῖς δέ ἐποῦσα πρὶν = ἐπὶ πρῶτον δέ, without change of mood. But after ἤκουσεν in 24, δ- ἄγαι. — 20. ἔδοκει: why ἔδοξε here, but ἔδοξε (aor.) in 11? — 22. δώσειν: note the tense, and cf. παύσασθαι, p. 5, 1, and the note on p. 4, 26. — οὐ, *than that which*, for ὅ by assimilation. Cf. ὅν, p. 3, 9; and for the antec. omitted, as here, σέπτεσσι above in 2. The gen. follows ἐπὶ μὲλλον, which has the force of a comp., *a half more* (G. 1154; H. 755). — 23. τοῦ μηνός, *each month* (G. 1136; H. 759). On the pay of the Greek troops, see the Introd., § 251. — 24. ἐν τῷ φανερώ: equiv. to σαφούς. This implies that there was a real understanding of the facts on the part of some. The soldiers accuse the generals of this in i. 4. 12. — By the expedient here described Cyrus led the Greeks nineteen stages farther inland, instead of twelve as proposed in § 20, before he announced publicly his real purpose.

CHAPTER IV.

Page 16.] § 1. 25. It is now the last of June, and the army has been on the march four months. The distance from Sardis thus far covered is 222 parasangs. Retrace on the map the route from Sardis to Tarsus.

Page 17.] 2. στάδιον : the common Greek standard of length, equal (according to Dörpfeld) to 600 Greek or 582½ Eng. feet. See tables in Smith's *Dict. of Antiquities*, vol. II. (end), third ed. στάδιον is *heterogeneous* (G. 288 ; II. 214). Cf. στάδιοι in 24.—3. ἐσχάτην : without the art., where we should use it. Cf. p. 7, 11.—4. ἐπὶ . . . οἰκουμένην, *situated* (lit. *being inhabited*) *close upon the sea*.

§ 2. 5. Κύρῳ : for the case cf. αὐτῷ, p. 5, 13, and the note.—The fleet which here effects a junction with the land forces of Cyrus is the one already mentioned in i. 2. 21.—7. ἐπ' αὐταῖς, *over them*, but below in 11 ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν, *on board the ships*.—8. ἡγείτο δ' αὐταῖς, *conducted them*, = ἡγεμῶν ἦν αὐταῖς (dat. of advantage).—10. ἐπολιόρκει, *he had been besieging*. For the tense, cf. ἐφύλαττον, p. 10, 10, and the note.

§ 3. 11. μετάπεμπτος, *sent for*, equal to μεταπεμφθείς, and so followed by ὑπὸ Κύρου (G. 1234 ; H. 818 a). Chirisophus was sent with these troops from Sparta in response to the request of Cyrus, who had rendered the Lacedaemonians substantial aid in bringing the Peloponnesian War to a close. See the *Introd.*, §§ 18, 20¹. On the retreat, Chirisophus became senior commander.—12. ὧν . . . Κύρῳ, *the command of whom he (now) held under Cyrus*.—13. ὥρμουν, *lay at anchor*. The quarters of Cyrus, it would appear, were pitched close upon the sea.—14. οἱ παρὰ Ἀβροκόμα : the case is due to the influence of ἀποστάντες. Cf. τῶν παρὰ βασιλέως, p. 2, 6, and the note. For the gen. Ἀβροκόμα, see G. 188, 3 ; H. 146 D. This Doric gen. is found in Attic chiefly in foreign proper names.—The 700 hoplites under Chirisophus and the 400 deserters from Abrocomas complete the Greek force of Cyrus. See the *Introd.*, § 22.

§ 4. 18. πύλας : the art. is omitted, since the word is used almost as a proper name. ἦσαν δὲ ταῦτα, *and these (the "gates") consisted of*. For ταῦτα, where we should expect αὐται, cf. αὕτη, p. 2, 26, and the note. But ἦσαν remains in the pl., as if αὐται were the subj., although the form ταῦτα would strictly require ἦν (G. 899, 2 ; H. 604).—19. τὸ μὲν ἔσωθεν : *sc. τεῖχος*.—πρὸ τῆς Κιλικίας : explanatory of ἔσωθεν, as in 21 πρὸ τῆς Συρίας of ἔξω.—20. εἶχε : not, of course, in person. For its agreement, cf. ἦν, p. 5, 11, and the note.—23. ἅπαν τὸ μέσον, *the entire distance between*.—24. ἦσαν : in agreement with στάδιοι. Cf. p. 7, 8, and the note.—26. καθήκοντα : to be connected with ἦν, ἦν καθήκοντα being equiv. to καθῆκε.—ὑπερθεν : i.e. *overhanging* the pass.—27. ἐφειστήκεισαι

Page 17.] πύλαι, *a gate had been set in each wall*. Here πύλαι has its proper meaning of *gate*, large and double like that in a city wall. Above in 18 the word refers to the pass.

Page 18.] § 5. 1. μετεπέμψατο : from Ephesus probably. Cyrus must have long foreseen that the pass would bar his way. — εἰσω καὶ ἔξω, *within and without the pass, i.e. between the two walls and beyond the wall on the Syrian side*. The object of Cyrus was to attack Abrocomas both in front and rear. The distance between the two walls was a third of a mile (three stades). — 2. βιασομένους : the partic. expresses purpose. — εἰ φυλάττοιεν : the mood is due to quot. (G. 1503 ; H. 937). — 3. ὅπερ : *just the thing which*, referring to the clause that precedes. — 4. ἔχοντα, *since he had*. — 6. ὄντα : quoted. Cf. εἶναι, p. 16, 14, and the note. — 7. ὡς ἐλέγετο : probably pers., *as he was said (to have)*. Cf. p. 6, 16, and the note. — τριάκοντα μυριάδας : see the Introd., § 14¹

§ 6. 11. ἦν : we might have had ἐστί. Cf. ἀθροίζονται, p. 1, 8, and the note. — τὸ χωρίον : the subj. ; the pred. subst. (here ἐμπόριον) seldom has the art. (G. 956 ; H. 669).

§ 7. 14. τὰ . . . ἐνθέμενοι, *putting on board* (G. 1242, 3 ; H. 813) *their most valuable effects*. — 15. ὡς μὲν κτλ. : the correl. clause with δέ is omitted ; but μὲν implies that there was another opinion in the camp. — ἐδόκουν : pers. const. (G. 1522, 2 ; H. 944 a). — 16. φιλοτιμηθέντες, *since they were jealous*. ὅτι εἰα Κύρος is also causal (G. 1505 ; H. 925). — στρατιώτας : obj. of ἔχειν in 19. — 17. ἀπελθόντας : see i. 3. 7. — ὡς ἀπιόντας : purpose. Cf. ὡς ἀποκτενῶν, p. 1, 15, and the note. For the fut. force of εἶμι, see G. 1257 ; H. 828 a. — 18. καὶ οὐ : sc. ἰόντας from the preceding ἀπιόντας. — 19. διήλθε λόγος, *a report went abroad*. — ὅτι διώκοι : quoted. — 20. τριήρεσι : cf. p. 15, 21, and the note. — ὡς δειλοὺς . . . ληφθῆναι, *that they might be captured, because they were cowards*. ὡς shows that the reason assigned is that of the subj. of ἤρχοντο. — 21. ὥκτειρον εἰ ἀλώσονται, *pitied them if they were to be captured*. The original thought was, *we pity them if they are to be captured*. For the mood, see G. 1502, 2 ; H. 937. For εἰ ἀλώσονται of the direct form, cf. εἰ πιστεύσομεν, p. 15, 17, and the note. Cyrus had already shown how severe he could be. Cf. i. 2. 20. A striking general remark on this is found in i. 9. 13.

§ 8. 24. ἀλλ' . . . ἐπιστάσθων, *but nevertheless, let them well* (emphasized by γέ) *know*. — 25. ἀποδεδράκασιν, ἀποπεφεύγασιν : the first means *escape by stealth*, like a runaway slave ; the second, *escape by rapid flight*, so as not to be caught. The clauses that follow make this distinction clear. — 26. ὅπη οἰχονται, *in what direction they are gone*. — 27. ὥστε εἶναι : result. Cf. ὥστε εἶναι, p. 2, 7, and the note. — μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς note that the oath is neg. (G. 1066 : 1067 ; H. 723).

Page 19.] 1. οὐδ . . . οὐδεῖς : emphatic neg. Cf. p. 12, 23. — 2. *ἐν παρῇ τις*, so long as any one stays by me, general suppos. in pres. time (G. 1431, 1; H. 914, B. 1). So *ἐπειδὴν βούληται* following. — 3. αὐτοὺς pl. though referring to *τις*. Cf. *πάντας*, p. 2, 6, and the note. — 5. *περί*, in respect to, to. — 7. *φρουρούμενα*, guarded, i.e. under the protection of the resident garrison. *φρουρούμενα* is neut., although it limits both *τέκνα* and *γυναῖκας*, since these are regarded as articles of property. Tralles was in Lydia. See the map. — *τούτων στερήσονται* : the pass. of the const. explained in G. 1118; H. 748 a. *στερήσομαι* is a fut. mid. used as a pass. — By this unlooked-for clemency Cyrus got the good-will of the Greeks and lost little; for though the generals deserted, their troops remained. How many men had Xenias and Pasion under their command?

§ 9. 9. *εἴ τις καί*, if anybody indeed, i.e. even he who, even those who. — 10. *ἀθυμότερος*, 'a bit out of heart.' The comp. often gives the force of rather or somewhat to the meaning of the adj. — 13. *μετὰ ταῦτα* : mark the asyndeton. — 14. *ὄντα* : which was, attrib. partic. — 15. *πλήθρου* : pred. gen. of measure (G. 1094, 5; H. 732 a) after *ὄντα*, τὸ εὖρος being an acc. of spec.; but below in 20 τὸ εὖρος is the subj. of *ἦν* understood, *πλήθρου* having the same const. that it has here. See p. 10, 20 and 21, and notes. For still another const., cf. p. 5, 23. — 16. *πραέων*, tame (G. 348; H. 247 a). — *ἐνόμιζον*, εἶων : cf. *ἦν*, p. 18, 11, and the note. For the two accs. after *ἐνόμιζον*, see G. 1077; H. 726. — *ἀδικεῖν* : sc. *τινά* as subj. — 18. *Παρυσάτιδος . . . δεδομένην*, belonged to Parysatis, having been given her for girdle-money (cf. our "pin-money"). For the gen., cf. *Τισσαφέρνους*, p. 2, 18.

§ 10. 20. *Δάρδατος* : the Dardas. See the map. Cyrus now gets into the valley of the Euphrates, but does not cross this river until eight days later at Thapsacus. — 21. *ἦσαν* : for the number, see G. 899, 2; H. 604 b; and cf. p. 10, 19. — 22. *ἄρξαντος* : note the tense. — Belesys had probably fled on the approach of Cyrus, who in consequence treated the country as that of an enemy. — 24. *αὐτόν* : i.e. the park. Pronouns of reference generally take the gender of the subst. to which they refer.

Page 20.] § 11. 1. Cyrus now openly declares the real object of the expedition, which must have been apparent to the Greeks for some time. Cf. i. 3. 21. They had kept on, however, intending at the Euphrates to demand money (§ 12), which Cyrus now agrees (§ 13) to give them. — 2. *ὅτι ἔσοιτο* : note the tense and give the dir. form. — 3. *εἰς Βαβυλῶνα* : not at Babylon, but to be connected with *ἡ ὁδὸς ἔσοιτο* directly.

§ 12. 5. *ποιήσαντες ἐκκλησίαν* : cf. *συνήγαγεν ἐκκλησίαν*, p. 12, 2, and see the Introd., § 27. — 6. *ἐχαλέπαινον* : the anger of the soldiers was doubtless more or less feigned, to force from Cyrus the larger sum. — *στρατηγοῖς* : dat. of indir. obj. (G. 1160; H. 764, 2). — 7. *αὐτοὺς* . .

Page 20] .. κρύπτειν: quoted. What they said was, *πάλαι ταύτ' εἰδότες κρύπτετε*, although you have known (G. 1563, 6; H. 969e) this for a long time (G. 1258; H. 826), you have been keeping it secret. — οὐκ ἔφασαν *λέναι*: cf. the same, p. 11, 22, and the note. — 8. *ἐὰν . . . διδῶ*: equiv. to unless money were given them. — *χρήματα*: not an increase of their regular pay (*μισθός*), but a largess. — 9. *ὥσπερ*, as (it had been given). — *προτέροις*: pred. to *ἀναβάσι* (G. 926; H. 619a). Cf. *προτέρα*, p. 10, 26. The reference is to the 300 Greeks who accompanied Cyrus to Babylon at the time of his father's death. — *καὶ ταῦτα*, and that too. — 10. *ιόντων*: sc. *ἐκείνων*, referring to *οἱ ἀναβάντες*. The part. *ιόντων* is concessive, like *εἰδότας* in 7, but *καλοῦντος* is causal. The latter is opposed to *ἐπιμάχην*, not to *ιόντων*.

§ 13. 12. *ὑπέσχετο δώσειν*: Xenophon might have used *δοῦναι* or *διδόναι*. Cf. *δώσειν*, p. 16, 22, and the note. — *πέντε μνᾶς*: these were probably Persian minas, about one fourth heavier than the Attic. — 13. *ἀργυρίου*: gen. of material (G. 1085, 4; H. 729f). — *ἐπὶν ἤκωσι*: cond. rel. clause, quoted without change of mood. So *μέχρι ἂν καταστήσῃ* (G. 1465; H. 921). — *τὸν μισθόν*: a daric and a half a month (i. 3. 21). — 14. *ἐντελῇ*: pred. adj. The fulfilment of these splendid promises of Cyrus was prevented by his premature death. See the Introd., § 25². — 15. *τὸ πολὺ*, the greater part (G. 967; H. 665). — 17. *πρὶν εἶναι*, before it was (G. 1470; H. 955). This const. occurs again in 25 (in exactly the words used here) and p. 21, 8. — 18. *πότερον . . . ἢ*: double indir. quest. (G. 1606; H. 1017). — *οὗ*: accented at the end of the sentence (G. 138, 1; H. 112a). — 19. *τῶν ἄλλων*: gen. with the adv. Cf. *αὐτοῦ*, p. 14, 14, and the note. — Give the dir. form of all the quoted sentences in this and the preceding section.

§ 14. 20. *πεισθήτε*: the aor. mid. of this verb is not used, but the aor. pass. has the sense of the mid., *obey*. — *οὔτε . . . πονήσαντες*, without either toil or danger, partics. of manner. — 21. *τῶν ἄλλων*: with *στρατιωτῶν*, which is in double const., first with *πλέον* (G. 1153; H. 756), and then with *προ-τιμήσεσθε* (G. 1132; H. 751). The object is to emphasize the great advantage over the rest to be gained by following his advice. — 23. *τοῖς Ἕλληνας*: subj. of *ἐπεσθαι*.

§ 15. 27. *ὑμεῖς . . . διαβαίνειν*, you (emphatic) will have credit of being the cause of it, by having begun the passage (of the river). For *τοῦ διαβαίνειν*, see G. 1547; 1099; H. 959; 738.

Page 21.] 2. *ἐπίσταται*: sc. *χάριν ἀποδιδόναι*. — *εἴ τις καὶ ἄλλος*: cf. p. 15, 11, and the note. — 4. *τοῦμπαλιν*: i.e. *τὸ ἔμπαλιν* (by crasis). — *ὥς . . . πιθομένοις*, because (as he will feel) you alone carried out his wishes. — *πιστοτάτοις*: as most trustworthy, pred. — 6. *ἄλλου . . . δέησθε*, whatever else you may want. *ἄλλου* for *ἄλλο* by inverted assimilation (G. 1035; H. 1003); or as gen. with *τεύξεσθε*.

Page 21.] § 16. 8. ἐπέιθοντο . . . διέβησαν : note the difference in tense. — 10. διαβεβηκότας, *that they had crossed*, partic. in indir. discourse. — 11. Γλοῦς, *Glus*, son of Cyrus's admiral. — Ἐγὼ μὲν . . . μελήσει : note the contrast of persons marked by the expression of the nom. of the pers. prons. (G. 896 ; H. 602 a). — 12. ὅπως ἐπαινέσετε : this obj. clause is in fact here a gen. (G. 1105 ; H. 742).

§ 17. 15. ἐλέγετο πέμψαι, *he was said to have sent*, pers. const. — 16. τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα ἅπαν : the order of crossing was, Menon's force, Cyrus and the barbarians, and then the rest of the Greek army. — 18. τῶν μαστῶν : μαστός is *one of the breasts*, στέρνον (p. 38, 11) *the breast, chest*.

§ 18. 19. οἱ δὲ . . . πλοίοις : what the inhabitants of Thapsacus said, supplying the ellipses necessary to the const., was οὐπόποθ' οὗτος ὁ ποταμὸς διαβατὸς ἐγένετο περὶ ἡ εἰ μὴ νῦν (*except now*, emphasizing οὐπόποτε), ἀλλὰ (διαβατὸς ἦν μόνον) πλοίοις. Note the change of νῦν to τότε in passing from dir. to indir. discourse. In the same way the pers. of the quoted verbs is often changed. — 21. ἃ τότε . . . διαβῆ : a statement added by the historian. — κατέκαυσεν : plup. in force. — 22. ἵνα . . . διαβῆ : note the mood. — ἐδόκει δὴ . . . βασιλεύσονται, *it appeared accordingly that it* (i.e. the lowness of the river) *was a divine intervention, and that the river had plainly retired before Cyrus, because (he was) about to be king* : the sentiment of the truckling Thapsacenes.

§ 19. 28. ἐπεσιτίσαντο : because they were about to cross the desert of Arabia. See the map.

CHAPTER V.

Page 22.] § 1. 1. τῆς Ἀραβίας : occupied by roving tribes of Arabs called by Strabo (16, p. 748) Ἀραβες Σκηνῖται. — 2. ἔχων, *with*. Cf p. 1, 10. — 4. ἦν μὲν . . . θάλαττα, *the ground was wholly a level plain, just like the sea*. ἅπαν with πεδῖον, where we should expect ἅπαντα limiting γῆ. Cf. p. 131, 2. — 6. ἅπαντα : pl., although the preceding τὶ is sing., lit. *if there was anything else, etc., they were all, etc.* Cf. πάντας, p. 2, 6, and the note.

§ 2. 7. δένδρον . . . ἐνῆν, *but there was no tree* (emphatic position) *in it*. — πλείστοι, *very many*. — 9. οἱ ἵππεῖς : these were the horse with Clearchus. Cf. τοὺς ἵππεας, p. 25, 16, and the note. — 10. ἐπεὶ διώκοι, ἔστασαν : for the opt. cf. p. 6, 8, and the note. So ἐπεὶ πλησιάζοιεν, ἐποιοῦν in 12. — 13. ταῦτόν : for τὸ αὐτό (G. 400 ; H. 265). — καὶ οὐκ . . . διαδεχόμενοι, *and it was impossible to catch them, unless the horsemen, posting themselves at intervals, hunted them in relays*. — 14. θηρῶεν : general supposition in past time (G. 1393, 2 ; H. 894, 2).

§ 3. 17. πολὺ γὰρ . . . χρωμένη, *for it withdrew to a great distance in its flight, plying (χρωμένη) its feet in running, and raising and using*

Page 22.] (χρωμένη) *its wings like a sail*. δρόμῳ and αἶρουσα express the manner. — 19. ἂν ἀνιστῇ, ἔστι: general supposition in present time (G. 1393, 1; H. 894, 1). For the accent of ἔστι, see G. 144, 5; H. 480, 1. — 22. ἦν: the narrative style is resumed.

§ 4. 24. πλεθριαῖον: we might have had πλέθρον. Cf. p. 10, 21; p. 19, 15. — 25. ἐρήμη: prob. *in the desert, solitary*. Cf. the use of the word in 2. The meaning cannot be *uninhabited*, since the troops here take in three days' supplies; nor *deserted*, in the sense of temporarily abandoned by its inhabitants on the approach of the army, for such a fact would require a more explicit statement, such as the historian makes when he describes the flight of the people of Tarsus (i. 2. 24). — ὄνομα δ αὐτῇ: sc. ἦν. The phrase is equiv. to ὠνομάζετο δέ and has Κορσωτή as pred. nom. For a different const. used to express the same thought, cf. p. 19, 28. — 26. Μάσκα: Doric gen. Cf. Ἀβροκόμα, p. 17, 14, and the note. — 27. ἐπεσιτίσαντο: Corsote thus appears to have been a depot of supplies in the middle of the desert.

Page 23.] § 5. 3. Πύλας: see the Dict. and the map. — 5. ἄλλο: see G. 966, 2; H. 705. — οὐδὲ οὐδέν: cf. p. 11, 11, and the note. — 7. ὄνους ἀλέτας, *mill-stones*. See the Dict., s.v. ἀλέτης. From the ass, as a beast of burden, the term ὄνος came to have various derived meanings, as *windlass* in Herod. vii. 36 (ὄνοισι ξυλίνουσι), and here *the upper mill-stone*.

§ 6. 10. πρίασθαι: sc. σίτον. — Λυδία: Cyrus the Great, after subduing the Lydians, forbade them, at the suggestion of Croesus himself (Herod. i. 155), the use of arms, and required them to teach their sons the arts of music and selling at retail. So they became a race of hucksters. — 11. ἐν τῷ βαρβαρικῷ: the native troops of Cyrus encamped apart from the Greeks. Cf. i. 2. 16. — ἀλεύρων: gen. of material (G. 1085, 4; H. 729 f). — 12. τεττάρων σίγλων: gen. of price. The σίγλος was the Persian drachma (σῶσσαν Persian talent). — δύναται, *is worth*, trans. — 13. Ἀπτικούς: agrees with ὀβολούς, limiting also ἡμιμβόλιον. — 14. ἐχώρει, *held*. The choenix was about a quart, and this amount of meal or flour cost about 45 cents in the desert, or fifty or sixty times as much as it cost at Athens about this time. — κρέα . . . διεγίγνοντο, *so the soldiers subsisted by eating* (or simply *on*) *flesh*. In this climate this was accounted a hardship. See the Introd., § 26¹.

§ 7. 15. ἦν . . . οὓς, *some of these marches*, ἦν οὓς being a past form of the common ἔστιν οἱ (G. 1029; H. 998). In such irregular phrases the verb keeps a fixed form, without regard to the unexpressed subject. — 16. οὓς: cogn. acc. with ἡλαυνεν. — μακρούς: pred. adj. — ὅποτε βούλοιο: cf. ἐπεὶ διώκοι, p. 22, 10, and the note. — 18. καὶ δὴ: adding a special fact, and *once in particular*. — φανέντος: in agreement with the nearer

age 23.] subj. Cf. πολύ, p. 10, 13, and the note. — 19. ταῖς ἀμάξαις δυσπορεύτου, *hard for the wagons to get through*. — 21. στρατοῦ: part. gen. with a verb (G. 1097, 1; H. 736).

§ 8. 23. ὥσπερ ὀργῇ, *just as (if) in anger*. Cf. the use of ὥσπερ with the partic., p. 15, 14, and the note. — 25. θεάσασθαι: prop. *look upon, behold*, with interest or wonder, while ἰδεῖν is *see* in general. — 26. κάνδυσ: see the Dict. — 27. ἔτυχεν ἐστηκώς: see G. 1586; H. 984. — ἔντο, *rushed*. — ὥσπερ . . . νίκης, *just as one would run (i.e. in a foot-race at the public games) to get the victory*. περὶ νίκης implies the prot. (G. 1413; H. 902) *if he should be running for* (περὶ, *about, concerning*, expressing the *aim*) *victory*. — 28. καὶ . . . γηλόφου, *even* (modifying the entire phrase that follows) *down a very (μάλα) steep hill*. — ἔχοντες . . . ἀναξυρίδας, *having on both their costly tunics and colored trousers*.

Page 24.] 4. εἰσπηδήσαντες εἰς: cf. ἐκβαλεῖν ἐκ, p. 4, 15, and the note. — θάπτον ἢ . . . ᾤετο, *more quickly than* (omit ὥς, *as*, in Eng.) *one would have thought*. For ἂν ᾤετο, a potential indic. with ἂν, see G. 1335, 1336, and 1337. — 5. μετεώρους ἐξεκόμισαν: *i.e. lifted and carried out*.

§ 9. 6. τὸ σύμπαν, *upon the whole, in general*, adv. acc. — δῆλος . . . σπεύδων, *Cyrus showed that he was in haste* (G. 1589; 1593; H. 981). ὥς implies that the idea of haste is expressed as the thought of Cyrus. — 7. ὁδόν: acc. of extent of space. — ὅπου μὴ, *where not, i.e. except where*. — 8. ὅσῳ . . . τοσούτῳ, *quanto . . . tanto, the . . . the* (G. 1184; H. 781 a). — ὅσῳ . . . μαχεῖσθαι: the thought of Cyrus was, in the dir. form, ὅσῳ ἂν θάπτον ἔλθω, τοσούτῳ . . . μαχοῦμαι (G. 1497; H. 932). — 9. ἀπαρασκευοτέρῳ: pred. adj. — 11. συναγείρεσθαι: in the dir. form, ὅσῳ ἂν σχολαίτερον ἔλθω, τοσούτῳ πλέον συναγίρεται βασιλεῖ στρατεύμα, *the greater (will be the) army (that) is now collecting for the King*, where συναγίρεται expresses an action in progress, but implies the *future* size of the army which is now collecting, and is, therefore, a natural apod. to ὅσῳ ἂν ἔλθῃ. — καὶ συνιδεῖν . . . οὐσα, *but, further (καὶ) the attentive observer could see at a glance (συνιδεῖν) that the King's empire was strong in its extent of territory and number of inhabitants, etc.* συνιδεῖν is first introduced as subj. of ἦν, *it was possible to see*, and the natural const. would have been τὴν ἀρχὴν ἰσχυρὰν οὖσαν. But after τὸν νοῦν the writer's point of view seems to change, and the rest of the sentence is framed as if for συνιδεῖν ἦν the nearly equivalent δῆλῃ ἦν had been used. For the const. with δῆλός ἐστι, cf. 6, and the note. — 12. πλήθει: with χώρας, *extent*, but with ἀνθρώπων, *number*. — 14. διεσπάσθαι: perf. For the const. of the inf., the subject of which is δυνάμεις, see G. 1547; H. 959. — 15. διὰ ταχέων, *with speed*, lit. *through quick (measures)*. — εἰ . . . ἐποιεῖτο, *i.e. in case of a sudden attack*. For the mood of ἐποιεῖτο, where we might have had ποιεῖτο (for which there is inferior MS. authority), see G. 1395; H. 894 c.

Page 24.] § 10. 16. *πέραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ*, *across the river* (G. 1148; H. 757), *i.e.* on its southern bank. — 17. *ὄνομα δὲ Χαρμάνδη*: *cf.* p. 22, 25, and the note. — 18. *ἡγόραζον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια*: see the *Introd.*, § 26¹, *end.* — 19. *διφθέρας, χόρτον*: double obj. (G. 1113; H. 743). — 20. *στεγάσματα*, *as tent-covers*. *Cf.* *ἄρχοντα*, p. 1, 10, and the note. — 21. *συνήγον*, *brought or drew them together at the edges*. — *ὥς μὴ ἄπτεσθαι*: result. Observe that the consecutive particle is *ὥς* (G. 1456; H. 1054, 1, *f*). — *κάρφης*: for the case see G. 1099; H. 738. — 23. *ἐκ, ἀπό*: the one *out of*, the other *off of*. — 24. *τοῦτο . . . πλείστον*, *for this was very abundant in the country*, *i.e.* millet was the common staple of the country. *τοῦτο* neuter, although referring to *μελίνης*.

§ 11. 26. *ἀμφιλεξάντων τι*, *having had some dispute*.

Page 25.] 1. *ἀδικεῖν . . . Μένωνος*, *that Menon's soldier* (probably two soldiers, one of Menon, the other of Clearchus, had begun the quarrel) *was in the wrong*. *ἀδικεῖν* by quot. after *κρίνας*. — *ἐνέβαλεν*: probably on the spot, with his own staff, after the Spartan fashion. Clearchus was a severe disciplinarian. *Cf.* ii. 3. 11, ii. 6. 9. — 2. *τὸ ἐαυτοῦ στράτευμα*: *cf.* 6 and 7. The different divisions of the Greek troops encamped apart from one another. See the *Introd.*, § 40². — 3. *ἐχαλέπαινον . . . Κλεάρχῳ*, *took it hard, and were exceedingly angry at Clearchus*. *Cf.* *στρατηγοῖς*, p. 20, 6, and the note.

§ 12. 4. *ἡμέρα*: *cf.* *τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ*, p. 10, 4, and the note. — 6. *ἀφιππεύει*: the general was mounted. See the *Introd.*, § 32². — 7. *σὺν . . . αὐτόν*, *with few* (pred. adj.) *about him*, lit. *with those about him (being) few*. — 10. *διελαύνοντα*: not the partic. in indir. discourse (G. 1582; 1583). — *ἔησι τῇ ἀξίνῃ*, *hurled his axe at him*, lit. *sends (at him, sc. αὐτοῦ, G. 1099; H. 739) with his axe*. — 11. *αὐτοῦ*: for the case, see G. 1099; H. 748. — *λίθῳ*: *sc.* *ἔησι*.

§ 13. 13. *καταφεύγει*: difference in meaning from *ἀποφεύγω*, p. 18, 26? — 15. *αὐτοῦ*, *there, i.e.* where they were. — *τὰς ἀσπίδας . . . θέντας*: the left knee was slightly advanced, the shield set firmly in rest upon it, and the spear held in readiness for defence. Clearchus saw that he might be repulsed and obliged to fall back upon his heavy-armed troops. — 16. *τοὺς ἱππείας*: not mentioned in i. 2. 9. These were the only Greek cavalry with Cyrus. See the *Introd.*, § 22. — 17. *οἱ ἦσαν αὐτῷ*: equiv. to *οὓς εἶχεν*. — 18. *οἱ πλείστοι*: *sc.* *ἦσαν*. — 19. *ἐκπεπλήχθαι*, *were thoroughly frightened* (G. 1275). — 20. *οἱ δέ*, *but others*, as if *τοὺς μὲν* stood with *τρέχειν*. — *ἔστασαν*, 'stood riveted to the spot.' — 21. *τῷ πράγματι*: dat. of cause.

§ 14. 21. *ἔτυχε . . . προσιών*, *happened to be coming on later*. For the partic., *cf.* *παρών*, p. 1, 5, and the note. *ἐπομένη* is in the same const. —

Page 25.] 22. **τάξις** : see the Introd., § 30². — **αὐτῷ** : with *ἐπομένῃ* (G. 1175 ; H. 772). — 23. **οὖν** : *ἔτυχε* . . . *ὀπλιτῶν* is parenthetic, and *οὖν* resumes the narration. — **ἄγων** : *sc. τὴν τάξιν*. — 24. **ἔθετο τὰ ὅπλα**, *halted under arms, ordered arms*. For the phrase *τίθεσθαι τὰ ὅπλα* see the Dict., s.v. *τίθημι*. It never means *stack* or *pile arms*. — **Κλεάρχου μὴ ποιεῖν** : *cf. αὐτοῦ μὴ καταλῦσαι*, p. 4, 2, and the note. — 25. **αὐτοῦ . . . καταλευσθῆναι**, *when he (i.e. Clearchus) had barely escaped being stoned to death*. See the Dict., s.v. *δέω*. and G. 1112 ; H. 743 b. — 26. **λέγοι** : opt. in a causal sent. (G. 1506 ; H. 925 b). — **αὐτοῦ** refers to Clearchus.

Page 26.] § 15. 1. **ἐν τούτῳ**, *meanwhile* (*sc. τῷ χρόνῳ*). — **καὶ Κῦρος**, *Cyrus also*. — 2. **τὰ παλτά** : see the Introd., § 14. What word is used to designate the Greek hoplite's spear? — 3. **τῶν πιστῶν** : partitive gen. The trusty counsellors or attendants of a Persian prince were called *οἱ πιστοί*. In the *Persians* of Aeschylus, the twelve elders who form the chorus say of themselves (vs. 1) *τάδε . . . Πιστὰ καλεῖται* (for *καλούμεθα Πιστοί*).

§ 16. 4. **Πρόξενε** : Proxenus now seemed more prominent than Menon. — 5. **εἰ . . . συνάψετε** : for this form of the prot. to express fut. cond., see G. 1405 ; H. 899. — 7. **κατακεκόψεσθαι**, *shall be instantly cut to pieces* (G. 1266 ; H. 855 b). — 8. **κακῶς . . . ἐχόντων** : equiv. to *ἐὰν τὰ ἡμέτερα κακῶς ἔχῃ*. — 10. **τῶν παρὰ βασιλεῖ ὄντων** : *i.e. ἢ οἱ παρὰ βασιλεῖ ὄντες*, not *ἢ τοῖς παρὰ βασιλεῖ οὔσι*. See G. 1155 ; H. 643 b.

§ 17. 11. **ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἐγένετο**, *came to himself, recovered his senses*, Lat. *ad se rediit*. — **παυσάμενοι** : *sc. τῆς μάχης*. — 12. **κατὰ χώραν ἔθεντο τὰ ὅπλα** : see the Dict., s.v. *τίθημι*, and note on 25, 24.

CHAPTER VI.

§ 1. 13. **ἐντεῦθεν** : from the camp opposite Charmande. See the Map. — **προϊόντων**, *as they advanced* (*sc. αὐτῶν*), but in 15 *προϊόντες*, *keeping ahead* (of the army). — **ἐφαίνετο**, *there kept appearing*, impf. For its agreement with the neuter plur., see G. 899, 2 ; 901 ; H. 604, 607. — 14. **ὡς . . . ἵππων**, *of about 2000 horse*, poss. pred. gen. — 15. **οὔτοι** : referring to the *ἵππεῖς* implied in *ἵππων*. — **εἴ τι ἄλλο**, *i.e. whatever else* (*cf. p. 22, 5*). — 16. **γένοι** : dat. of respect (G. 1182 ; H. 780). — 17. **τὰ πολέμια λεγόμενος**, *reckoned, in matters pertaining to war*, acc. of spec. — 18. **Περσῶν** : part. gen. — **καὶ πρόσθεν**, *previously also*.

§ 2. 19. **εἰ αὐτῷ δοίῃ κτλ.** : Orontas said, *εἰ ἐμοὶ δοίης, ἢ κατακάνοιμι ἂν ἢ ἂν ἔλοιμι κτλ.* (G. 1481, 2). — 20. **ὅτι** : in unusual position ; we should expect *ὅτι εἰ αὐτῷ κτλ.* — 21. **ἄν** : twice expressed, belongs also with the two following opts. (G. 1314). — 22. **τοῦ κάειν ἐπιόντας**, *from attacking (ἐπιόντας limiting the subj. of κάειν) and burning* (G. 1549 ; H. 963). —

Page 26.] 23. ποιήσειεν . . . δύνασθαι, *would make it so that they should never be able, etc.* ; cf. p. 27, 27. ὥστε is generally omitted in this const. ; cf. p. 30, 12 ; p. 78, 7. — 25. ταῦτα : subj. of ἐδόκει. — 26. τῶν ἡγεμόνων : the commanders of Cyrus's native cavalry.

Page 27.] § 3. 2. ἤξοι, δύνηται : partial change of mood (G. 1498). — 3. ὥς ἂν δύνηται πλείστους : a cond. rel. clause. We might have had simply ὥς πλείστους. See note on p. 2, 12. — 5. ἐνὴν ἐν : cf. εἰς repeated in p. 24, 4. — τῆς πρόσθεν : cf. p. 16, 4, and p. 19, 8. — 7. ὁ δε, *but he*. Cf. p. 1, 14, and the note.

§ 4. 10. ἐπτά, *seven of them*, added to restrict τοὺς ἀρίστους. — 12. θέσθαι τὰ ὄπλα, *to station themselves under arms*. Cf. ἔθετο τὰ ὄπλα, p. 25, 24, and the note. — 13. τρισχιλίουσ : the great number of men (one quarter of the entire Greek force) would seem to show apprehension on the part of Cyrus. Orontas was a man of influence, and doubtless had many friends among the barbarians. It should be noticed, however, that some of the seven Persians summoned to judge Orontas were his own relatives. Cf. οἱ συγγενεῖς, p. 29, 3.

§ 5. 15. καὶ αὐτῷ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, *not only to him (i.e. Cyrus) but also to the rest (i.e. of the Persians)*, that is, it was generally known to the Persians that Clearchus was the most prominent man among the Greeks. See the Introd., § 23¹. — 16. τῶν Ἑλλήνων : part. gen. with μάλιστα, the thought being strengthened by προ- in προτιμηθῆναι, *was honored above (the rest)*. Cf. the similar expression τῶν ἄλλων πλέον προτιμήσεσθε στρατιωτῶν, p. 20, 21. — 17. τὴν κρίσιν ὥς ἐγένετο : for ὥς ἡ κρίσις ἐγένετο, *how the trial was conducted*. Cf. note on τῶν βαρβάρων, p. 2, 8. — 18. οὐ γὰρ ἀπόρρητον ἦν : i.e. ὥς ἡ κρίσις ἐγένετο. — 19. ἄρχειν : he said ἤρχεν (G. 1285, 1 ; H. 853 a). — τοῦ λόγου, *the debate*. For the case, cf. τοῦ διαβαίνειν, p. 20, 27.

§ 6. 20. σὺν ὑμῖν βουλευόμενος, *taking counsel with you*. — 21. ὅ τι . . . ἀνθρώπων, *whatever is just, etc.*, rel. clause, summed up emphatically in τοῦτο. — 22. πράξω : aor. subjv., not fut. ind., since the clause is final (G. 1366 ; H. 881 c). — τουτουί : with an emphatic gesture (G. 412 ; H. 274). — 23. ἐμός : with the art. (G. 946, 1 ; H. 675). — 24. εἶναι : for this inf. expressing purpose, cf. διαρπάσαι, p. 9, 14. — ἐμοί : with ὑπήκοον (G. 1174 ; H. 765). — ὥς ἔφη αὐτός, *as he himself said* (G. 989, 1 ; H. 680, 2). The nominative of αὐτός is always adj. (= *ipse*), never subst., although in English we must always (as here) supply the omitted *he*. Cyrus discredits the statement. Cyrus, in his capacity of military commander (κάρανος) of western Asia Minor, had probably put Orontas in charge of Sardis. When, therefore, Artaxerxes became king and Orontas renounced the authority of Cyrus, it was easy for him to take forcible and absolute possession of the city. — 26. καὶ ἐγὼ ἐποίησα, *and I brought it about*,

Page 27.] dependent on *ἐπεί*, above. The principal clause begins with *μετὰ ταῦτα*, p. 28, 1. — *αὐτόν* : not the obj. of *προσπολεμῶν*, which takes the dat. Cyrus began to say, *ἐγὼ αὐτόν* (*him*, emphatic) *προσπολεμῶν* (manner) *ἐποίησα τοῦ πρὸς ἐμὲ πολέμου παύσασθαι* (*αὐτόν* being subj. of *παύσασθαι*), but after *ἐποίησα* changed the const. of the sent., so that *αὐτόν* seems to stand loosely with *ἐποίησα* (*made him so that he thought it best, etc.*). For *ὥστε δόξαι*. cf. p. 26, 23, and the note.

Page 28.] 1. *δεξιὰν . . . ἔδωκα* : among the Persians a pledge of especial solemnity.

§ 7. *μετὰ ταῦτα*, *since that*, i.e. the pledge given and received. There is an abrupt change of address from the council to Orontas, which is helped by the insertion of *ἔφη*, *said he*. — 2. *ἔστιν . . . ἡδίκησα*, *is there any wrong which I have done you?* For the accent of *ἔστιν*, which here denotes existence, cf. p. 22, 20, and the note. *ὅτι* is a cognate acc. (G. 1054; 1076; H. 716 b; 725 a). — 3. *οὐ* : sc. *ἔστι* or *εἴη*, or we may consider *οὐ* as a dir. quot., "*No*," like *οὐδ'* . . . *δόξαιμι* in 18, below. For its accent, cf. p. 20, 18, and the note. — *ἠρώτα*, *went on asking*, but the aor. *ἠρώτησεν* in 13, in the case of the single question, *asked*. — *Οὐκοῦν* : implying an affirmative answer (G. 1603; H. 1015). What is the difference in meaning between *οὐκοῦν* and *οὐκουν*? — 4. *οὐδὲν . . . ἀδικούμενος* : the partic. is concessive. *οὐδὲν* is a cognate acc., *οὐδὲν ἀδικούμενος* being the pass. of the const. occurring in 2, above (G. 1239; H. 725 c). Cf. 11 and 13, below. — 5. *κακῶς ἐποίεις* : for this phrase, see G. 1074; H. 712. — 6. *ὅτι ἐδύνω*, *in what* (acc. of specification) *you were able*. — *ἔφη*, *said* "*Yes*." — 7. *ἔγνως*, *came to know, had ascertained, understood*. — *τὴν σαυτοῦ δύναμιν* : i.e. how weak it was. — 8. *μεταμέλει σοι* : in the dir. form *μεταμέλει μοι*, dat. of the indir. obj.

§ 8. 11. *ἀδικηθεῖς* : causal partic. — 12. *ἐπιβουλεύων* : cf. *δῆλος ἦν ἀνιῶμενος*, p. 7, 18, and the note. — 13. *οὐδὲν ἀδικηθεῖς* : sc. *ἐπιβουλεύων αὐτῷ φανερός γέγονε*. — 14. *περὶ ἐμέ* : cf. *περὶ ἡμᾶς*, *περὶ ἐκείνους*, p. 19, 5. — *γεγενῆσθαι* : quoted after *ὁμολογεῖς*. — 15. *Ἡ γάρ*, (*I confess*), *for in truth, etc.* — 16. *ἂν γένοιο* : potential opt. (G. 1327; 1328; 1329; H. 872). — 18. *ὅτι* : introducing the dir. quot. (G. 1477) and not to be translated.

§ 9. 19. *πρὸς ταῦτα*, *in view of this, thereupon*. — 21. *πρῶτος*, *the first*. What would *πρῶτον* mean? — *ἀπόφηναι* : what is the voice? Distinguish from *ἀποφῆναι* and *ἀποφῆναι*. — 22. *ὅτι σοι δοκεῖ* : indir. quest. depending on the idea of *declare* in *ἀπόφηναι γνώμην*. — 24. *τοῦτον*. expressed three times, contemptuously. — 25. *ἡμῖν* : i.e. to you and me, said with a touch of arrogance. Why in the dat.? — 26. *τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον εἶναι*, *so far as this fellow is concerned*, absolute inf. in a parenthetical phrase (G. 1534, 1535; H. 956 a). — *ἐθελοντάς* : subst., not the partic. (*ἐθέλοντας*). — *εὖ ποιεῖν* : cf. *κακῶς ἐποίεις* in 5, above.

Page 29.] § 10. 1. ἔφη : *i.e.* Clearchus, when the trial was over. — 2. ἔλαβον . . . Ὀρόνταν, *took Orontas by the girdle* (G. 1100 ; H. 738 a). — 3. ἐπὶ θανάτῳ, *as a sign that he was condemned to death*, but below in 6, ἐπὶ θάνατον, with a verb of motion, *to execution*. — καί, *even*. — 4. οἷς προσετάχθη, *to whom it was appointed*, *sc.* ἐξάγειν. — 5. προσεκύνουν, προσεκύνησαν : *why does the tense change?* προσκυνέω in application to Orientals means *prostrate one's self*. — 6. καίπερ εἰδότες, *although they knew* (G. 1573 ; H. 979). — 7. ἄγουτο : *why opt.?*

§ 11. 9. οὔτε οὐδεὶς : *emphatic neg.* So οὐδὲ οὐδεὶς following. — 10. ὅπως ἀπέθανεν : *perhaps he was buried alive*. See Hdt. vii. 114, where the historian states that this was a Persian custom. — εἰδώς, *from positive knowledge*. — 11. ἄλλοι ἄλλως, *some in one way, others in another*.

CHAPTER VII.

§ 1. 13. ἐντεῦθεν : *probably from near Pylae* (p. 23, 3). *Cf.* p. 26, 13, and the note. See also the *Introd.*, § 42¹. — 17. ἐδόκει, *he thought*. — εἰς . . . ἔω, *at daybreak* (G. 199 ; H. 161). — 18. μαχούμενον : *fut. partic.* *Cf.* p. 14, 18. — 19. κέρως : *for the case*, see G. 1109 ; H. 741. — τοῦ εὐωνύμου : *i.e.* of the Greeks, who were next to the river. Cyrus drew up (διέταξε) his barbarian force (τοὺς ἐαυτοῦ) on the left of the entire Greek force.

§ 2. 21. ἡμέρα : *for the case*, see G. 1176 ; H. 772 c. — 25. πῶς ἂν . . . ποιοῖτο, *how* (G. 1600 ; H. 1011) *he should fight the battle*, *potential opt.* *Cf.* p. 28, 16, and the note. — παρήγει . . . τοιάδε, *exhorted and encouraged them as follows*.

§ 3. 27. ἀνθρώπων ἀπορῶν βαρβάρων, *not from dearth of barbarians*. For the gen., *cf.* p. 13, 4. Cyrus adds ἀνθρώπων contemptuously to βαρβάρων, but calls the Greeks ἄνδρες. *Cf.* p. 30, 10, and the note. — 28. ἀμείνους καὶ κρείττους, *braver and stronger*.

Page 30.] 1. διὰ τοῦτο : *resumes νομίζων, because I thought, etc., on this account*. — 2. ὅπως ἔσσεθαι : ὅπως with the *fut. ind.* in a command (G. 1352 ; H. 886). — 3. ἧς . . . ἧς, *which* (G. 1031 ; H. 994) *you possess* (*pf.* of κτάομαι) *and on account of which* (G. 1126 ; H. 744), *etc.* — 4. βλοῖμην ἂν : *what use of the opt. is this?* — 5. ἀντὶ ὧν . . . πάντων, *in preference to all that* (G. 1038 ; H. 995) *I have*. The Persian government was an absolute despotism, and regarded all who were in dependence upon the king as his slaves. Cyrus is called the δοῦλος of Artaxerxes, p. 43, 22.

§ 4. 5. ὅπως . . . εἰδῆτε : *a final clause*. — 6. εἰς οἶον . . . ἀγῶνα, *into what sort of a struggle you are going*, *indir. quest.* (G. 1600 ; H. 1011 a). *Cf.* in 9 below, οἷους γνῶσσεσθε. — 7. τὸ πλῆθος : *sc.* ἐστὶ. — 8. ἐπ' αἰσιν : *as fut.* — ταῦτα : *i.e.* their numbers and outcry. — τὰ ἄλλα . . . ἀνθρώπους, *as to all else, I feel* (*lit. seem to myself*) *even ashamed (to think) what sort of*

Page 30.] *men* (ἀνθρώπους with emphasized contempt at the end of the sent.) *you will discover those in our country to be* (partic. in indir. discourse). The dir. form of the quest. would be, ποίους ἡμῖν γνώσονται τοὺς ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ὄντας ἀνθρώπους; — 9. ἡμῖν: ethical dat. (G. 1171; H. 770). — 10. ὑμῶν δὲ . . . γενομένων: gen. abs., the partic. expressing cond., *if only you be men* (emphatic) *and my affairs turn out well*. With ἀνθρώπους and ἀνδρῶν in this line cf. what Herodotus (vii. 210) says of the Medes at Thermopylae, ὅτι πολλοὶ μὲν ἄνθρωποι εἶεν, ὀλίγοι δὲ ἄνδρες. — 11. ὑμῶν τὸν βουλόμενον, *whoever of you* (part. gen.) *shall wish*. — 12. τοῖς οἴκοι, *to his friends at home* (masc.). — 14. τῶν οἴκοι, *things at home* (neut.). Cf. τὰ παρ' ἐμοί in the preceding line.

§ 5. 15. πιστὸς Κύρῳ, *in the confidence of Cyrus*. Gaulites probably spoke by direction of Cyrus. — 17. διὰ . . . προσιόντος, *because you are* (lit. *on account of your being*, G. 1546; H. 959) *at such (a critical point) of the danger that is approaching*, κινδύνου limiting τοιοῦτῳ (G. 1088; H. 728 a). Most Mss. have τοῦ προσιόντος. But without τοῦ the gen. may be absolute, *when the danger is approaching*. — 18. τι: the reference to his present undertaking is purposely vague. — μεμνήσεσθαι: fut. pf. serving as a simple fut. to μέμνημαι, which has the force of a pres. (G. 1263; H. 849). — 19. ἔνιοι δέ: sc. φασί. — οὐδ' εἰ . . . δύνασθαι ἄν, *not even if you should remember, etc., would you be able* (G. 1494; 1500; H. 946, 964 a). — μεμνήῃ: for the form, see G. 734, 1; H. 465 a.

§ 6. 21. ἔστι πρὸς μεσημβρίαν, *is (i.e. extends) toward the south*. For the accent of ἔστι, see G. 144, 5; H. 480, 2. — ἡμῖν, dat. of advantage. — 22. μέχρι οὗ, *to the point where*, lit. *to what (point)*, neut. of the rel. with a prep. — 24. τὰ . . . πάντα, *all between these (limits)*. Cf. τὸ μέσον τῶν τειχῶν, p. 17, 23.

§ 7. 27. τούτων: with ἐγκρατεῖς (G. 1140; H. 753 b). — τοῦτο: introduces the clause with μή. — 28. μὴ οὐκ ἔχω ὃ τι δῶ, *that I shall not* (G. 1364; H. 1033) *know (lit. shall not have) what to give*. The dir. form of the indir. quest. (G. 1490; H. 932) ὃ τι δῶ would be τι δῶ; *what shall I give?* (G. 1358; H. 866, 3). So οὐκ ἔχω ὃ τι εἶπω (or τί εἶπω), *non habeo quod (or quid) dicam*. Here οὐκ ἔχω is nearly equivalent to ἀπορῶ, *be at a loss*, and the indir. quest. in ὃ τι δῶ, etc., is plain. But the analogy of the familiar expression οὐκ ἔχω ὃ τι δῶ, *I have nothing to give* (in which the interr. and rel. const. are sometimes hard to distinguish), gave rise occasionally to the corresponding expression ἔχω ὃ τι δῶ, *I have something to give*, in which the rel. character greatly preponderates; and here we have (p. 31, 1) μὴ οὐκ ἔχω ἱκανοὺς οἷς δῶ, *that I may not have enough to give to*, where the const. is purely rel. (see G. 1443). See G. *Moods and Tenses*, § 677 and § 572. — ἄν εὖ γένηται: sc. τὰ πράγματα.

Page 31.] 2. **στέφανον** : not, of course, as a badge of sovereignty. See the Dict. See also the Introd., § 25².

§ 8. 3. **οἱ δέ** : *i.e.* the generals and captains present at the council. Cf. p. 29, 23 ff. — 6. **σφίσιν** : indir. reflexive (G. 987 ; H. 685). — 7. **ἐμπιπλάς** (G. 795 ; H. 534, 7 a) :

§ 9. 8. **παρεκελεύοντο . . . τάττεσθαι** : had Cyrus followed this advice, the whole course of Persian history might have been changed. — 9. **μάχεσθαι** : *i.e.* in person. — **ἐαυτῶν** : with **δπισθεν**, an adv. of *place*. — 11. **γάρ** : with reference to some unexpressed intimation of Cyrus, *What ! do you think, etc.* We should say, *Do you then think, etc.* — 12. **Νῆ Δία**, *Yes, by Zeus* : acc. in an oath (G. 1066 ; 1067 ; H. 723). — 13. **ἐμός ἀδελφός**, *a brother of mine*. **ὁ ἐμός ἀδελφός** would be *my brother*. Cf. p. 27, 23, and the note. — 14. **ταῦτα** : with a gesture.

§ 10. 15. **ἐγένετο**, *was found to be*. — 16. **ἀσπίς . . . τετρακοσία**, lit. *10400 shield*, just as we say "a thousand horse." — The sum total of the Greeks here given does not tally with the numbers previously given separately. The reason for the discrepancy is uncertain. Cf. the Introd., § 22.

§ 11. 20. **ἐκατὸν καὶ εἴκοσι μυριάδες** : the number is probably overstated. Ctesias, the king's private physician (mentioned p. 38, 12), gave it as 400,000. — 21. **ἄλλοι**, *besides*. — 22. **αὐ**, *moreover*.

§ 12. 23. **τοῦ** : with **στρατεύματος**. — 24. **ἄρχοντες . . . ἡγέμονες** : note **καὶ** before both of the last two titles, while the proper names below have no connection. Both are common forms of expression in Greek ; in English we generally use *and* only before the last subst. in such a series.

Page 32.] 2. **μάχης** : after **ὑστέρησε** implying comparison (G. 1120 ; H. 749). — **ἡμέραις** : for the case, see G. 1184 ; H. 781.

§ 13. 6. **τῶν πολεμίων** : a part. gen. limiting **οἱ**. — **ταῦτά** : distinguish from **ταῦτα** in 3 above. — The number of prepositional phrases in this short section is worthy of note.

§ 14. 8. **συντεταγμένῳ τῷ στρατεύματι** : the subst. is a dat. of accompaniment (G. 1189, 1190 ; H. 774), and the partic. expresses the attendant circumstance. This force of the partic. will be easily seen, if the idea of accompaniment is dropped and the gen. abs. is substituted, **συντεταγμένου τοῦ στρατεύματος**. For the order of march, see the Introd., § 35². — 10. **μέσον** : cf. p. 6, 9, and the note. — 11. **τάφρος** : the word in itself signifies an artificial trench, but this idea is emphasized by **ὀρυκτῇ**. — 12. **ὀργυαί** : in appos. to **τάφρος**, where we should expect rather **ὀργυίων** (G. 1085, 5 ; 729 a). Cf. **ποδῶν** in 21 below, and the use of the adj. in 16.

§ 15. 13. **ἐπὶ**, *to the extent of*. — 14. **τοῦ τείχους** : cf. p. 64, 20, and the note. The trench was dug northward, obliquely (not at a right angle, like the wall) to the Euphrates, which here runs about S. E. — 15. **διώ**.

Page 32.] *ρυχες* : *sc. εισί*. — *ρεύουσαι, πλεί* : for the forms, see G. 495, 1, H. 411. — 20. *ποταμοῦ, τάφρου* : the genitives follow the adv. of place. Why the trench had not been completed to the river is not stated. The most reasonable of the many conjectures that have been made is that Cyrus had surprised the king by his rapid marching, and that the latter in consequence had abandoned the work in alarm when it was almost completed. The genuineness of the bracketed words is suspected.

§ 16. 23. *προσελαύνοντα* : partic. in indir. disc. — 24. *παρήλθε καὶ ἐγένοντο* : the point of view shifts. Cyrus is prominent in the writer's mind when he says *παρήλθε* (sing.), the whole army when he says *ἐγένοντο*.

§ 17. 25. *μέν* : *cf. τῇ δὲ τρίτῃ*, p. 33, 12. — 26. *ὑποχωρούντων* : in emphatic position, opp. to *ἐμαχέσατο*. — 27. *ἦσαν* : plur., although the subj. is in the neut. plur. This occurs frequently in Xenophon (G. 899, 2 ; H. 604 b).

Page 33.] § 18. 2. *δαραίκους* : the daric was a gold coin and would now be worth about \$5.40 or £1.20 in gold. See the Dict. Cyrus here pays a bet of 10 talents (60,000 drachmas) with 3000 darics, which shows that the daric was worth 20 drachmas, or \$3.60 in silver. The difference in these two results (\$5.40 and \$3.60) comes from the change in the proportional values of gold and silver. In antiquity the proportion was about 10 : 1 ; now, by the United States law, it is about 16 : 1, but actually very much higher. See the Dict., *s.v. μνᾶ*. As the daric was a gold coin, of course its gold value is the correct one. — *ὅτι . . . εἶπεν* : a causal sentence. *Cf. p. 18, 16, and the note.* — 3. *ἀπ' ἐκείνης* : *i.e. before that (day)*. — 4. *ἡμερῶν* : for the case, see G. 1136 ; H. 759. *Cf. ἡμέρα* in 3 above (G. 1192 ; H. 782), and *σταθμόν*, p. 32, 7 (G. 1062 ; H. 720). — 5. *Οὐκ . . . μαχεῖται*, *he will not fight then at all.* — *εἰ οὐ* : rather than *εἰ μὴ μαχεῖται* (G. 1383 ; H. 1021), because Cyrus is consciously repeating the statement of Silanus. For *εἰ μαχεῖται*, see G. 1405 ; H. 899. — 6. *ἀληθεύσης*, *shall prove to be speaking the truth*. The fut. apod. is in *δώσειν* understood with *ὑπισχνοῦμαι*. — 8. *παρήλθον* : with plup. force. *Cf. p. 1, 12, and the note.*

§ 19. 9. *ἐκώλυε* : attempted action. — 10. *ἔδοξε* : personal const. (G. 1522, 2 ; H. 944 a). — 11. *ἀπεγνώκῃν τοῦ μάχεσθαι*, *to have abandoned the idea of fighting*. For the gen. of the inf., see G. 1547 ; H. 959. — *τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ* : *sc. ἡμέρᾳ*. — 12. *ἡμελημέλως* : adv. formed from perf. pass. participle.

§ 20. 13. *καθήμενος, ἔχων* : partics. of manner. — 14. *αὐτῷ* : dat. of disadvantage, but *στρατιώταις*, in the next line, dat. of advantage. For the loose discipline here manifest, see the Introd., § 35¹.

CHAPTER VIII.

Page 33.] § 1. For the Battle at Cunaxa, described in this and the tenth chapters, see the Introd., §§ 44, 45. — 17. ἦν : the subj. is indefinite (G. 897, 3; H. 602 d). — ἀγορὰν πλήθουσαν : four parts of the day were distinguished, πρῶ (p. 53, 7), ἀγορὰ πλήθουσα, μέσον ἡμέρας (p. 34, 21), and δειλὴ (p. 34, 22). See the Dict. — 18. σταθμός : here *halting-place*. — ἔμελλε : i.e. Cyrus. For ἔμελλε καταλύειν, expressing past intention, see G. 1254; H. 846 a. — καταλύειν, to halt, for breakfast. See the Introd., § 40¹. — 20. προφαίνεται . . . κράτος, comes in sight, riding at full speed. — ἰδρῶντι τῷ ἵππῳ, with his horse in a sweat. For the dat., cf. συνεταγμένῳ τῷ στρατεύματι, p. 32, 8, and the note. The form ἰδρῶντι is exceptional for ἰδρῶντι (G. 497).

§ 2. 24. αὐτίκα : in emphatic position. Construe with ἐπιπесεῖσθαι. — 25. καὶ πάντες δέ, and all alike, i.e. Persians as well as Greeks. Cf. p. 1, 7, and the note. — σφίσιν : cf. p. 31, 6. — ἐπιπесεῖσθαι : i.e. the king. Note the tense of the inf., which is in indir. discourse.

§ 3. Note in the first two lines the repeated use of the art. like a poss. pron. — 27. τὰ παλτά : each Persian horseman carried two javelins into battle. See the Introd., § 14², and cf. p. 26, 2.

Page 34.] § 4. 4 ἔνθα . . . καθίσταντο : see the Introd., § 35¹, and the note. — 5. τὰ δεξιὰ τοῦ κέρατος : the right (sc. μέρη, parts) of the wing. κέρας here refers to the whole Greek force (τὸ Ἑλληνικόν), which was the right wing of the entire force of Cyrus, as opposed to the left wing where most of the barbarians stood (§ 5). This distinction is plain in ἐν τῷ δεξιῷ and ἐν τῷ εὐωνύμῳ (10 and 11). But τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ in 7 means the left wing of this same Greek division (or κέρας). — 6. ἐχόμενος : sc. Κλεάρχου, and see G. 1246; 1099; H. 816, 9; 738. Cf. p. 35, 2, where also the genitives are to be understood.

§ 5. 8. τοῦ βαρβαρικοῦ : part. gen. with ἱππεῖς. Note τὸ ἄλλο βαρβαρικόν in 12. — 9. εἰς : cf. p. 5, 5, and the note. — 10. ἔστησαν, took their position (second aor.). The Paphlagonian cavalry and Greek peltasts were stationed here to support the hoplites under Clearchus and follow up the advantage in case these slower troops should put the enemy to rout.

§ 6. 12. Κύρος . . . ἑακόσιοι : sc. ἔστησαν. — 13. ὅσον, about. See the note on εἰς, p. 5, 5. — θώραξι μὲν αὐτοὶ . . . Κύρον, (the men) themselves on their part (μὲν) with breastplates, thigh-pieces, and helmets, — all except Cyrus. The exception extends only to κράνεσι, as appears from the following Κύρος δὲ κτλ. οἱ δ' ἵπποι (in 17) is the antithesis to θώραξι μὲν αὐτοί. — 15. ψιλὴν . . . κεφαλὴν, with his head unprotected (G. 919; H. 594 b). Ctesias (in Plutarch, *Artax.* 11) says that Cyrus wore a tiara in place of a helmet.

Page 34.] § 7. 19. **μαχαίρας**: what was the difference between the *μάχαιρα* and the *ξίφος*?

§ 8. Cf. the beginning of this section with that of § 1. — 22. **ἡνίκα . . . ἐγίγνετο**, but when it began to be (lit. was becoming) afternoon. See the note on ἀγορὰν πλήθουσσαν, p. 33, 17. The battle was fought between this time and dark. — **ἐφάνη**, there was seen. — 23. **χρόνῳ . . . πολὺ**, some time (for the dat., cf. p. 32, 2) later (the cloud of dust appeared) just like a sort of blackness in the plain for a great distance (ἐπὶ πολὺ). — 25. **χαλκός τις ἥστραπτε**, here and there (τις) their bronze armor began to flash.

Page 35.] § 9. 2. **ἐχόμενοι**: cf. p. 34, 6, and the note. — 5. **κατὰ ἔθνη**, nation by nation. — 6. **ἕκαστον τὸ ἔθνος**: in app. with οὔτοι, but attracting ἐπορεύετο into agreement with it, — but these were all proceeding (normally ἐπορεύοντο) in national divisions, each nation in the form of a solid square.

§ 10. 7. **ἄρματα**: sc. ἦν or ἦσαν (for the number cf. εἶχον in 8 and ἐντυγχάνοιεν in 10). — 8. **καλούμενα**: cf. καλουμένη, p. 8, 3, and the note. — 10. **ὥς διακόπτειν**, cf. ὥς μὴ ἄπτεσθαι, p. 24, 21, and the note. — **ὅτῳ**: i.e. **ᾧτινι** (G. 425; H. 280). — **ἐντυγχάνοιεν**: opt. by quot. (G. 1502; H. 937) after the idea of purpose in ὥς διακόπτειν (cf. G. 1503), the original thought being ὅτῳ ἂν ἐντυγχάνωσι (G. 1434; H. 916). — 11. **ἡ δὲ γνώμη ἦν ἵς . . . ἐλὼντα καὶ διακόφοντα**, they were intended to drive, etc. (for the form ἐλὼν see ἐλαύνω). The partic. are in the nom., as if γνώμην εἶχεν (sc. τὰ ἄρματα) had preceded; and ὥς is used (G. 1574; H. 978) as if the chariots themselves had the intention.

§ 11. 12. **ὁ μέντοι**, what, however, repeated in τοῦτο in 14 (G. 1030). — 13. **καλέσας . . . Ἕλλησι**: we might have had (cf. p. 33, 1, 2) καλέσας τοὺς Ἕλληνας παρεκελεύετο αὐτοῖς, but in Greek the obj. is regularly expressed but once. — 14. **ἠψεύσθη τοῦτο**, in this (acc. of specification) he was mistaken. — 15. **κραυγῇ**: dat. of manner. Cf. σιγῇ, ἡσυχῇ, following. — **σιγῇ ὥς ἀνυστόν**, with as little noise as possible, in full ὥς ἀνυστόν ἦν προσίεναι σιγῇ. Cf. ἡ δυνατόν μάλιστα, p. 15, 10, and the note. — **ἐν ἔσῳ**: cf. ὁμαλῶς, p. 36, 2.

§ 12. 17. **αὐτός**: i.e. attended only by Pigres and the few others mentioned. — 19. **ἄγειν**: obj. inf. not in indir. discourse, following ἐβόα as a verb of commanding (G. 1519; H. 948). — 20. **ὅτι . . . εἴη**: opt. in a causal sent. (G. 1506; H. 925b). — **κἂν νικῶμεν**: the apod. πεποίηται, although a pf. in form, still refers vividly to the future (G. 1264; H. 848), our whole work is (will have been) done. — 21. **ἡμῖν**: dat. of agent (G. 1238, 1; H. 769).

§ 13. 21. **ὁρῶν . . . τὸ μέσον στίφος**, although he saw the compact body at the centre, i.e. the 6000 cavalry mentioned p. 31, 21 ff. — 22. **ἀκούων** is also concessive (G. 1563, 6; H. 969e). — **Κύρου**: gen. of source (G. 1103).

Page 35.] H. 742 c). The clause *ἔξω ὄντα* (partic. in indir. discourse) . . . *βασίλεα* constitutes the obj. acc. — *τοῦ εὐωνύμου* : with *ἔξω*, an adv. of place. — 23. *τοσοῦτον* . . . *ἔξω ἦν* : parenthetic. — *πλήθει*, in numbers. For the case cf. *γένει*, p. 26, 16. — 25. *ἀλλ' ὅμως*, but still, resuming the statement after the parenthesis, with emphatic repetition of *ὁ Κλέαρχος*. — 27. *μὴ κυκλωθείη ἐκατέρωθεν*, that he might be turned on both flanks. Why opt. ? — 28. *ὅτι αὐτῷ . . . ἔχοι* : he said *ἐμοὶ μέλει* (G. 1161 ; H. 764, 2, the clause that follows being the obj. gen.) *ὅπως καλῶς ἔχῃ* (G. 1374 ; H. 885 b). — If Clearchus had been less cautious and obeyed the wise orders of Cyrus, the result of the battle might have been very different. Plutarch (*Artax.* 8) says of Clearchus, *ὁ δ' αὐτῷ μέλειν εἰπὼν ὅπως ἔξει κάλλιστα, τὸ πᾶν διέφθειρεν*. This is Grote's view.

Page 36.] § 14. 1. *τὸ βαρβαρικὸν στράτευμα* : the king's army. — 3. *συνεαττάτετο . . . προσιόντων*, was forming its line from those still coming up. — 4. *οὐ πάνυ πρὸς*, not very near, at some distance from. — *πρὸς αὐτῷ τῷ στρατεύματι* : near the army itself, *αὐτῷ* strengthening the idea of nearness. — 5. *κατεθεᾶτο*, took a survey. Distinguish *ὁράω*, see in general ; *βλέπω*, turn the eyes, look ; *θεάομαι*, gaze at. — *ἐκατέρωσε* : with *ἀποβλέπων*.

§ 15. 7. *Ξενοφῶν* : the first mention of Xenophon in the *Anabasis*. — *ὡς συναντήσαι* : cf. p. 35, 10, and the note. — 8. *εἴ τι παραγγέλλοι*, whether (G. 1605 ; H. 1016) he had any commands (opt. in an indir. quest.). — *ἐπιστήσας*, pulling up (sc. *τὸν ἵππον*). — 9. *τὰ ἱερά* : what was the difference between *τὰ ἱερά* and *τὰ σφάγια* ? For the sacrifice here mentioned, see the *Introd.*, § 43².

§ 16. 10. *λέγων*, while saying (G. 1563, 1 ; H. 968). — 11. *ἰόντος* : the partic. is not in indir. discourse (G. 1582 ; cf. 1583). — *τίς . . . εἶη*, what the noise was (opt. in indir. quest.). Here *τίς*, but in 14 *ὅ τι* (G. 1012 ; 1013 ; H. 700). — 12. *ὁ Κλέαρχος* : Clearchus had ridden up in the mean time. Some Mss. have *Ξενοφῶν*. — *σύνθημα* : see the *Introd.*, § 43². — *παρέρχεται* : what might the mood have been ? Cf. *παραγγέλλει* and *εἶη* in the next two lines. — *δεύτερον* : the watch-word was passing back, up the ranks. — 13. *καὶ ὅς*, and he, i.e. Cyrus (G. 1023, 2 ; H. 655 a). — *τίς παραγγέλλει* : i.e. who was giving it out, without his approval.

§ 17. 15. *Ἀλλὰ . . . ἔστω*, well, I accept it (the password) ; so let it be. *ἀλλὰ* marks the opposition between his present concession and previous surprise. — 18. *καὶ οὐκέτι . . . ἀλλήλων* : i.e. the two lines were now less than three or four stades (less than half a mile) apart. — *διειχέτην τῷ φάλαγγι* : note the dual, which is uncommon in Attic prose, and the fem. form *τῷ* (G. 388 ; H. 272 a). — 19. *ἐπαιάνιζον*, began to sing the paean, as an omen of victory. See the *Introd.*, § 43². — 20. *ἀντίοι* : for the case, see G. 927 ; H. 940. — *πολεμίοις* : see G. 1174 ; H. 772 b.

Page 36.] § 18. 20. *ὡς δὲ . . . φάλαγγος*, *when, as they* (sc. αὐτῶν) *proceeded, a part* (sc. μέρος with τι) *of the phalanx surged forward* (beyond the rest), lit. *billowed out, etc.* — 22. *δρόμῳ θεῖν*, *to go on the run, double-quick* (dat. of manner). — 23. *οἶον . . . ἐλελίζουσι*, *as they raise the war-cry to Enyalios (Ares)*. For the battle-cry and the charge on the double-quick, see the *Introd.*, § 43². — *καὶ πάντες δέ* : cf. p. 33, 25, and the note. — 25. *φόβον . . . ἵπποις*, *thereby frightening* (lit. *causing fright among*) *the horses* (a dat. of disadvantage).

§ 19. 26. *πρὶν δὲ . . . ἐξικνεῖσθαι* : lit. *before an arrow reached them, i.e. before the Greeks were within bow-shot of them*. Cf. *πρὶν εἶναι*, p. 20, 17. — 27. *κατὰ κράτος* : cf. *ἀνὰ κράτος*, p. 33, 20.

Page 37.] 1. *θεῖν δρόμῳ* : here the phrase involves the idea of confusion and disorder. Cf. p. 36, 22. See the *Introd.*, § 43².

§ 20. 2. *τὰ δ' ἄρματα* : i.e. of the enemy. We might have had *τῶν δ' ἀρμάτων*, but the subst. takes the case of the words (*τὰ μέν, τὰ δέ*) denoting its parts (G. 914 ; H. 624 d). — 4. *ἡνιόχων* : for the case, cf. p. 13, 4, and the note. — *ἐπεὶ προῖδουεν, διίσταντο*, *opened a gap, whenever they saw them coming on*. Why is *προῖδουεν* in the opt. ? — 5. *ἔστι δ' ὅστις* : we should expect *ἦν δέ τις ὅς*. Cf. p. 23, 15, and the note. — *κατελήφθη ἐκπλαγείς*, *was caught* (i.e. *by failing to get out of the way of a chariot*) *in his consternation*. — 6. *καὶ . . . ἔφασαν*, *and yet, in fact* (*καὶ μέντοι*), *they said that not even he suffered any harm*. — 7. *οὐδὲ . . . δέ* : the neg. expression corresponding to *καὶ . . . δέ*, for which cf. p. 33, 25. — *οὐδ' οὐδείς οὐδέν* : emphatic neg. Cf. p. 11, 11, and the note. So just before *οὐδὲν οὐδέ*. — 9. *τις*, *a single man*.

§ 21. 10. *ὁρῶν* : *when he saw*. — *νικῶντας, διώκοντας* : participles in indirect discourse (G. 1583). — *τὸ καθ' αὐτούς* : sc. *πλήθος*. — 11. *ἡδόμενος*, *although he was pleased*. — 12. *οὐδ' ὥς*, *not even then* (*thus, under these circumstances*). — 13. *συνεσπειραμένην* : cf. *ἐκκεκαλυμμένης*, p. 8, 21, and the note. — 15. *ποιήσει*, *would do*. On what principle might this have been *ποιήσοι* ? — *ᾗδεν αὐτὸν ὅτι ἔχοι* : lit. *knew him that he had, i.e. knew that he had*. Cf. p. 2, 8, and the note. The thought might also have been expressed by *ᾗδεν αὐτὸν ἔχοντα* (G. 1588 ; H. 982), but not regularly by *αὐτὸν ἔχειν* (G. 1592, 2 ; H. 986).

§ 22. 17. *μέσον . . . ἡγούνται* : i.e. *they always command their own centre*. — 18. *οὕτω*, *thus*, repeats the thought of *μέσον ἔχοντες τὸ αὐτῶν*, and is itself further defined by *ἣν ᾗ . . . ἐκατέρωθεν*, *thus, namely with their troops on either side of them*. The force of *οὕτω* extends not only to *εἶναι* but also to *ἀν αἰσθάνεσθαι* : note *καὶ . . . καὶ*. — *εἶναι* : inf. in indir. discourse, apod. to the general supposition *ἣν ᾗ*. — 19. *ἡ ἰσχυρὸς αὐτῶν* : note the position of the pron. (G. 977, 1 ; H. 673 b). — *εἴ τι χρῆζοιεν . . .*

Page 37.] ἂν αἰσθάνεσθαι : in the dir. form, εἴ τι χρήζοιμεν, ἡμίσει δὲ χρόνῳ αἰσθάνοιτο κτλ. See G. 1500; 1494; H. 964 a; 946. — 20. ἡμίσει χρόνῳ : more commonly ἐν ἡμίσει χρόνῳ (G. 1194; H. 782 a).

§ 23. 21. δὴ τότε . . . ὅμως, *the king accordingly (δή) on this occasion held* (G. 1563, 6; H. 969 e) *the centre, but still, etc.* — 24. αὐτοῦ : with ἔμπροσθεν. — ἐπέκαμπεν . . . κύκλωσιν, *wheeled round* (lit. *against*), *as if to encircle (the enemy)*. By this movement the king's troops, who had been at right angles to the river, began to take a position in which they would have faced it.

§ 24. 26. μὴ . . . κατακόψῃ : subjv. in clause with μή (G. 1378; H. 887) after a secondary tense (ἐλαύνει, G. 1268; H. 828). — 27. ἐλαύνει ἀντίος, *charged to meet (him)*. Note the adv. force of the pred. adj. (G. 926; H. 619).

Page 38.] 2. τοὺς ἑξακισχιλίους : identical with τοὺς πρὸ βασιλέως τεταγμένους, but expressed to emphasize the contrast between the two forces, 600 on one side, 6,000 on the other. — 3. αὐτὸς τῇ ἑαυτοῦ χειρὶ, *himself with his own hand* (G. 997; H. 688).

§ 25. 5. εἰς τὸ διώκειν, *in pursuit*. For the use of the inf., cf. διὰ τὸ εἶναι, p. 30, 17. — 6. πλήν : here a conj. Cf. its use as a prep., p. 34, 14. — 7. σχεδὸν . . . καλούμενοι, *chiefly those called his table-companions*.

§ 26. 8. τὸ ἀμφ' ἐκείνον στῖφος : the king's ὁμοτράπεζοι probably, who, now that the 6000 had fled, rallied about him in a compact body (στῖφος) for his protection. — 9. ἡνέσχετο : double augment (G. 544; H. 361 a). — 12. καὶ ἰᾶσθαι . . . φησι, *and he says that he himself healed* (G. 1285; H. 853 a) *the wound*. The pres. inf. can never thus be used for the impf., unless the context makes it certain that it represents an impf. and not a pres. See the examples in *Moods and Tenses*, § 119. Here the well-known time of the event makes the meaning plain. For καὶ ἰᾶσθαι κτλ. we should expect a rel. sent., and it has been conjectured that Xenophon wrote, ὃς καὶ ἰᾶσθαι κτλ., *who says also, etc.*

§ 27. 13. αὐτόν : i.e. Cyrus. — ὑπὸ τὸν ὀφθαλμόν, *under the eye* (implying motion towards the eye). — 14. μαχόμενοι . . . ἐκατέρου : the const. begun by these subjs. is not finished (except so far as it is partially resumed in Κύρος δέ), but passes suddenly into the indir. quest., ὁπόσοι . . . ἀπέθνησκον. — 16. ἀπέθνησκον : impf., since the reference is to different persons killed at different times, but in 17 the aor. ἀπέθανε, referring to the death of Cyrus alone. — Κτησίας λέγει : we should say, *this I leave for Ctesias to tell*. — 18. ἔκειντο, *lay dead, iacebant*.

§ 28. 20. πεπτωκότα : quoted after εἶδε. — 21. περιπεσεῖν αὐτῷ, *to have thrown his arms about him*. For the case of αὐτῷ, see G. 1179; H. 775.

Page 38.] § 29. 21. καὶ . . . Κύρῳ : note that the order of the words is the same in Greek and English. — 22. ἐπισφάζαι αὐτὸν Κύρῳ, *to slay him* (Artapates) *over Cyrus*, i.e. as a victim. For the case of Κύρῳ, cf. αὐτῷ in 21. — 23. ἐαυτὸν ἐπισφάξασθαι : strongly reflex., *slew himself with his own hand*, ἐαυτόν being added to the verb already in the mid. Note also the voice of σπασάμενον.

CHAPTER IX.

Page 39.] § 1. 1. μὲν οὖν, *so then*. — οὕτως : what would ὥδε mean? — ἀνὴρ ὢν, *a man who was*, etc. — 2. Περσῶν . . . γενομένων : the Persians meant are those of the royal line born (γενομένων) after the time of Cyrus the Great. — 3. παρὰ : with the gen. of the agent in place of ὑπὸ (G. 1237; H. 818 a). — 4. τῶν δοκούντων . . . γενέσθαι, *those who are reputed to have known Cyrus intimately*. — 5. γενέσθαι : with δοκούντων. Cf. ἀπεγνωκέναι, p. 33, 11.

§ 2. 6. πρῶτον μὲν : correl. to ἐπεὶ δέ in 21, which marks the second period in his life, and to ἐπεὶ δέ, p. 40, 1, which marks the third. — ἔτι παῖς ὢν, *while still a boy*.

§ 3. 10. καταμάθοι ἂν : potential opt. Cf. p. 28, 16. — 11. αἰσχροὺς . . . ἔστι : for the const., cf. οὐκ ἦν λαβεῖν, p. 22, 13. — οὐδὲν οὔτε . . . οὔτε : cf. p. 37, 7, 8.

§ 4. 12. θεῶνται . . . καὶ ἀκούουσιν, *see some (sc. τινάς) honored and hear of them*. — 14. εὐθὺς παῖδες ὄντες, *from earliest boyhood* : see G. 1572 ; H. 976. — μανθάνουσιν ἄρχειν, *learn how to rule* (G. 1592, 2 ; H. 986).

§ 5. 15. αἰδημονέστατος : put first for emphasis, displacing μὲν ; otherwise the order would be πρῶτον μὲν αἰδημονέστατος. — 16. ἐδόκει εἶναι, *had the reputation of being*. — τοῖς τε . . . πείθεσθαι, *and of being more obedient to his elders than (were) even those inferior to himself in rank*. — 18. φιλιππότατος with ἐδόκει εἶναι, but χρῆσθαι with ἐδόκει alone. — 19. ἔκρινον : *they* (i.e. men in general) *judged him*, etc. — ἔργων : with the two superlatives in 20 and 21 (G. 1142 ; H. 754 a).

§ 6. 21. ἡλικία : dat. of indir. obj. (G. 1159 ; H. 764, 2). — 23. ἄρκτον : epicene (G. 158 ; H. 127). — ἐπιφερομένην, *that rushed upon him*. — 25. τὰ μὲν : cognate acc., *suffered somewhat, received wounds*. Often a different word takes the place of the article in one part of the correlation ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ, as here τέλος δέ (G. 1060, H. 719). — 27. πολλοῖς μακαριστόν : cf. τοῖς οἴκοι ζηλωτόν, p. 30, 12.

Page 40.] § 7. 1. κατεπέμφθη : why κατὰ ? — σατράπης, *as satrap*. For the facts here mentioned, see the Introd., § 17. — 3. στρατηγὸς δὲ καί : cf. with reference to position, καὶ στρατηγὸν δέ, p. 1, 7. — οἷς : dat. of indir. obj. after καθήκει. — 4. πρῶτον μὲν : weakly correlated by δέ in 18.

Page 40.] 5. ἐπέδειξεν αὐτὸν ὅτι κτλ. : cf. τῶν βαρβάρων, p. 2, 8, and the note. The dir. form of the sent. quoted after ἐπέδειξεν ὅτι was περιγλιστοῦ ποιῶμαι, ἅν τῳ σπεισῶμαι καὶ . . . συνθῶμαι καὶ . . . ὑπόσχωμαί τι, μηδαμῶς ψεύδεσθαι. What use of the subj. is this? — τῳ : what other form was possible? See G. 416, 1; H. 277.

§ 8. 7. καὶ γάρ, and (proof is at hand) for. — 10. μηδὲν ἂν παθεῖν : in the dir. form οὐδὲν ἂν πάθοιμι. For the change of neg., see G. 1486; 1496; H. 1024.

§ 9. 12. ἐκοῦσαι : cf. p. 3, 20, and the note. — 13. Μιλησίων : we should expect Μλήτων. See the Introd., § 17. — οὔτοι δὲ . . . αὐτόν : a proof, drawn from an enemy, that Cyrus was to be trusted. — τοὺς φεύγοντας : i.e. refugees. — 14. προέσθαι : see προίημι.

§ 10. 14. καὶ γὰρ . . . ἔλεγεν, for he both (καὶ . . . καὶ in correlation) showed repeatedly by what he did, and declared repeatedly, or, more freely, showed repeatedly both by word and deed. — 15. ὅτι . . . πράξειαν : in dir. form οὐκ ἂν ποτε προοίμην, ἐπεὶ . . . ἐγενόμην, οὐδ' εἰ . . . γένοιτο . . . πράξειαν (G. 1499; 1500; H. 935 c). — προοίτο : for the form, see G. 810, 2; H. 476. — 16. ἅπαξ, once for all; but ποτέ, once on a time (p. 39, 23), some time, ever. — οὐδ' εἰ . . . γένοιτο, not even if they should become still fewer, i.e. should be cut down in numbers by their misfortunes. — 17. κάκιον πράξειαν (G. 1075; H. 810).

§ 11. 18. φανερός δ' ἦν καὶ πειρώμενος, but it was obvious also that he strove. Cf. δῆλος ἦν ἀνιῶμενος, p. 7, 18, and the note. — εἰ ποιήσειεν : prot. to πειρώμενος, past general supposition. For the two accs. after ποιήσειεν, see G. 1073; H. 725 a. For the parallel const. in 21, see G. 1074; H. 712, and cf. 17. — 20. ἐξέφερον, reported. — ὡς εὐχόιτο : quoted after εὐχὴν ἐξέφερον, which involves the idea of saying. They said, εὐχεται (i.e. he sometimes prays) ζῆν ἔστ' ἂν νικᾷ (G. 1465; 1434; H. 921); the fut. apod. to ἔστ' ἂν νικᾷ is ζῆν. For the change by quot. of the subjv. νικᾷ to the opt., see G. 1497, 2; H. 932, 2. — 21. νικῶν ἀλεξόμενος, i.e. should outdo in returning like for like.

§ 12. 22. καὶ γὰρ οὖν : cf. 7. — πλείστοι δὴ : similar to μέγιστος δὴ, means the very greatest number. The phrase ἐνὶ γε ἀνδρὶ (ἀνδρὶ in app. to αὐτῷ) logically modifies the superlative, i.e. the number was the very greatest in view, at least (γέ), of the fact that a single man (ἐνὶ ἀνδρὶ) was in question. — 23. τῶν ἐφ' ἡμῶν, of the men of our time, part. gen. with αὐτῷ, but affected also by the sup. πλείστοι, as if it had been said he was trusted most of all the men of our day. — 24. προέσθαι, intrust. Cf. the meaning in 14.

§ 13. 27. ἴν' ἰδεῖν, it was possible to see, you might see.

Page 41.] 1. ποδῶν, χειρῶν, ὀφθαλμῶν: why gen.? — 3. μηδὲν ἀδικούντι, *if in no respect* (cognate acc.) *a wrong-doer* (G. 1563, 5; H. 969 d). — 4. ὃ τι προχωροίη, *whatever it was to his advantage* (G. 1431, 2; H. 914 B, 2) *to have* (sc. ἔχειν). For ἤθελεν (which might have been ἐθέλοιμ, see G. 1432; H. 918; 894 c).

§ 14. 5. ὡμολόγητο, *he had been* (and so was) *acknowledged*, pers. const. — 6. ἦν αὐτῷ πόλεμος: principal sent. where we should expect a dependent one, such as *ὄντος ποτὲ αὐτῷ πολέμου*; for *πρῶτον μὲν*, notwithstanding its position, goes with *ἄρχοντας ἐποίη* and is correlated by *εἵπειτα δέ* in 10. — 8. καὶ αὐτός, *even in person*. — ἑώρα: for the mood, cf. ἤθελεν in 4 and the note. — ἐθέλοντας: partic. in indir. discourse. Cf. p. 37, 10. — 9. ἦς κατεστρέφετο χώρας: attraction and assimilation. Cf. p. 30, 5.

§ 15. 11. ὥστε . . . εἶναι, *so that* (in his dominions) *the good appeared* (G. 1449; 1450; H. 953) *most prosperous, and the bad were deemed fit to be their slaves*. φαίνεσθαι would regularly either stand within the clause with μὲν or else belong to both subjects. — 14. οἶοιτο: for the mood cf. *προχωροίη* in 4. — αἰσθήσεσθαι: quoted. Note the turn.

§ 16. 15. γέ μῃν, a case in the general testimony to the high character of Cyrus that could not be controverted. — εἰς δικαιοσύνην: with ἐπιδείκνυσθαι, *to distinguish himself in uprightness*. — εἰ γένοιτο, ἐποιεῖτο: past general supposition. Cf. p. 22, 13. — 16. βουλόμενος: quoted. Cf. *φανερὸς ἦν πειρώμενος*, p. 40, 18. — περὶ παντὸς ἐποιεῖτο: cf. *περὶ πλείστου ποιοῖτο*, p. 40, 5. — τούτους: pl. because of the distributive force of *τις* to which it refers. — 17. ἐκ τοῦ ἀδίκου, *by injustice*.

§ 17. 19. δικαίως, *with fidelity*. — 20. καὶ . . . ἐχρήσατο, *and he secured the services of* (G. 1260; H. 841) *an army worthy of the name, justo exercitu*. — 22. ἔπλευσαν: coming as mercenaries across the sea. — ἔγνωσαν, *judged*. — 23. τὸ κατὰ μῆνα κέρδος: the second subj. of εἶναι, being in the same const. as *πειθαρχεῖν*, which might have been *τὸ πειθαρχεῖν* (G. 1517; 1542; H. 949; 959).

§ 18. 24. εἰ τίς γέ τι: one proclitic, three enclitics. The proclitic takes the accent of *τις*; for the accent of the enclitics, see G. 145; H. 117. — τίς γε, *any one* (emphatically), no matter how insignificant. — τι: with *ὑπηρετήσκειν*, *did him* (G. 1160; H. 764, 2) *any good service*. With *ὑπηρετήσκειν* cf. γένοιτο in 15 and also ὁρῶ in 27. — 25. οὐδενὶ . . . προθυμίαν, *he never let his* (lit. *any one's*, G. 1165; H. 767) *zeal go unrewarded*. — 26. κρατίστοι δὲ: cf. *πλείστοι δὲ*, p. 40, 22, and the note. — ὑπνρέται, *sup-porters*. — Κύρω . . . γενέσθαι, *Cyrus was said to have had*, lit. *were said to have been* (become) *to Cyrus*.

§ 19. 27. *τινα ὄντα*, *that any one was*, in indir. discourse. So the two participles that follow.

Page 42.] 1. ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου, according to justice, or we may freely translate δεινὸν . . . δίκαιον, a skilful and just manager. — ἧς ἄρχοι : part of the cond. rel. sent. (= εἰ τινος ἄρχοι) and following the const. of ὁρώγη. See G. 1439 ; H. 919 a. — 2. χώρας : antec. attrac. Cf. p. 2, 14. — οὐδένα ἄν . . . ἀφείλετο, he would never deprive (G. 1296 ; H. 835 a) him (lit. any one) of (his territory, sc. χώραν, and see G. 1069 ; H. 724). ἄν belongs equally to προσεδίδου (G. 1314). This iterative form with ἄν, expressing customary action, is a natural apod. to εἰ ὁρώγη. — 5. ἐπέπατο : cf. the use of the perf. and plup. of κτάσμαι. — Κύρον : second obj. (G. 1069, H. 724). — οὐ φθονῶν ἐφαίνετο ἀλλὰ πειρώμενος, it was clear that he did not envy, etc., but strove, etc.

§ 20. 8. φίλους : emphasized by its position and by the following particles ; obj. of θεραπεύειν. — ὅσους ποιήσαιο : the apod. is θεραπεύειν (not γενέσθαι). This cond. rel. const. with the opt., as also its corresponding use in simple cond. clauses, occurs repeatedly in this chapter. — 9. ὄντας : cf. ὄντα, p. 41, 27. — ἱκανοὺς συνεργοὺς ὃ τι τυγχάνοι, competent co-workers in whatever he chanced, etc. — ὃ τι τυγχάνοι : = εἰ τι τυγχάνοι. See note on ἧς ἄρχοι in 1. — 10. βουλόμενος : cf. παρών, p. 1, 5, and the note. — 11. κράτιστος δὴ : cf. p. 40, 22, and p. 41, 26. — γενέσθαι : in the dir. form ἐγένετο. — θεραπεύειν : past frequentative after γενέσθαι.

§ 21. 12. αὐτὸ τοῦτο οὐπερ ἔνεκα κτλ., (he tried to secure for his friends) that very object for which he thought that he needed friends himself, — namely, that he might have co-workers, — he tried (I say) also on his own part to be a most vigorous co-worker with his friends to secure that, etc. αὐτὸ τοῦτο would naturally have been the obj. of some verb like πράττειν after ἐπειρᾶτο, but for this simple αὐτὸ τοῦτο πράττειν the amplified expression συνεργὸς . . . εἶναι . . . ἐπιθυμοῦντα was substituted, to express the same idea more fully. Cf. ἃ . . . κάουσιν, p. 112, 17. — 14. τοῦτου : emphatic. Otherwise it would be omitted (G. 1026 ; H. 996). — ὅτου : i.e. οὗτινος : gen. not by assimilation, but independently (G. 1102 ; H. 742). — 15. ἐπιθυμοῦντα : quoted after αἰσθάνοιτο.

§ 22. 15. οἶμαι : parenthetic, like our I think. — εἰς γε ἀνὴρ : cf. ἐν γε ἀνδρί, p. 40, 22, and the note. — 16. διὰ πολλά, for many reasons. — 18. καὶ ὅτου : sc. πρὸς and the indef. antec. of ὅτου. — 19. δεόμενον : how is the partic. to be construed ?

§ 23. 20. ἢ . . . ἢ, either . . . or. — ὥς εἰς πόλεμον : ὥς marks the purpose for which the objects were sent (εἰς πόλεμον) as subjectively conceived by the sender. Cf. ὥς εἰς μάχην, p. 32, 23, and ὥς εἰς κύκλωσιν, p. 37, 25. — 21. καί, moreover, with the following sent. as a whole. — 22. λέγειν : an impf. inf. with ἔφασαν. Cf. p. 38, 12, and the note. They said ἔλεγε, he used to say. — σώμα : acc. of specification referring to σώματι in 20. — οὐκ ἂν δύναίτο, νομίζοι : Cyrus said οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην . . . φίλους δὲ . . . νομίζω

Page 42.] § 24. 24. καὶ τὸ μὲν . . . ποιοῦντα, *and his surpassing* (G. 1542 ; H. 959) *his friends in conferring great* (with emphasis) *benefits, etc.* τὰ μεγάλα is cognate acc. with εἰ ποιοῦντα, *benefiting*.

Page 43.] 1. ἐπιμελεία : dat. of respect. — τῷ προθυμῆσθαι : parallel in const. with τῇ ἐπιμελείᾳ (G. 1547 ; H. 959). — 2. ταῦτα : resumes τὸ περιεῖναι κτλ.

§ 25. 5. οὐπω δὴ πολλοῦ χρόνου, *not for a long time* (G. 1136 ; H. 759), *lit. not as yet now within a long time*. — ἐπιτύχοι : represents ἐπέτυχον in the words of Cyrus ; but the next sent. gives the *actual* words of the messenger, who in delivering the gift would say : Κῦρος οὐπω δὴ πολλοῦ . . . ἐπέτυχεν· τοῦτον οὖν σοι ἔπεμψε κτλ. Cf. 9, τοῦτοις ἦσθη Κῦρος· βούλεται κτλ. — 7. σὺν οἷς : cf. ἀνθ' ὧν, p. 12, 17, and the note.

§ 26. 9. ἐπιλέγειν, *to say in addition* (to presenting the gifts), *to add*. — 10. τούτων γέυσασθαι, *to take a taste of* (note the force of the inceptive aor.) *these*.

§ 27. 13. διαπέμπων : force of διὰ ? — 14. ἐαυτῶν refers to φίλους, but ἐαυτοῦ in 16 to Cyrus. — 15. τοῦτον τὸν χιλόν : i.e. what Cyrus sent. — ὥς μὴ ἄγωσιν : subjv. of purpose after a secondary tense. Note that a clause of *negative* purpose can be introduced either by the simple μὴ, or by μὴ preceded by ἵνα, ὥς, or ὅπως, the meaning in both cases being simply *that not, lest*. Cf. the examples under G. 1365 ; H. 881. See G. *Moods and Tenses*, §§ 307-310.

§ 28. 17. πλείστοι, *very many*. — μέλλοιεν ὄψεσθαι : cf. p. 33, 18, and the note. — 18. ὥς δηλοῖη οὖς τιμᾶ, *that he might show whom he honored* (τιμᾶ is in the indic.). Instead of τιμᾶ we might have τιμῇ (G. 1503 end ; H. 937) ; cf. G. 1499². The purpose in Cyrus's own mind was, ὥς δηλῶ (subjv.) οὖς τιμῶ (indic.). — 19. ἐξ ὧν ἀκούω, *from what I hear*. — 20. Ἑλλήνων, βαρβάρων : with οὐδένα.

§ 29. 21. τούτου, τόδε : difference of use ? — 22. δούλου ὄντος, *though he was a slave*. Cf. p. 30, 4 ff. — πλήν : conj. — 23. καὶ οὗτος . . . ἐαυτῷ : cf. p. 27, 6 ff. For οἱ, cf. p. 3, 2. — 27. ὑπ' αὐτοῦ : the king. — ἀγαπῶμενοι : ἀγαπάω is properly to show regard by outward signs ; φιλέω (20), on the other hand, is used of the love of friends ; but the distinction is not always observed.

Page 44.] 1. ἂν τυγχάνειν : quoted after νομίζοντες. The prot. lies in ὄντες = εἰ εἴησαν.

§ 30. 2. τὸ αὐτῷ γενόμενον, *what happened to him, sc. ἐστὶ. τεκμήριον* is pred. — 4. τοὺς . . . βεβαίους : the art. is expressed but once, because the writer is speaking of a single class of persons possessing all of the qualities mentioned, *those who were faithful, well-disposed, and constant*.

§ 31. 7. τεταγμένος : what use of the partic. ? Explain also the use of πεπτωκότα in 9.

CHAPTER X.

Page 44.] § 1. The narrative is resumed from Chap. viii. — 11. ἀποτέμνεται . . . δεξιά: a Persian custom. It is stated later (p. 84, 22) that the head and hand of Cyrus were exposed to view fixed on a stake. — ὑποτέμνεται, διώκων, εἰσπύπτει: note and explain the number and agreement of these words. — 13. στρατόπεδον: see the plan, Introd. § 44. — οἱ μετὰ Ἀριαίου, *Ariæus and those with him, the troops of Ariæus*, like the phrase οἱ ἀμφὶ Τισσαφέρην, p. 111, 26. μετὰ Ἀριαίου implies *participation*, but σὺν αὐτῷ in 12 implies *accompaniment*. — 15. ἔνθεν ὥρμηντο: *i.e.* on the morning of the battle. It will be remembered that the battle was fought on the afternoon of the third day (p. 33, 12) after the midnight review mentioned p. 29, 15, and that this review was held on the night after the third day's march from Pylæ. Cf. the note on ἐντεῦθεν, p. 29, 13. — 16. τέτταρες . . . ὁδοῦ, *a distance of four parasangs, it was said*; *lit. there were said to be four parasangs of the road*.

§ 2. 17. πολλά: *pred., to a great amount*. — 18. τὴν Φωκαίδα . . . εἶναι, *the Phocæan woman, the concubine of Cyrus, who was said* (τὴν . . . λεγομένην = ἥ . . . ἐλέγετο, G. 1560; H. 966) *to be, etc.* — 19. λαμβάνει: with βασιλεὺς in 17.

§ 3. 20. ἡ νεωτέρα, *the younger* (of the two). — 21. τῶν Ἑλλήνων: *sc. τινάς* (a rare omission). — ἐν τοῖς σκευοφόροις, *among the baggage* (*neut.*). — 22. ὅπλα ἔχοντες, *to be under arms, to be standing guard*. Cf. p. 24, 25, and the note. — καὶ ἀντιταχθέντες: *sc. οὔτοι*. — 23. οἱ δὲ καὶ αὐτῶν, *but some also of them*. οἱ δὲ is *correl.* to πολλοὺς μέν. — 25. ἐντὸς αὐτῶν, *within their lines*. — 26. ἐγένοντο: *pl. from the influence of ἄνθρωποι*.

Page 45.] § 4. For the account of the second battle, described in the remainder of this chapter, see the Introd., § 45². — 1. ἀλλήλων: *why gen.?* — 2. οἱ μέν: referring *chiastically* (see note on ἀναβαίνει . . . ἀνέβη, p. 1, 8) to οἱ Ἕλληνες. — 3. ὥς πάντας νικῶντες, *thinking that they were victorious over all*, but in the next line, ὥς . . . νικῶντες, *thinking that now they were all victorious*. — οἱ δ': *sc. βασιλεὺς καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ* (see p. 44, 12).

§ 5. This section consists of four clauses arranged *chiastically*, 1) referring chiefly to the Greeks, 2) chiefly to the King, 3) to the King, and 4) again to the Greeks. — 6. εἴη: *why opt.?* — Τισσαφέρνους: stationed at the king's extreme left (p. 35, 1), he had charged through the right of the Greeks and joined the king in the camp of Cyrus in the rear (20 ff.). — 7. νικῶν, οἷχονται: one verb changed to the *opt.* by *quot.*, the other *not*. For this constr., see *Moods and Tenses*, § 670. — 10. πλησιάτατος: *comp. how formed?* (G. 352; H. 250). — 11. πέμποιεν, ἵκειν

Page 45.] in the dir. questions, *πέμπωμεν, ἔωμεν*; (G. 1358; 1490; H. 866, 3; 932, 2). For *εἰ . . . ἥ*, introducing the double indir. question, see G. 1606; H. 1017; and *cf.* p. 20, 18.

§ 6. 13. *δῆλος ἦν προσιών*: *cf.* *δῆλος ἦν ἀνιώμενος*, p. 7, 18, and the note. — *ὡς ἐδόκει ὀπισθεν*, as it seemed, from the rear. — 14. *στραφέντες*, counter-marching. See the *Introd.*, § 33, note. I⁺ will be remembered that the two forces were somewhat more than three miles apart (1 above). — *παρεσκευάζοντο . . . δεξόμενοι*, got ready with a view to his advancing in this way (i.e. *ὀπισθεν*) and to their receiving (his attack). *ὡς* belongs not only to *δεξόμενοι* (partic. of purpose), but also to *προσιόντος* (partic. of cause). *προσιόντος* (sc. *αὐτοῦ*) is in the gen. abs.; *δεξόμενοι* modifies *οἱ Ἕλληνες*. See, further, *Moods and Tenses*, § 876. — 16. *ἦ δὲ παρήλθεν κτλ.*, *cf.* p. 37, 24. The aor. is a plpf. in force. *Cf.* p. 1, 6. — 17. *ἀπήγεν*, marched back.

§ 7. 21. *διήλασε . . . πελταστάς*, charged along (*παρά*) the river into (*κατά*) the Greek peltasts and through them. — 22. *διελαύνων δέ*, as he drove through them. For the force stationed at the extreme right of Cyrus when the battle began, see p. 34, 5 ff. — 23. *ἔπαιον*: probably with their swords. — 24. *αὐτούς*: the cavalry of Tissaphernes. — 25. *ἐλέγετο . . . γενέσθαι*, was said to have proved himself sagacious (showed himself a sensible man, it was said) by pursuing this course of tactics. On the light-armed troops of Cyrus, see the *Introd.*, § 30.

§ 8. 25. *οὖν*, at any rate. *Cf.* p. 7, 22. — 26. *ὡς . . . ἀπηλλάγη*, after he had come off (note the force of the tense) with the worst of it, lit. having less.

Page 46.] 2. *τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων*: *cf.* p. 11, 1.

§ 9. 4. *τὸ εὐνύμῳ*: the historian has the position of the Greeks when the battle began in mind, their right then resting on the river. They had now faced about (*στραφέντες*, p. 45, 14). — 5. *μὴ προσάγοιεν, κατακόψειαν*: why opt. ? — 7. *ἀναπτύσσειν τὸ κέρας*: for the contemplated manœuvre, see the *Introd.* § 34⁴, and the notes. For the const. of *ἐδόκει ἀναπτύσσειν*, *cf.* p. 14, 2, and the note.

§ 10. 9. *ἐβουλεύοντο*: see the *Introd.*, § 45², and the note. — *καὶ δὴ . . . συνῆει*, the King in truth also, changing his line of battle to the same form (i.e. *τοῖς Ἕλλησιν*), stationed it opposite, just as at first he had met them for battle. See the *Introd.*, § 45², end. — 12. *ὄντας, παρατεταγμένους*: what use of the parties. ? — 13. *αὖθις*: see the description of the first charge of the Greeks, p. 36, 19 ff. — 14. *τὸ πρόσθεν*: adv. acc. *Cf.* *τὸ πρῶτον* in 11.

§ 11. 15. *ἐκ πλείονος*, when at a greater distance from them. — 16. *κώμη τινός*: possibly *Κυνάχα* (Κούναξα), the village near which, as Plutarch says, the battle was fought.

Page 46.] § 12. 17. ἀνεστράφησαν, *rallied*.—18. πεζοί: pred. (with out the art.), sc. δυντες. The const. changes at τῶν δὲ ἱππέων, where we should expect ἱππεῖς δέ, ὧν ὁ λόφος κτλ. — τῶν . . . ἐνεπλήσθη: the pass. of the const. explained in G. 1113; H. 743. — 19. τὸ ποιοῦμενον: τὸ γιγνόμενον is more common in this sense. — μὴ γιγνώσκειν: sc. τοὺς Ἕλληνας. — 21. αἰτόν . . . ἀνατεταμένον, a kind of (τινά) golden eagle, with wings extended, perched on a bar of wood (and raised) upon a lance. πέλτη, which commonly means a shield or target, is also used for δόρυ or λόγχη (see the Diet., s.v. πέλτη, end); and ἐπὶ ξύλου may refer to a horizontal piece of wood on which the eagle was perched. So ἐπὶ ξύλου καθέουεις, *roost like a fowl*, Aristoph. Nub. 1431. The ξύλον with the eagle was then raised on the point of a lance (ἐπὶ πέλτῃ). In the Cyrop. vii. 1. 4, the Persian standard is called αἰτὸς χρυσοῦς ἐπὶ δόρατος μακροῦ ἀνατεταμένος. Curtius, iii. 3. 16, calls it *auream aquilam pinnas extendenti similem*.

§ 13. 22. ἐνταῦθα: as we use *here* or *there* in the sense of *hither* or *thither*. — 24. ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν, *some from one part* (of the hill), *others from another*, or, as we should say, *some in one direction, others in another*. — τῶν ἱππέων: with ἐψιλοῦτο, *was cleared of the horsemen*. Cf. τῶν ἱππέων ἐνεπλήσθη in 18. — 25. τέλος: cf. p. 39, 26.

§ 14. 26. ὑπ' αὐτόν, *at the foot of it*.

Page 47.] 1. τί ἐστίν: in what other mood might the verb have been? What case of the same sort is there in the next section?

§ 16. 4. σχεδὸν . . . ἤν, *about this time*. — 5. θέμενοι τὰ ὅπλα: see the Diet., s.v. τίθημι. — 7. φαίνοιτο, παρείη: opt. in a causal sent. Cf. p. 35, 20, and the note. — 8. τεθνηκότα: cf. πεπτωκότα, p. 38, 20. — διώκοντα ὄχσεσθαι, *had gone off in pursuit* (G. 1587; H. 981). — 9. καταληψόμενόν τι προεληλακέναι, *had pushed on* (give the direct form) *to occupy some point*.

§ 17. 10. εἰ ἄγοιντο ἢ ἀπίοιεν: cf. εἰ πέμπουσιν ἢ ἴουσιν, p. 45, 11, and the note. — 12. δορπηστόν, *supper-time*. In the primitive Homeric times there were two regular meals, ἄριστον, an early meal, *breakfast*, and δόρπον, a late meal, *supper*. Either could be called δειπνον, which in Attic Greek meant the *chief meal* of the day, and as this came late in the afternoon, δειπνον took the place of the older name δόρπον. Cf. ἀδειπνοί in 20. The Attic ἄριστον was a midday meal, *luncheon*.

§ 18. 15. διηρπασμένα: supplementary partic. not in indir. discourse (G. 1582; H. 981). Cf. p. 25, 10. — εἴ τι . . . ἤν, *whatever there was to eat or drink*. The clause is the second obj. of καταλαυζάνουσι. — 16. ἀμάξας: obj. of διηρπασαν in 20, but repeated in καὶ ταύτας, *these also*, in 19, after the intervening clauses. — μεστὰς: pred. adj. sc. οὔσας (*that had been*) *full* (G. 1289; H. 856 a). — 18. λάβοι: why opt.? — 19. ἄμαξαι: pred. to ἦσαν, αὐται being the subj. — 20. τότε: cf. p. 44, 17.

Page 47.] § 19. 20. ἄδειπνοι ἦσαν · ἦσαν ἀνάριστοι : what is such an arrangement of the parts of a sent. called ? Note also the case that follows, καταλύσαι τὸ στράτευμα, βασιλεὺς ἐφάνη. Cf. concerning the fact stated in πρὶν γάρ . . . ἐφάνη, p. 33, 18, and the note. — 24. μέν : correl. to δέ, p. 48, 7.

BOOK SECOND.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE KING. — CONCLUSION OF A TREATY. — BEGINNING OF THE MARCH HOMEWARD. — TREACHEROUS SEIZURE OF THE FIVE GENERALS. — THEIR CHARACTERS.

CHAPTER I.

Page 48.] § 1. The first section of Book II., and the similar introductions prefixed to most of the following books, are generally supposed to be the work of an editor who divided the *Anabasis* into books. — 1. ὧς . . . ἐστρατεύετο : the first of five indir. questions, subj. of δεδῆλωται. — οὖν : to introduce the recapitulation. — Κύρῳ : dat. of advantage, not of the agent. — 5. τὰ πάντα, at all points, altogether. — νικᾶν : their thought was, νικῶμεν, we have conquered (are victorious), a pres. with an approach to the signification of the pf. (*Moods and Tenses*, § 27). — 6. λόγῳ : narrative, i.e. in Book I.

§ 2. 6. ἅμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ : cf. p. 29, 21. For δέ, see the note on μέν, p. 47, 24. The editor above-mentioned (see the note on § 1) probably used the μέν in 1 above without noticing the preceding sent. — 7. ὅτι πέμποι, φαίνονται : cf. the opt., p. 47, 7, and the note. — 8. σηματοῦντα : what does the partic. express ? — 11. εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν : cf. p. 45, 7. — ἕως συμμίζειαν : opt. in a dependent clause by quotation (G. 1502, 3 ; H. 937 a) : cf. G. 1467 ; H. 921. Rem. What other mood might we have had, and why ? What would then be added to ἕως ? Cf. p. 4, 3.

§ 3. 11. ἐν ὁρμῇ ὄντων, when they (sc. αὐτῶν and cf. p. 9, 1) were on the point of starting. — 12. ἡλίῳ : the names of the heavenly bodies, like proper names, may omit the art. Cf. ἥλιος, p. 47, 4. — 13. γεγονώς, descended from. — Δαμαράτου, Damaratus. See the Diet. — 14. Γλοῦς : mentioned p. 21, 11. He had now gone over to Artaxerxes. For Ταῖος see p. 17, 8. — 15. τέθνηκεν : this might be τεθνηκώς εἶη ; cf. the following πεφευγώς εἶη, λέγονι, ραίη. But τεθνήκεν contains the most important part of the message, and is kept in the original mood. — σταθμῷ : cf. p. 44, 15. — 16. ὄθεν : = ἐξ οὗ. — 18. περιμενοῖεν . . . μέλλουεν : in the dir. form περιμενῶ αὐτούς, εἰ μέλλουσιν ἥκειν. — τῇ ἄλλῃ, on the next day. —

Page 48.] 19. ἀπιέναι φαίη : cf. λέγοι ὅτι κτλ. in 17. For the future force of ἀπιέναι, cf. ἀπιμεν, p. 14, 7. — ἐπὶ Ἰωνίᾱς, in the direction of *Ionía*.

§ 4. 20. ἀκούσαντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες πυνθανόμενοι : chiasitic. — 22. ὥφελε . . . ζῆν, *would that Cyrus were living* (G. 1512 ; H. 871 a). How else might the thought have been expressed ? See G. 1511 ; H. 871. — 23. νικῶμεν : cf. νικᾶν in 5 and the note, and also p. 49, 3 and 25, and p. 50, 3 and 17. — 25. εἰ μὴ ἦλθετε, ἐπορευόμεθα ἄν : the prot. referring to the past, the apod. to the present (G. 1397 ; H. 895).

Page 49.] 2. τῶν νικῶντων : pred. gen. of possession. — 3. τὸ ἄρχειν : subj. inf. with the art. Cf. p. 42, 25.

§ 5. 3. ταῦτα : why did the Greeks use the pl., and why do we translate by the sing. ? — 4. τοὺς ἀγγέλους : Procles and Glus. — 5. καὶ γάρ : cf. p. 2, 17, and the note.

§ 6. 7. οἱ μὲν : asyndeton. Cf. p. 5, 13, and the note, and also p. 11, 2. — 8. ὅπως : *as*, = ὡς. — 9. ξύλοις, *for fuel*. Cf. ἄρχοντα, p. 1, 10, and the note. — 10. μικρὸν . . . οὖ, *going forward a short distance from the line, where, etc.* — 12. ἠνάγκαζον : *had compelled*. Cf. ἐποίησε, p. 1, 6, and the note, and ἐπολιόρκει, p. 17, 10. See also the *Introd.*, § 28². — τοὺς αὐτομολοῦντας : cf. p. 45, 18. — 15. φέρεσθαι ἔρημοι, *left to be carried away* : the Greeks used these for fuel. For the inf., see G. 1532 ; H. 951 ; and *Moods and Tenses*, § 772 c. — 16. κρέα : with both partic. and verb. See the *Introd.*, § 26¹.

§ 7. 18. καὶ ἤδη . . . ἀγοράν : cf. p. 33, 17. — 19. οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι : in appos. with κήρυκες. We should expect εἰς δ' αὐτῶν Φαλίνος Ἕλληνα to follow. — 20. βάρβαροι : pred. to δυντες to be supplied. — 21. ἐντίμως ἔχων, *to be in honor*. Cf. note on εὐνοϊκῶς ἔχοιεν, p. 2, 9. — 22. τῶν ἀμφὶ τάξεις : = τῶν τακτικῶν. For the case, see G. 1142 ; H. 754 a.

§ 8. 25. ὅτι . . . ἀγαθόν : what changes of mood are possible in this sent. ? λέγουσιν has the force of an historical tense. Cf. p. 37, 27, and the note. — νικῶν : what use of the partic. ? Cf. also the note on νικᾶν, p. 48, 5. — 26. παραδόντας : for the relation of this partic. to the following ἰόντας εὐρίσκεσθαι, cf. the note on ὑπολαβών, p. 2, 23. — 27. εὐρίσκεσθαι . . . ἀγαθόν, *to seek to get whatever* (lit. *if any*) *favor they could*.

Page 50.] § 9. 2. βαρέως, *with anger*. — ὅμως : Clearchus, although himself angry, nevertheless, etc. — 3. εἴη : why opt. ? — 4. ἔφη, *continued* *he*. — 5. ὅτι : cogn. acc. to ἀποκρίνασθαι to be supplied with ἔχετε, *are able*. — 6. ἦξω, *will return* : cf. ἐλθόντες, p. 48, 4. — 8. θυόμενος : why mid. ? See the *Introd.*, § 29¹.

§ 10. 9. πρόσθεν ἢ παραδοίην, *before they would give up*. See G. 1474, and *Moods and Tenses*, § 654. There is no change of mood in quoting what Cleanor said. Cf. εἰ αὐτῷ δοίη κτλ., p. 26, 19. — 11. θανμάξω, *should*

Page 50.] *like to know*. — **πότερα** . . . **ἤ** : double indir. question. Cf. p. 20, 18, and the note. — 12. **ὡς κρατῶν** : force of **ὡς** ? — **ἡ ὡς** . . . **δῶρα**, *or as gifts on the alleged (ὡς) ground of friendship*, as if he had said **ὡς φίλος ὢν**. — 14. **πείσας**, *by persuasion*, opposed to **ὡς κρατῶν**. — 15. **τί ἔσται** . . . **χαρίσονται** : cf. p. 31, 6.

§ 11. 16. **πρὸς ταῦτα**, *in reply to this*. — 18. **αὐτῷ** : with **ἀντιποιεῖται** (G. 1177 ; H. 772). — **ἔστιν** : why accented ? — **ἀρχῆς** : causal gen. (G. 1128 ; H. 739 a). — 19. **ἐαυτοῦ εἶναι** : pred. gen. of poss. — **μέσῃ τῇ χώρᾳ** : cf. **μέσου τοῦ παραδείσου**, p. 6, 9, and the note. — 21. **οὐδ' εἰ**, *not even if* : οὐ negatives **δύνασθε ἄν**. — **παρέχοι** : sc. **αὐτοῦς**.

§ 12. 25. **εἰ μὴ**, *except*, after a neg. Cf. p. 21, 20, and p. 23, 10. — **ἔχοντες** : = **εἰ ἔχοιμεν**. — 26. **ἄν** : with **χρῆσθαι**. Cf. p. 37, 20. So **ἄν** that follows belongs to **στερηθῆναι**, and **παραδόντες** = **εἰ παραδοῖμεν**. — 27. **μὴ** : the neg. with the inv. is always **μὴ** (G. 1610 ; H. 1019).

Page 51.] 1. **παραδώσειν** : sc. **ἡμᾶς** as subj., which would have been expressed if **ἡμῖν** had not preceded.

§ 13. 4. **Ἀλλὰ** . . . **ἀχάριστα** : ironical. When Phalinus calls Theopompus a "philosopher," he means to stigmatize his remarks about **ἀρετῇ** and **ἀγαθὰ** as unpractical. — 5. **ὦν**, *that you are*. — 6. **περιγενέσθαι ἄν**, *could* (under any circumstances) *prove superior*, inf. with **ἄν** representing the potential opt. — 7. **δυνάμει** : for the case, cf. p. 3, 26.

§ 14. 7. **ἔφασαν** : Xenophon writes as if he had not himself been present. — **λέγειν** : cf. **λέγειν**, p. 42, 22, and the note. — 10. **ἄλλο τι** : cf. **τί**, p. 15, 27, and the note. — 11. **συγκαταστρέψαιντ' ἄν** (sc. **Ἀἰγυπτου**) : serves only loosely as an apod. to the first prot., **εἴτε θέλοι**, since it expresses a thought adapted to the second.

§ 15. 12. **εἰ**, *whether*. — 13. **ἀποκεκριμένοι εἶεν** : why perf. opt. ? — 14. **Οὔτοι** : in partitive appos. with the phrase **ἄλλος ἄλλα**. Cf. p. 37, 2, and the note. — **ἄλλος ἄλλα**, *some one thing, others another*, lit. *another other things*. Cf. **ἄλλοι ἄλλως**, p. 29, 11, and **ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν**, p. 46, 24, and the notes. — 15. **λέγεις**, *mean, intend*.

§ 16. 16. **οἶμαι** . . . **πάντες**, *as all the rest also, I think*. **οἶμαι** is parenthetic and does not affect the const. — 17. **ἡμεῖς** : sc. **Ἕλληνές ἐσμεν**. — 18. **πράγμασι** : cf. p. 4, 8.

§ 17. 20. **συμβούλευσον ἡμῖν ὃ τι κτλ.**, *give us whatever advice, etc.* — 22. **ἔπειτα** : to be how construed ? — **λεγόμενον, ὅτι Φαλινός κτλ.**, *when reported as follows, "Phalinus once," etc.* For **ὅτι**, cf. p. 28, 18, and the note. — 24. **συμβουλευομένοις συνεβούλευσεν** : why a difference in voice ? — 25. **τάδε**, *the following advice*, would be followed by the actual advice, if the report should ever be made in Greece. What kind of an acc. is **τάδε** ? — **ὅτι ἀνάγκη**, *that it is inevitable*, sc. **ἐστί**.

Page 52, § 19. 2. *εἰ . . . ἔστι*, if you have one chance in ten thousand. — 3. *σωθῆναι*: limits *ἐλπίς*, to be supplied with *μία τις*. Cf. p. 14, 20, and the note. In 5 below, the subst. *σωτηρίας* is used with *ἐλπίς* in the same sense as *σωθῆναι* here. — 6. *ἄκοντος*: used almost like a partic. Cf. p. 15, 23, and the note.

§ 20. 8. *πρὸς ταῦτα*: cf. p. 50, 16. — *ταῦτα*: cf. *τάδε* in the next line. Cf. also 14, where both words occur. — 10. *ἡμεῖς*: emphatic, opposing what the Greeks thought to what the king had demanded (p. 49, 25 ff.). — *εἶναι*: sc. *ἡμᾶς* as subj. — *πλείονος*: for the case, cf. p. 14, 10. — 11. *ἔχοντες*: a second prot. to *ἂν εἶναι*, which is quoted. Cf. p. 50, 25 ff.

§ 21. 15. *ὅτι . . . εἴσαν*, that there was to be (not would be) a truce, the dir. form being *μένουσι* (partic., sc. *ὑμῖν*, = *ἣν μένητε*) *σπονδαί εἰσιν*, there is a truce for you (i.e. for you to depend on), if you remain. Cf. 18 below, *σπονδαί εἰσιν* after *μενεῖτε*. Cf. also 22 ff. below. — 17. *πότερα . . . ἤ*: cf. p. 50, 11. — 18. *ἢ ὥς . . . ἀγγελῶ*, or (whether) I shall take back answer from you that there is war; lit. or, assuming that there is war, I shall announce it from you. (G. 1593, 2.)

§ 22. 20. *ταῦτά*: not *ταῦτα*. — *ἅπερ*: sc. *δοκεῖ*. — 21. *ἀπεκρίνατο*: note the asyndeton. — 22. *σπονδαί*: sc. *εἰσίν*.

§ 23. 26. *ὅ τι ποιήσοι*: indir. question. The fut. opt. is never used except in indir. discourse as the representative of the fut. ind. (G. 1287; H. 855 a).

CHAPTER II.

Page 53.] § 1. 2. *Μένων . . . ἔμνε*: Glus also remained. Cf. p. 48, 12 ff., and p. 49, 4 f. — 3. *ἔλεγον, φαίη*: the first takes a clause with *ὅτι*, the second the inf. (G. 1523; H. 946 b). — 4. *βελτίους*, of higher rank. — 5. *οὓς οὐκ ἂν ἀνασχέσθαι*: for *οἱ οὐκ ἂν ἀνάσχοιντο*, a rel. clause with the inf. by assimilation (G. 1524; H. 947). — *αὐτοῦ βασιλεύοντος*: gen. abs., expressing condition. — 6. *ἀλλ' εἰ κτλ.*: a change to the dir. discourse. — *ἦδη*, immediately. — 7. *εἰ δὲ μή*, otherwise, i.e. if you do not come, = *εἰ ἂν δὲ μή ἦκητε*. Cf. 9, and see G. 1417; H. 906.

§ 2. 8. *χρῆ ποιεῖν*: sc. *ἡμᾶς*, referring to both Greeks and barbarians. — 9. *ὥσπερ λέγετε*: understand before this *χρῆ ἡμᾶς ἦκειν τῆς νυκτός*. — *εἰ δὲ μή*: cf. 7 and the note. — *πράττετε*: more animated than *χρῆ ὑμᾶς πράττειν* would have been. — *ὅποιόν τι*: *τι* adds to the indefiniteness of *ὅποιον*, whatsoever. — 11. *οὐδέ*, not even to the friendly barbarians, just as before he had sent Phalinus off without satisfying him. Cf. p. 52, 26.

§ 3. 14. *λέναι*: the inf. expresses purpose. Const. with *οὐκ ἐγγίγνετο*, did not result (favorably) for going. This phrase is interpreted by *καλὰ ἦν* in 21. See the *Introd.*, § 29¹. — 15. *ἄρα*, as it seems. — 16. *ἐν μέσῳ*: cf.

Page 53.] p. 30, 24, and the note. — 19. οὐ μὲν δὴ, *not yet indeed*. — γέ : force ? — οἶόν τε : *sc. ἐστίν, is it possible* (G. 1024 b ; H. 1000). — 20. ἔστιν : accent ?

§ 4. 22. δειπνεῖν : explanatory of ὧδε ποιεῖν. The inf. const. changes to the imv. in συσκευάζεσθε κτλ. Cf. πράττετε in 9, and the note. — 23. σημήνη : cf. ἐσάλπιγξε, p. 8, 27, and the note. — ὥς ἀναπαύεσθαι : with σημήνη, *shall give the signal for going to rest* (G. 1456 ; H. 1054, 1 f.). — 24. τὸ δεύτερον : cogn. acc. with σημήνη to be supplied. — ἀνατίθεσθε : note the voice. — 25. ἐπὶ τῷ τρίτῳ, *at the third signal*. — τῷ ἡγουμένῳ, *the van* (neut.) = τοῖς ἡγουμένοις. — 26. τὰ ὅπλα = τοὺς ὀπλίτας. Cf. ἀσπίς, p. 31, 16. — For the night march, see the *Introd.*, § 40¹.

Page 54.] § 5. 1. καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν κτλ. : for the prominence of Clearchus, see the *Introd.*, § 23¹.

§ 6. This section is thought by many to be an interpolation. — 4. ἀριθμὸς τῆς οδοῦ, *amount of the way, distance*. — 5. τῆς Ἰωνίας, *in Ionia*. — μάχης, *i.e. the scene of the battle, battle-field*. So in 8 below. — 8. ἐλέγοντο εἶναι, *there were said to be, it was said that there were*.

§ 7. 10. ἐπεὶ σκότος ἐγένετο, *after it became dark*. Cf. ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, p. 55, 20 ; ὅψε ἦν, p. 56, 7 ; and p. 33, 17, and the note. — Μιλοκύθης μὲν κτλ. : this was the first desertion. See the *Introd.*, § 23². — 11, 12. εἰς, ὡς : cf. p. 5, 5, and the note.

§ 8. 13. τοῖς ἄλλοις : dat. of advantage ; see p. 17, 8. Cf. p. 29, 19. — 14. κατὰ τὰ παρηγγελμένα, *according to previous instructions*. For these see p. 53, 22 ff. — 15. παρ' Ἀριαίων : why acc. ? — 17. ἐν . . . ὅπλᾳ, *halting under arms in line of battle*. θέμενοι limits the following noms., the officers being taken as the representatives of the whole body of troops. — 19. οἱ κράτιστοι, *the highest in rank*. Cf. βελτίους, p. 53, 4. — 20. μήτε . . . τέ, *not only not . . . but also* : the correlatives are merely τε . . . τε. — προδώσειν, ἔσεσθαι, ἡγήσεσθαι : quoted. Note the tense.

§ 9. 23. εἰς ἀσπίδα : *i.e. the blood was caught in the hollow of a shield*.

§ 10. 25. ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ πιστὰ ἐγένετο, *when the pledges had been given* (aor. with force of plpf.). With the pledge here given (an oath and the slaughter of victims) cf. p. 62, 9, where the pledge is an oath and the giving and taking of the right hand, and p. 151, 2 ff., where it is an oath and the exchange of spears. See the *Introd.*, § 29². — 27. πότερον . . . ἤ : how used ?

Page 55.] 1. ἦν περ : *sc. ὁδόν*, and for the const. of this acc. with ἦλθομεν, cf. p. 9, 16, and the note.

§ 11. 3. ἀπίοντες : prot. = εἰ ἀπίομεν. — ὑπάρχει : cf. τὰ ὑπάρχοντα, *resources*. — 4. οὐδὲν τῶν ἐπιτηδίων, *nothing in the way of provisions*. — ἑπτακαίδεκα γάρ : γάρ is used also in 4, there introducing a ground

Page 55.] for παντελῶς . . . ἀπολοίμεθα, and here one of the causes οἱ ὑπάρχει . . . ἐπιτηδείων. — 5. σταθμῶν : the σταθμός is here looked upon as a period of time. Cf. for the case ἡμερῶν, p. 33, 4. — ἐγγυτάτω : used as adj. — 7. νῦν δ' ἐπινυοῦμεν : i.e. I and those with me. νῦν δέ corresponds to ἦν μὲν ἦλθομεν (2), and τῶν δ' . . . ἀπορήσομεν το μακροτέραν μὲν (8). — 8. μακροτέραν : sc. ὁδόν, as above in 1 with ἦν περ. — ἐπιτηδείων : why gen. ?

§ 12. 9. πορευτέον : sc. ἐστί (G. 1597 ; H. 990). — 10. σταθμούς : cognate acc. with πορευτέον, we must make our first marches, lit. march our first marches. — ὥς . . . μακροτάτους, as long as possible. Cf. p. 2, 12, and the note, and ὡς πλείστον in the next line. μακροτάτους is pred. — 11. στρατεύματος : why gen. ? — 12. ἡμερῶν : gen. of measure. — ἀπόσχωμεν : why subjv. ? — 13. οὐκέτι μὴ δύνηται : emphatic fut. affirmation (G. 1360 ; H. 1032). — 14. στρατεύματι : dat. of accompaniment, equiv. to ἐὰν ἔχῃ ὀλίγον στράτευμα, corresponding to πολλὸν δ' ἔχων (in the next line) = ἐὰν ἔχῃ. — 17. ἔγωγε : expressed for emphasis, is further emphasized by its position.

§ 13. 18. Ἦν δυναμένη, amounted to, meant. οὐδὲν ἄλλο δυναμένη stands like a pred. adj. after ἦν. — 19. ἀποδρᾶναι ἢ ἀποφυγεῖν : cf. p. 18, 25 ff. — 21. τὸν ἥλιον, ἡλίῳ : cf. p. 48, 12, and the note. — 22. τοῦτο : cf. ἐψεύσθη τοῦτο, p. 35, 14, and the note.

§ 14. 23. ἔτι δέ, but furthermore. — δειλῶν : cf. p. 33, 17, and the note. — 24. τῶν Ἑλλήνων : limits, as a part. gen., the following rel. clause (G. 1027). — οἱ μὴ ἔτυχον : a cond. rel. clause. — 25. ἐν ταῖς τάξεσιν : they had been marching in line of battle all day, but the discipline was not severe. See the Introd., § 35².

Page 56.] § 15. 1. εἰεν, νέμοιτο : why opt. ? — 3. ἐστρατοπεδεύετο : we should expect στρατοπεδεύεται or στρατοπεδεύοιτο (G. 1489 ; H. 936).

§ 16. 7. οὐ . . . ἀπέκλινε, however, he did not even (οὐδέ) turn aside, much less retreat. — 9. εἰς : with reference to the previous marching into the villages. — 11. καὶ . . . ξύλα, even the very timbers in (from) the houses (G. 1225 ; H. 788 a). Cf. τοὺς ἐκ τῶν πόλεων, p. 5, 4.

§ 17. 13. ὁμως : notwithstanding the villages had been pillaged. — τρόπῳ τινί, after a fashion. — 14. σκοταῖοι, in darkness, adj. used adv. — ἐτύχανον : sc. αὐλιζόμενοι. — 16. ὥστε ἀκούειν, ὥστε ἔφυγον : for the difference of meaning, see G. 1450 ; 1451 ; H. 927.

§ 18. 21. καὶ βασιλεύς, even the king, and not only οἱ ἐκ τῶν σκηνωμάτων φεύγοντες. — 22. οἷς, by what : assimilation to the case of the omitted antec.

§ 19. 23. τοῖς Ἑλλήσι : after the compound verb. — 25. οἶον : masc. acc., subj. of γίγνεσθαι, qualem par est fieri. — For the camp at night, see the Introd., § 40³.

Page 56.] § 20. 27. τῶν τότε : *sc.* κηρύκων. Homer says (*Iliad* v. 786) that Stentor (*cf.* Eng. *stentorian*), the “brazen-voiced,” was able to shout as loud as fifty other men together.

Page 57.] 1. ὃς ἂν μηνύσῃ, λήψεται : *cond. rel. sent.* — 2. τὸν ὄνον. *i.e.* the senseless panic. — τὰ ὄπλα : in a Greek camp the arms (heavy shields and spears) were generally stacked in one place. See the *Introd.*, § 40². — ὅτι λήψεται : *cf.* p. 26, 20, and the note. — 3. τάλαντον : see the *Dict.*; *cf.* 33, 2, and the note.

§ 21. 5. εἰς τάξιν τὰ ὄπλα τίθεσθαι, *to get under arms in* (*lit. into*) *line of battle*. — 6. ἥπερ εἶχον, *just as they were* (*or stood*). — 7. ἡ μάχη : *the battle* of Cunaxa.

CHAPTER III.

§ 1. 8. Ὁ . . . ἔγραψα : *cf.* 56, 20 ff. — 10. πέμπων : *sc.* κήρυκας. *Cf.* p. 49, 18 ff.

§ 2. 12. ἐξήτουν : *difference in meaning between this word and αἰτέω on the one hand and ἐρωτάω on the other?* — 14. τυχών, ἐπισκοπῶν : *classify these partic.* — 15. εἶπε, *told*. *Cf.* ἔλεγε θαρρεῖν, p. 13, 15, and the note. — 16. ἄχρι ἂν σχολάσῃ : *on the principle of indir. discourse we might have ἄχρι σχολάσειε.* *Cf.* p. 48, 11, and the note.

§ 3. 17. ὥστε . . . πυκνήν, *so that it should present from every side a fine appearance of a compact battle line.* ὁρᾶσθαι with καλῶς (*G.* 1528; *H.* 952). — 18. πυκνήν : see the *Introd.*, § 32¹, and the note. — μηδένα : *why not οὐδένα?* — εἶναι : in the same *const.* with the preceding ἔχειν. — 19. τέ, τέ : the first τέ is correlative to the καί before τοῖς ἄλλοις; the second, to the καί before εὐειδεστάτους. — 21. ταῦτά : *i.e.* προσελθεῖν κτλ.

§ 4. 23. ἦκοιεν, *had come*. The *dir. form* was ἦκομεν ἄνδρες οἵτινες ἐσόμεθα. For the partial change of mood, *cf.* p. 27, 2 ff., and the note.

§ 5. 28. μάχης : *gen. of want* (*G.* 1112; *H.* 743 b). See the *Introd.*, § 26². — ὁ τολμήσων, *the man that will dare*. *Sc.* ἔστιν.

Page 58.] 1. μὴ πορίσας : = ἐὰν μὴ πορίσῃ. Note the position of ἄριστον twice expressed in this sentence.

§ 6. 3. ὧ : the *antec.* is the preceding sent., ἦκον ταχύ. — 5. δοκοῖεν, ἦκοιεν : the *dir. discourse* would show the person of each verb : εἰκότα δοκεῖτε . . . καὶ ἦκομεν . . . οἱ ἄξουσιν ἔνθεν ἔξετε. — 6. οἱ . . . ἐπιτήδεια, *who would conduct them* (the purpose for which the guides were brought), *if there should be a truce, to a place from which they would get* (the result aimed at) *provisions*. For this use of the *fut. ind.* with *rel. words* (here οἱ and ἔ-θεν) to express purpose and result, see *G.* 1442; 1447; *H.* 910; 911; and with οἱ ἄξουσιν *cf.* οἵτινες ἱκανοὶ ἔσονται, p. 57, 24. For the partial change of mood in the quoted sent. ὅτι . . . ἐπιτήδεια, *cf.* ὅτι . . . ἔσονται p. 57, 23.

Page 58.] § 7. 8. εἰ . . . ἀπιοῦσιν, *whether he was making a truce merely (αὐτοῖς) with the men who were coming and going, i.e. with the king's envoys.* Clearchus feared treachery. The dir. question was σπένδομαι . . . ἢ . . . ἔσονται. For the dat., see G. 1175; H. 772. — 11. διαγγελοῦν: why subjv. ? Cf. p. 20, 14, and the note.

§ 8. 12. μεταστησάμενος, *had them retire, and, etc.* 13. ἐδόκει ποιεῖσθαι: cf. ἐδόκει πορεύεσθαι, p. 4, 14, and the note. — 14. καθ' ἡσυχίαν, *i.e. without being harassed by the enemy.* — ἐπί, *after, in order to get, involving the idea of purpose; but below, in 21, πρὸς in the sense simply of to.*

§ 9. 17. ἀποδόξῃ: why subjv. ? For the force of ἀπό, cf. ἀποψηφίσωνται, p. 21, 3. — 20. καιρός, *proper time*, whereas χρόνος is *time* in general.

§ 10. 22. οἱ μὲν: correlated by Κλέαρχος μέντοι. — 23. τὰς μὲν . . . τάξει he had made a truce, but still he kept his troops in line of battle. The situation was full of danger. See the Introd., § 352. — 25. τάφροις: for the case, cf. οἷς, p. 33, 21. — 26. ὥς μὴ δύνασθαι, *so that they could not, etc., ὥς with the inf. to express result.* Cf. p. 56, 16, and the note. — 27. ἐποιοῦντο: sc. γεφύρας. — ἦσαν ἐκπεπτωκότες: periphrastic plpf. act., which makes the idea of the trees *being on the ground* more prominent than that of their *falling*. See *Moods and Tenses*, § 45. — 28. τοὺς δέ, *and some.*

Page 59.] § 11. 1. Κλέαρχον . . . ἐπιστάται: lit. *to learn Clearchus well, how he commanded; i.e. to learn how Cl. commanded.* Cf. τῶν βαρβάρων, p. 2, 8. — 2. τὸ δόρυ, *his spear*, but in the next line βακτηρίαν, *a staff or stick*, without the art., because the staff was no part of his regular equipment as a soldier. — 3. εἰ δοκοῖ: why opt. ? — 4. τὸν ἐπιτήδειον, *the right man.* — 5. ἔπαισεν ἄν: an *iterative aor.* Cf. p. 42, 2, and the note. For the use of the stick in Spartan military discipline, cf. p. 24, 27 ff. Clearchus was a severe disciplinarian. See the Introd., § 272. — αὐτὸς προσελάμβανεν, *took hold himself.* — 7. μὴ οὐ: μὴ negatives the following inf. regularly; οὐ (here very irregular) strengthens the neg. idea underlying αἰσχύνῃν εἶναι, *were ashamed, were unwilling.* See G. 1617; H. 1034; and *Moods and Tenses*, § 817.

§ 12. 7. πρὸς αὐτό, *to it*, the business in hand. — οἱ . . . γεγονότες, *those that were thirty years old and less.* — 9. σπουδάζοντα, *in earnest.* — προσελάμβανον: cf. 5.

§ 13. 11. μῆ: in the dir. form οὐ. Cf. p. 40, 10, and the note. — 12. ἄρδεν: with οἷα (G. 1526; H. 1000), *it was not the proper season for watering, etc.* Cf. *Moods and Tenses*, § 759. The summer was the season for irrigation, so that the presence of the water late in September was suspicious. — 13. ἤδη, *forthwith, at the very start.* — εἰς, *with reference to, for.* — 14. τούτου ἔνεκα: repeats ἵνα προφαίνοιτο. Cf. G. 1363.

§ 14. 18. οἶνος φοινίκων, *palm wine.* Cf. p. 24, 23 ff. — ὄξος . . . αὐτῶν, *a sour drink made from the same by boiling.*

Page 59.] § 15. 19. αὐταὶ αἱ βάλανοι, *the dates themselves*, as contrasted with the wine, etc. For the case, cf. τὰ ἄρματα, p. 37, 2, and the note. — 20. τοῖς οἰκέταις : with ἀπέκειντο, *were set apart*, which is equiv. to the pass. of ἀπετίθεσαν in 24 below. — 22. κάλλους : gen. of cause (G. 1126 ; H. 744). — 23. ἡλέκτρον : abridged for ἡλέκτρον ὀψεως. Cf. the similar case explained in G. 1178 ; H. 773 b. — τὰς δέ τινας, *but some (τινάς) others*. — 24. τραγήματα, *for sweetmeats*, to be eaten at dessert. — καὶ ἦν . . . ἡδὺν μὲν, *and these (the τραγήματα) were a palatable thing* (cf. G. 925 ; H. 617) *also at a symposium* (πότον, not ποτόν).

Page 60.] § 16. 2. ἐξαιρεθεῖη : why opt.?

§ 17. 4. ὁ . . . ἀδελφός : note the position of the genitives. — 5. γυναικός : by name *Statira*. — 6. αὐτοῖς : for the case, see G. 1175 ; H. 772. Cf. Ἑλλάδι in 9.

§ 18. 8. γείτων : pred. nom. to οἰκῶ. — 9. οἰκῶ : cf. Xen. *Helien.* iii. 2. 12, Καρία, ἔνθα περ ὁ Τισσαφέρωνος οἶκος. — 10. εἰ δυνάμην : we might have had ἔαν δύνωμαι (G. 1502, 2 ; 1420 ; H. 937 ; 907), since the context implies, *I thought it would be a εὖρημα*. — 12. οἶμαι . . . ἔχειν, *for I think it would not be a thankless labor for me*. — 13. πρὸς ὑμῶν : as if a pass. had preceded in place of ἀχαρίστως ἔχειν.

§ 19. 16. ἐπιστρατεύοντα : quoted after ἡγγεῖλα (G. 1588 ; H. 981). For the fact mentioned, see p. 5, 13 ff. — 17. καὶ μόνος κτλ. : cf. p. 45, 20 ff. — 21. σὺν τοῖσδε : with a gesture. — 22. αὐτῷ : the king.

§ 20. 24. βουλευέσθαι : what other tenses might be used ? Cf. παύσασθαι, p. 5, 1, and the note. — 27. εὐπρακτότερον : verbal adj. in the comp. The subj. of εὐπρακτότερον ᾗ is διαπράξασθαι understood, the διαπράξασθαι expressed being the obj. of δύνωμαι.

Page 61.] § 21. 2. μεταστάντες : second aorist. Cf. μεταστησάμενος, p. 58, 12. — 3. Κλέαρχος δ' ἔλεγεν, *Clearchus was spokesman*. — 4. ὡς βασιλεῖ πολεμήσοντες, *with the intention of warring with the king*. When, as here, the subj. of the leading verb is also the speaker, ὡς simply emphasizes the *cause* or *purpose* denoted by the partic. For the case of βασιλεῖ, cf. p. 3, 5.

§ 22. The speaker is referring in this section, probably, to the agreement entered into at Thapsacus, p. 20, 1 ff. — 9. θεούς, ἀνθρώπους : objs. of ἡσχύνημεν (G. 1049 ; H. 712). The inf. προδοῦναι is a second obj. of the same verb (G. 1519 ; H. 948). — 10. παρέχοντες, *when we had offered* (sc. αὐτῷ). For the tense of the partic., cf. p. 5, 12. — εὖ ποιεῖν : purpose. Cf. p. 9, 14.

§ 23. 10. ἐπεὶ : here, *since* ; above, in 7, *when*. — 11. βασιλεῖ . . . ἀρχῆς : cf. p. 50, 18. — 12. τὴν χώραν κακῶς ποιεῖν : cf. p. 19, 3, and the note ; and 16 below, ἡμᾶς εὖ ποιῶν. — 15. ἀδικοῦντα : sc. *τινά*, and cf.

Page 61.] βουλευομένους, p. 2, 21. — 17. ὑπάρχει, *shall take the first step, begin*. For the const. of ποιῶν, see G. 1580; H. 981; but for ποιῶντες in 18, see G. 1563, 3; H. 969 a.

§ 24. 21. ἦκω: mood? Cf. ἄχρι ἂν σχολάσῃ, p. 57, 16. — αἱ . . . μερόντων, *let the truce continue*. — 22. ἀγορὰν παρέξομεν, *will provide you a market, i.e. an opportunity for buying provisions*.

§ 25. 22. εἰς: cf. εἰς ἔω, p. 29, 17, and the note. — 25. δοθῆναι αὐτῷ: cf. the corresponding act. δοῦναι ἐμοί, p. 60, 11. — 26. καίπερ: with the following concessive partic. Cf. p. 29, 6. — ἄξιον βασιλεῖ, *befitting the king*.

Page 62.] § 26. 1. παρέξειν: sc. ἡμᾶς. The inf. is quoted after the idea of *promising* in πιστά. So ἀπάξειν. — 3. ὅπου δ' ἂν μή: why not οὐ? — For the Greek commissariat, see the Introd., § 26, and for the conditions here imposed, see particularly § 26².

§ 27. 5. πορεύεσθαι after ὁμοσαι (G. 1286; H. 948 a). Cf. the two fut. inf. in 1 and 2. — ὡς διὰ φιλίας, *as (you would go) through a friendly (country)*. — 8. ἔξειν: depends on the general idea of *promising*.

§ 28. 8. ταῦτα ἔδοξε: cf. p. 16, 11. — 9. ὤμοσαν . . . ἔδοσαν: cf. the note on πιστά, p. 54, 25.

§ 29. 13. ὡς βασιλεία: cf. p. 5, 16. — διαπράξωμαι, *shall have accomplished*, with fut. pf. force (*Moods and Tenses*, § 90). — ἃ δέομαι: sc. διαπράξασθαι. — 14. ὡς ἀπάξων καὶ ἀπιών: cf. the note on ὡς πολεμήσοντες, p. 61, 4.

CHAPTER IV.

§ 1. 22. μή . . . αὐτοῖς, *that the king would bear them no ill-will*. The inf. is quoted after δεξιᾶς. Cf. παρέξειν in 1 above. — 23. ἐπιστρατείας: gen. of cause. Cf. the second ἦς, p. 30, 3, and the note. — τῶν παροιχομένων, *of what was past*.

§ 2. 24. ἐνδηλοι . . . νοῦν, *evidently paid less regard to the Greeks*. For προσέχοντες, cf. ἀνιῶμενος, p. 7, 18, and the note. — 27. ἀλλὰ προσιόντες κτλ.: for the freedom of relation which this implies between commanders and men, see the Introd., § 27¹. Note that Clearchus answers the remonstrants (p. 63, 12 ff.).

§ 3. 28. ἦ: may introduce the second part of an alternative question (G. 1606; H. 1017), even when the first part is only implied (here πότεροί δ' ἄλλως ἔχει). Cf. the use of *an* in Lat.

Page 63.] 1. ἂν περὶ παντὸς ποιήσαιο: potential optative. — 3. εἴη: we should expect ᾗ after ἵνα, since the verb on which the clause depends (ἂν ποιήσαιο) is not past (G. 1270, 2); but εἴη is (irregularly) assimilated to the mood of the verb on which it depends. See *Moods and Tenses*.

Page 63.] § 180 *δ*. — *στρατεύειν* : dependent on φόβος (G. 1521 ; H. 952). We might have had οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες φοβοῖντο . . . στρατεύειν. — 4. *διεσπάρθαι* : cf. p. 30, 17. — 5. *ἀλυσθῆ* : fut. pf. force ; cf. διαπράξωμαι, p. 62, 13, and the note. — 6. οὐκ . . . ἡμῖν, *it is not possible that he will not attack us*, lit. *there is not how* (introducing the indir. question) *he will not, etc.* (G. 1618 ; H. 1031).

§ 4. 7. ἡ . . . ἀποτειχίζει, *is either trenching or walling off some point*. Cf. the use of τι, p. 47, 9. — 9. τοσούδε, *so few*.

§ 5. 14. ἐπὶ πολέμῳ : = πολεμήσונτες. — ἀπιέναι : the future sense of εἶμι and its compounds almost always extends to the inf. in indir. discourse. Cf. p. 11, 22 ; p. 13, 17 ; p. 20, 8 ; p. 48, 19 ; but here the inf. irregularly has the present sense. See *Moods and Tenses*, § 30. — 15. ἔπειτα, *moreover*, introducing πρῶτον μὲν, αὖθις δέ, etc. — 16. ὅθεν ἐπισιτιούμεθα : cf. ἐνθεν ἔξουσι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, p. 58, 7, and the note. — 17. ἅμα, εὐθύς : for the use of these advs., see G. 1572 ; H. 976. — 18. ἀφειστήξει : fut. pf. (G. 705 ; H. 467). For the force of the tense here, see G. 1266 ; H. 850 *a*, and cf. λελίψεται below in 19. — 20. ὄντες : sc. φίλοι.

§ 6. 20. ποταμός : emphatic, as if he had said, *but as to rivers, I don't know whether* (εἰ), etc. — 21. διαβατέος : the verbal in -τέος used personally (G. 1595 ; H. 989). — 23. ἄν : i.e. ἑάν. — οὐ . . . εἰσιν : implying also *nor will there be*. For the fact, see p. 54, 10 ff., and the *Introd.*, § 30¹. — 24. τῶν δὲ . . . ἄξιοι, *whereas the enemy's horse are very numerous* (lit. *the most*, compared with those of other nations) *and very efficient*. — 25. νικῶντες : = εἰ νικῶμεν (opt.) ; but ἡττωμένων, to which σωθῆναι is apod., = ἑάν ἡττώμεθα (subj.). — 26. οἷόν τε : sc. ἐστίν.

Page 64.] § 7. 1. ὅ τι, *on what account*, adv. acc., introducing the indir. question. — αὐτόν : repeating βασιλέα. — 2. θεούς : cf. θεούς, p. 61, 9, and the note.

§ 8. 6. ὥς ἀπιών, *as if going*. Here the writer and the subj. of the leading verb are not the same person (cf. ὥς πολεμήσόντες, p. 61, 4, and the note, and p. 62, 14), so that ἀπιών expresses the intention *professed by Tissaphernes*. There is nothing in the use of ὥς to indicate the historian's opinion as to the honesty of this profession. Cf. ὥς βοηθήσων, p. 67, 16, and the note. — εἰς οἶκον : = οἴκαδε. See note on οἰκῶ, p. 60, 9. Besides Caria T. now had the satrapy of Cyrus. — 7. ἡγε : i.e. Orontas. Cf. p. 105, 6.

§ 9. 9. ἐπορεύοντο : the march began perhaps early in Oct., 401 B.C. ; three days later the Greeks reached the Median wall (20 below). On the morning of the day after the battle (Sept. 4) the Greeks were at the Cyreian camp (p. 48, 6 ff.) ; the next day they set out northward with Ariaeus (p. 55, 20 ff.) ; the next day (p. 57, 10 ff.), after concluding a

Page 64.] truce with the king's heralds, they proceeded to the Babylonian villages (p. 59, 16), where they remained three days (Sept. 7-9) before Tissaphernes arrived (p. 60, 3 ff.). Xenophon says (p. 62, 16 ff.) that they here waited for Tissaphernes *ἡμέρας πλείους ἢ εἴκοσιν*. This inexact statement introduces an element of doubt into the calculation. If they had remained just twenty days, their march northward with Tissaphernes would have begun on Sept. 30, which is the usually accepted date. See the *Introd.*, § 42³.

§ 10. 13. *αὐτοὶ . . . ἐχώρουν*, *proceeded by themselves*. — 14. *ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο*: the Greeks and barbarians.

§ 11. 17. *τοῦ αὐτοῦ*: *sc. τόπου*, and *cf.* p. 36, 2. — 18. *πληγὰς ἐνέτεινον*: *cf.* p. 25, 1.

§ 12. 20. *τὸ τεῖχος*: mentioned p. 32, 14. If we suppose that the southern part of this wall, which extended from the Tigris to the Euphrates, was in ruins, it is easy to account, first, for Xenophon's not describing it at p. 32, 14, but here; and, secondly, for the King's digging the trench (see p. 32, 11 ff.) for the purpose of completing the line of defence furnished by the northern part of the wall. In the retreat Tissaphernes led the Greeks westward, south of the trench (p. 32, 20), in order that they should not see the rich plain of Babylonia, and so brought them outside of the wall again, which they now *pass within* (*παρῆλθον*) on their way to the Tigris. — 22. *ἦν ὠκοδομημένον*: = *ὠκοδόμητο*. — 23. *κειμέναις*, *lying*; we say *laid*. — *ποδῶν*: why gen.? — 24. *μῆκος δ' ἐλέγετο*, *but in length, it was said, etc.*

§ 13. 27. *τὴν δ' . . . ἐπτά*, *and the other (by its having been) bridged over* (partic. of means) *with seven boats*. *Cf.* p. 67, 2, and the note.

Page 65.] 4. *ὥσπερ*: *sc. κατατέμνονται*.

§ 14. 10. *δένδρων*: with *παραδείσου* (G. 1085, 4; H. 729f). If it were construed with *δασέος* it would be *δένδροις* (*cf.* *πίτυσι*, p. 146, 1). — *οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι*: *sc. ἐσκήνησαν*.

§ 15. 13. *ἔτυχον ἐν περιπάτῳ ὄντες*, *happened to be walking*. — *πρὸ τῶν ὀπλῶν*: *cf.* p. 57, 2, and the note. — 15. *προφύλακας*: see the *Introd.*, § 40³. — 16. *οὐκ ἐξήτει*, *did not ask for, ask to see*. — *καὶ ταῦτα ὦν*: *cf.* p. 20, 9, and the note.

§ 16. 18. *ὅτι*: introducing direct discourse. *Cf.* p. 28, 18, and the note. — 19. *Ἐπεμψε*: for its agreement, *cf.* p. 5, 11, and the note. — 21. *μὴ ἐπιθῶνται*: why subjv.?

§ 17. 24. *ὥς διανοεῖται*, *since Tissaphernes intends, etc.*; but in the next line *ὥς*, *in order that*. — 27. *τῆς διώρυχος*: the second of the two mentioned at p. 64, 27; over this there was only a pontoon bridge, which could be destroyed easily.

Page 66.] § 19. 3. *νεανίσκος τις*: conjectured to have been Xenophon himself. — 5. *τό τε ἐπιθήσεται καὶ λύσειν*: i.e. the two stories of an intention to attack, and at the same time to destroy the bridge. We should expect τὸ also before *λύσειν*. For the unusual fut. inf., see G. 1277; H. 855 a, and *Moods and Tenses*, § 113. — 6. *νικᾶν*: sc. αὐτοὺς as subj. — 7. *τί δεῖ . . . γέφυραν*: why need they destroy the bridge? implying what good will it do them, etc.? It is thus a proper apod. to the fut. prot. *ἐὰν . . . νικῶσι*. — 8. *ἂν ὧσιν, ἔχοιμεν ἂν*: a subjv. in the prot. with an opt. with *ἂν* in the apod. See G. 1421, 2; H. 901 a; and *Moods and Tenses*, § 505; and cf. p. 13, 3 f. The *οὐ* in *οὐδέ*, not even, modifies *ἔχοιμεν ἂν*, the meaning being, even if there are (shall be) many bridges, we should not know, etc. Cf. for this meaning of *οὐκ ἔχω*, p. 30, 28, and the note; cf. also *οὐχ ἔξουσιν* in 10 below. — 9. *σωθῶμεν*: why subjv.? So *φύγωσιν* in the next line.

§ 22. 17. *ὑποπέμψαιεν*, had sent the man with a false message. The dir. form was *ὑπέπεμψαν*. — 19. *ἐνθεν μὲν, ἐνθεν δέ*, on this side, on that. — 21. *πολλῆς . . . ἐνόντων*, since it was extensive and fertile, and since there were men in it to cultivate it. — 22. *εἰτα δὲ καί*, and moreover also. — 23. *γένοιτο*: with *μή*. — *εἴ τις βούλοιο*, in case any one should wish, might have been *ἐάν τις βούληται*. Cf. p. 18, 2, and the note.

§ 23. 25. *ἐπὶ μέντοι . . . ὅμως*, yet they nevertheless, etc., i.e. notwithstanding that they now knew the man's statements were false.

Page 67.] 1. *ἀπήγγελλον*: i.e. the next morning.

§ 24. 2. *ἔξευγμένην*: the Greeks said *ζευγνύειν γέφυραν* (cognate acc.), to build (join) a bridge, or *ζευγνύειν ποταμὸν (διώρυχα)* to bridge a river (or trench). For the latter, cf. p. 65, 1. — 3. *ὥς . . . πεφυλαγμένως*, as guardedly as possible, with the utmost precaution: cf. p. 89, 14. *οἷόν τε* (= *δυνατόν*), sc. *ἦν*. — 4. *τῶν παρὰ Τισσαφέρνους Ἑλλήνων*: cf. *τῶν παρὰ βασιλέως*, p. 2, 6, and the note. — 5. *διαβαινόντων*: sc. αὐτῶν. We should expect the dat. after *ἐπιθήσεται*, rather than the gen. abs. Similarly *διαβαινόντων* occurs in the next line, notwithstanding the following *αὐτοῖς*. — 8. *σκοπῶν*: partic. — *διαβαίνοιεν*: in the dir. form *διαβαίνουσι*, to see whether they were crossing. — 9. *ᾤχετο ἀπελαύνων*, went riding off. Cf. p. 47, 8, and the note.

§ 25. 12. *πλήθρου*: cf. *πλήθρων*, p. 10, 21. — 13. *πρὸς ἦν*: why acc.? — 16. *ὥς βοηθήσων*: *ὥς* shows only that the partic. gives the purpose which is professed by the subj. (*ὁ ἀδελφός*). Cf. *ὥς ἀπιών*, p. 64, 6, and the note, and *ὥς πολεμήσοντες*, p. 61, 4. Cf. also p. 4, lines 7, 8, and 12, and the note on 7.

§ 26. 18. *εἰς δύο*, two abreast. They marched by in column. See the Introd., § 35¹. — 19. *ἄλλοτε . . . ἐφιστάμενος*, halting now and then. —

Page 67.] 20. τὸ ἡγούμενον: obj. Cf. p. 53, 25, and the note. — ἐπιστήσῃ: why opt.? — 24. ἐκπεπλήχθαι: cf. p. 25, 19, and the note.

§ 27. 28 Κύρω: for the case, see G. 1159; 1160; H. 764, 2. The simple verb ἐγγελάω takes the same case. — διαρπάσαι . . . ἐπέτρεψε: cf. p. 9, 14, and the note. See also the Introd., § 26¹.

Page 68.] 1. πλὴν ἀνδραπόδων: i.e. the slaves were not to be part of the plunder.

CHAPTER V.

§ 2. 13. Τισσαφέρνει: cf. τούτῳ, p. 3, 12. — 14. εἴ πως δύναίτο, if possible. For the mood, see G. 1502, 1; H. 937, and cf. p. 11, 19, and p. 14, 23. The clause depends on παῦσαι, which is the second subj. of ἔδοξεν. — πρὶν γενέσθαι: cf. p. 20, 17, and the note. — 15. ἐρούντα: what does the fut. partic. express?

§ 3. 19. Τισσαφέρνῃ: a rare form of voc., found in a few foreign names in ης. — 20. ἀδικήσιν: cf. μνησικακήσειν, p. 62, 22, and the note. — 21. φυλαττόμενον ἡμᾶς, are on your guard against us. What two other participles in this section are quoted?

§ 4. 23. οὐ δύναμαι οὔτε: we should expect οὔτε δύναμαι to correspond to ἐγὼ τε οἶδα. See note on μήτε . . . τε, p. 54, 20. — 24. ὅτι . . . οὐδέν, that we on our part do not even think of any such thing. — 26. εἰς λόγους σοι ἔλθειν, to have an interview with you (G. 1177; H. 772 a). — εἰ δυνάμεθα: cf. p. 12, 17, and the note.

Page 69.] § 5. 1. οἱ . . . ἐποίησαν: we should expect in place of the rel. clause φοβηθέντας . . . βουλομένους . . . ποιήσαντας (partic. in indir. dis-
course), but such an accumulation of participles would be harsh. — 3. μέλ-
λοντας, intending, trans. — 4. αὖ, what is more.

§ 7. 8. πρῶτον . . . μέγιστον: cf. p. 13, 26. The correlative of μέν, which is repeated in 16, is δέ in 18. — θεῶν, oaths (sworn) by the Gods (G. 1085, 3; H. 729 c). Cf. the phrase ὀμνύναι τοὺς θεούς. For the im-
portance attached by the Greeks to the oath, see the Introd., § 29². — 9. τούτων: i.e. τῶν θεῶν ὀρκῶν. For the case, cf. p. 14, 3, and the note. — 10. παρημεληκώς: cf. ἐψευσμένος, p. 13, 27, and the note. — 12. φεύγων, flying, but ἀποφύγοι ἂν, could make his escape. Cf. p. 18, 26. — 13. ἂν ἀποσταίῃ: what use of the opt.? What other instances of the same usage in this section are there? — 14. πάντῃ πάντα: cf. πάντων πάντα, p. 39, 7, and πανταχῇ πάντων below in the next line. — θεοῖς: for the case, cf. p. 27, 24, and the note. With this section compare Psalm cxxxix. 7-12.

§ 9. 20. πᾶσα ὁδός, every road; but following (22), πᾶσα ἡ ὁδός, all our way. — 22. αὐτῆς: with οὐδέν. — 24. φοβερώτατον: cf. p. 59, 24, and the note.

Page 69.] § 10. 26. ἄλλο τι ἂν ἦ: ἄλλο τι ἦ or the simple ἄλλο τι is equivalent in asking a question to οὐ or ἄρα οὐ, Lat. *nonne* (G. 1604; H. 1015 b). — ἂν: *sc. ποιούμεν.* — 27. ἔφεδρον, *fresh opponent*: see Dict.

Page 70.] 3. ταῦτα: repeats the indirect question.

§ 11. 4. τῶν τότε: *cf.* p. 56, 27. — τῶν τότε . . . βούλοιο: give the sent. in its dir. form before quotation. — 6. ἔχοντα, σφάζοντα, οὖσαν: what use of the partic. ? — 7. ἧ . . . ἐχρήτο, *which Cyrus found hostile.* — 8. ταύτην: repeating τὴν . . . δύναμιν with emphasis.

§ 12. 9. ὅστις οὐ βούλεται: result (G. 1445; H. 910). — 10. ἀλλὰ μὴν: begins the sent. as if the parenthesis ἐρῶ . . . εἶναι were to be followed by a sent. like καὶ ἡμεῖς ὑμᾶς πολλὰ ὠφελεῖν δυνησόμεθα (Krüger). This is really said in other words in the two following sections.

§ 13. 13. οὓς νομίζω ἂν παρασχεῖν, *whom I think I could render* (παράσχοιμι ἂν). *Cf.* p. 13, 3 ff. So παῦσαι ἂν in 16. — 17. ἐνοχλοῦντα: supplementary partic. not in indir. discourse (G. 1580; H. 981). — 18. οἷς: with τεθυμωμένους, dat. of indir. obj. — 20. ἂν κολάσσεσθε: a rare const. in Attic Greek (G. 1303; H. 845). See *Moods and Tenses*, § 197. — τῆς . . . οὔσης: = ἡ τῇ . . . οὔση.

§ 14. 22. ὥς μέγιστος, *the very greatest.* *Cf.* ὅτι ἀπαρασκευότατον, p. 2, 12, and the note. — 23. ἀναστρέφω: for the omission of ἂν, *cf.* p. 26, 21, and the note. — ἔχων ὑπηρέτας: = εἰ ἔχοις κτλ., additional prot. to both ἂν εἴης and ἂν ἀναστρέφω. — 24. μισθοῦ: Clearchus recognizes the fact that the Greeks were mercenaries. See the *Introd.*, § 241. — 25. τῆς χάριτος: with ἔνεκα.

§ 15. 27. τὸ . . . ἀπιστεῖν: *cf.* p. 42, 25. — τὸ ὄνομα τίς: a mingling of two constrs., ἥδιςτ' ἂν ἀκούσασιν τίς κτλ., and τούτου τὸ ὄνομα ὅστις κτλ.

Page 71.] § 16. 4. ἡδομαι ἀκούων: *cf.* ἥσθη ἰδών, p. 9, 8. — ἀκούων σου λόγους: *cf.* p. 5, 18. — 5. γινώσκων: the partic. is causal. — 6. μοι δοκεῖς: to be translated into English impers., *it seems to me.* — 7. ὥς ἂν μάθης: for ἂν in a final clause see G. 1367; H. 882. In Attic prose, ὥς ἂν with the subj. is confined, with a single exception, to Xenophon. See *Moods and Tenses*, § 326, 2.

§ 17. 8. εἰ ἐβουλόμεθα, *if it was our real wish, i.e. when we made the treaty* (G. 1390; H. 893). To this the apod. is ἀπορεῖν (= ἀποροῦμεν) quoted (10) after δοκοῦμεν. — 10. ἐν ᾧ, *by means of which.* — 11. ἀντιπάσχειν: with κίνδυνος (*cf.* p. 14, 20, and the note), with which supply εἴη ἂν from the preceding εἴημεν ἂν.

§ 18. 13. ἐπιτίθεσθαι: with ἐπιτηδείων. — ἀπορεῖν ἂν: = ἀποροῦμεν ἂν. *Cf.* above ἂν εἶναι in 6, and ἀπορεῖν in 10. — τοσαῦτα: with a gesture. — 14. ὄντα, *although they are.* — 15. ὑμῖν ὄντα πορευτέα, *must be crossed by you*, quoted after ὁρᾷτε: in the dir. form, ὑμῖν πορευτέα ἐστίν. *Cf.* p. 63, 21.

Page 71.] With the active of this const., *δρη πορεύεσθαι*, cf. p. 55, 10 and the note.

§ 19. 21. *ἀλλά*, *still* (G. 1422). — 23. *οὐδ' εἰ*, *not even if*: the negative goes with *ἂν δύναισθε*.

§ 20. 25. *ἔχοντες*: cond. (note in the next line *μηδένα*), = *εἰ ἔχομεν*. For *εἰ ἔχομεν*, . . . *ἂν ἐξελοίμεθα*, see G. 1421, 1; H. 901b.

Page 72.] 1. *ἔπειτα*: cf. *εἶτα* in p. 11, 5, and the note. — *πῶς ἂν . . . ἂν ἐξελοίμεθα*: for the repetition of *ἂν* in the apod., cf. p. 13, 4, and the note.

§ 21. 3. *παντάπασι . . . ἐστί*, *it is characteristic of* (belongs to, pred. gen. of possession) *those altogether without resources*. — 4. *καὶ τούτων*, *and that too, and besides*. — 5. *οὔτινες ἐθέλουσι*: used as if *ἄποροι εἰσιν κτλ.* preceded; we should expect simply *ἐθέλειν*, *to be willing*. Cf. p. 76, 23 ff.

§ 22. 8. *ἔξόν*, *when it was possible*, acc. abs. (G. 1569; H. 973). — 9. *οὐκ . . . ἤλθομεν*; *did we not proceed to do it?* — *ἔρως*: sc. *ἐστί*. — *τούτου* refers to *οὐκ . . . ἤλθομεν*. — 10. *τὸ . . . ἰσχυρόν*: the inf. clause stands as an obj. acc. after the verbal idea in *ἔρως*. Translate: *my desire to prove myself faithful to the Greeks, and with that mercenary force with which Cyrus made his expedition . . . with this (τούτῳ) to return to the coast, etc.* *μισθοδοσίας* and *εὐεργεσίας* are accs. See *Moods and Tenses*, § 795. Many Mss. have *τοῦ* for *τό* in 10.

§ 23. 12. *ὅσα*: with *χρήσιμοι*, acc. of specification. — 13. *ἐστέ*, *are*, by anticipation, for *ἔσεσθε*. — *τὰ μὲν . . . εἶπας*, *some you also have mentioned*. — 15. *τὴν δ' . . . ἔχοι*: sc. *ὀρθήν*. As it was the outward sign of royalty to wear the tiara upright on the head, so *wearing it upright upon the heart* means *aspiring to royal dignity*. Tissaphernes thus intimates his intention to revolt from the king by the aid of the Greeks, in order to blind Clearchus to his real plans.

§ 24. 19. *εἶπεν*: i.e. Clearchus. *εἶπεν* is repeated in *ἔφη*. — *τοιούτων ὑπαρχόντων*, *when such grounds exist*. — 21. *παθεῖν*: dependent on *ἀξιοι*.

§ 25. 22. *οἱ . . . λοχαγοί*: in appos. with the subj. of *βούλεσθε*. — 23. *ἐν τῷ ἐμφανεί*: cf. *ἐν τῷ φανερώ*, p. 16, 24.

Page 73.] § 27. 4. *δηλὸς τ' ἦν οἰόμενος*: cf. p. 7, 18. — *πάνυ φιλικῶς διακείσθαι*, *that he was on very friendly terms with*. — 7. *οἱ ἂν ἐλεγχθῶσι*: the verb might have been in what other mood? Could *ἐκέλευσε* have been so changed? See G. 1497, 2; 1499; H. 932, 2; 935 c. — *διαβάλλοντες*: partic. in indir. discourse. — 8. *τῶν Ἑλλήνων*: with *οἱ*. — *αὐτούς*: cf. *αὐτόν*, p. 43, 24. The pron. in each instance summarily repeats the rel. sentence.

§ 28. 12. *αὐτῷ*: i.e. Clearchus. — *ὅπως . . . ἦ*: in what other mood might the verb have been?

Page 73.] § 29. 15. πρὸς . . . γνώμην, *should be devoted to him*. — 17. ἀντέλεγον: open remonstrance. See the Introd., § 27¹. — μὴ λέναι, μηδὲ πιστεύειν: the infs. are not in indir. discourse. Cf. ἔλεγε θαρρεῖν, p. 13, 15.

§ 30. 19. ἔστε διεπράξατο: cf. πρὶν ἔπεισε, p. 11, 12, and the note. — 21. ὥς εἰς ἀγοράν: i.e. without arms.

§ 31. 25. Ἀγίας: see the Introd., § 22, and the note.

Page 74.] § 32. 1. οἱ ἔνδον, οἱ ἔξω: used subst. Cf. τῶν τότε, p. 56, 27. — 3. ὧτινι . . . πάντας: cf. ὅστις . . . πάντας, p. 2, 5, and the note.

§ 33. 6. ἡμφεγνόουν: double augment. Cf. ἡνέσχετο, p. 38, 9, and the note. — 7. εἰς τὴν γαστέρα: the acc. with reference to the motion of the weapon.

§ 34. 10. τὰ ὄπλα: cf. p. 57, 2, and the note.

§ 36. 18. εἴ τις . . . λοχαγός, *whatever general or captain there was* (G. 1502, 1; H. 937), suggests the subj. of προσελθεῖν. What might we have instead of εἴη? — 19. ἀπαγγέλωσι: why subjv.?

§ 37. 21. τῶν Ἑλλήνων: part. gen — στρατηγοὶ μὲν, σὺν αὐτοῖς δέ: the first two are contrasted, as generals, with Xenophon, who as yet had no official relation to the army. Cf. p. 82, 3 ff. — 23. τὰ περὶ, *the fate of*.

§ 38. 26. ἔστησαν εἰς ἐπήκοον, *got within hearing distance*. — 27. ἐπι-ορκῶν, λύν: partics. in indir. discourse.

Page 75.] 1. ἔχει τὴν δίκην, *has received his deserts*. — 4. ἀπαιτεῖ: with two accs. Cf. p. 14, 26, and the note. — ἐαυτοῦ: pred. gen. of possession. — 5. εἶναι: sc. τὰ ὄπλα. — 6. δούλου: cf. p. 30, 3, and the note.

§ 39. 6. ἔλεγε δὲ Κλεάνωρ: cf. p. 61, 3. — 8. οἱ ἄλλοι: in app. with ὑμεῖς understood, *you others*. — 9. θεούς, ἀνθρώπους: cf. p. 61, 9, and the note. — οὔτινες ἀπολωλέκατε, ἔρχεσθε: causal (G. 1461; H. 910). — 10. ἡμῖν: with ὁμύσαντες. Cf. οἷς in 12. — φίλους καὶ ἐχθρούς, *as friends and enemies*. Cf. p. 1, 10. — 13. τοὺς ἄλλους ἡμᾶς, *the rest of us*.

§ 40. 15. γάρ, *(you are wrong) for*. — ἐπιβουλεύων: cf. p. 28, 12.

§ 41. 20. Πρὸξενος, Μένων: in emphatic position before ἐπείπερ. We should render, *but as to Proxenus and Menon, since indeed they are, etc.*

CHAPTER VI.

§ 1. 27. οὕτω, *so, as above described*. — 28. ἀποτμηθέντες τὰς κεφαλὰς: the corresponding act. const. is αὐτοῖς ἀποτέμνουσι τὰς κεφαλὰς. See G. 1239.

Page 76.] 1. μὲν: correlative to δέ, p. 78, 13. — Κλέαρχος: see the Introd., § 23¹. — ὁμολογουμένως ἐκ πάντων, *as was agreed by* (cf. ἐκ, p. 2, 18) *all*. — 2. αὐτοῦ: with ἐμπίρως (G. 1147; H. 756). — δόξας = ὅς ἔδοξεν, *who was reputed*. With this section, cf. p. 39, 1 ff.

§ 2. 4. πόλεμος: the Peloponnesian War (431–404 B.C.). — 7. ἄδικούσι, *had wronged*. Cf. p. 25, 1, and the note. — τοὺς Ἕλληνας: the

Page 76.] Greek colonists in the Thracian Chersonese. — 8. ὡς πολεμῇ σπον : cf. p. 4, 12, and the note on p. 4, 7.

§ 3. 11. Ἴσθμοῦ : of Corinth, where he stopped on his way. — 12. ὥχετο πλέων : cf. ὥχετο ἀπελαύνων, p. 67, 9, and the note. See Diod. Sic. xiv. 12.

§ 4. 15. ἄλλῃ : no such arguments (λόγοις) are given in the *Anabasis*. Cf. p. 3, 10 ff., and p. 12, 6 ff. — 16. δαρεικοῦς : cf. note on p. 33, 2.

§ 5. 17. ἀπὸ . . . χρημάτων : cf. p. 3, 15 ff. — 19. ἀπὸ τούτου, from this time on. — 20. πολεμῶν διεγένετο, went on warring. Cf. λέγων διῆγε, p. 7, 17, and the note.

§ 6. 24. ὅστις αἰρεῖται : cf. οἷτινες ἐθέλουσι, p. 72, 5, and the note. — ἔξόν : cf. p. 72, 8, and the note. — 26. ὥστε πολεμεῖν, i.e. provided it be the toil of war. The inf. expresses a cond. (G. 1453).

Page 77.] § 7. 3. ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός, by day or night, indifferently. Why are the subst. in the gen. ? — ἄγων : like the two adjs., with ἦν, ready to lead. — 5. πανταχοῦ πάντες : cf. p. 69, 14, and the note.

§ 8. 6. ὡς δυνατόν . . . εἶχεν, so far as was possible with (i.e. for a man of) such a temper as he certainly (καί) had. — 7. ὥς . . . ἄλλος : cf. p. 15, 11, and the note. — 8. ὅπως ἔχοι : for the opt. in the obj. clause, cf. p. 35, 28, and the note. — αὐτῷ : why dat. ? — 10. ὡς πειστέον εἶη : = ὡς δεοὶ αὐτοὺς πείθεσθαι, that they must obey.

§ 9. 11. ἐκ τοῦ . . . εἶναι, by being severe. Cf. p. 30, 17, and the note. Why is χαλεπός in the nom. ? — ὄραν : limiting στυγνός (G. 1528 ; H. 952). — 13. ὡς μεταμέλειν : result. — ἔσθ' ὅτε, sometimes. Cf. ἐνίοτε, just preceding, and the note on ἦν . . . οὖς, p. 23, 15.

§ 10. 14. ἀκολάστου . . . ὀφέλος εἶναι : cf. p. 14, 8. — 15. λέγειν αὐτὸν ἔφασαν : Xenophon states the facts not on his own authority. Cf. p. 42, 22. — 17. εἰ μέλλοι, if he was either to, etc. The dir. form would be δεῖ φοβεῖσθαι . . . εἰ μέλλει κτλ. — 18. φυλακάς : why acc. ? — φίλων ἀφέξεσθαι : i.e. not to plunder friends.

§ 11. 22. φαιδρόν : pred. to φαίνεσθαι. — ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις προσώποις, reflected in the faces of those about him.

§ 12. 25. ὅτε γείνοιτο : why opt. ? — 26. ἀρξομένους ἀπιέναι, i.e. to go off to another commander to be subject to him.

Page 78.] § 13. 5. σφόδρα . . . ἐχρήτο : i.e. they yielded him implicit obedience.

§ 15. 11. οὐ μάλα ἐθέλειν, did not much like.

§ 16. 13. εὐθύς : cf. p. 39, 14, and the note. — 15. ἀργύριον : Gorgias's fee was 100 minae (about \$1800).

§ 17. 16. ἐπεὶ συνεγένετο αὐτῷ, after he had been his pupil. — 17. φίλος . . . πρώτοις, when associated with the first men of his day. — 18. εὐεργετῶν : cf. ἀλεξόμενος, p. 40, 22. — 19. ὥετο κτήσεσθαι, expected to get. — 20. χρήματα πολλά : see the Introd., § 24¹.

Page 78.] § 18. 21. ἐπιθυμῶν: concessive partic. — ἔνδηλον . . . εἶχεν, *he moreover made this also evident, i.e. it was none the less evident.* — 24. μή: why do we have μή and not οὐ?

§ 19. 26. αἰδῶ ἑαυτοῦ, *respect for himself.*

Page 79.] 1. στρατιώτας: cf. θεούς, p. 75, 9. — φοβούμενος: what use of the part.? Cf. δῆλος ἦν ἐπιθυμῶν in 10, and στέργον φανεῖς ἦν and ἔνδηλος ἐγίγνετο ἐπιβουλεύων in 18 and 19. Cf. also p. 7, 18, and the note.

§ 20. 4. πρὸς τὸ . . . δοκεῖν, *for being, and having the reputation of being, fit to govern.* This const. occurs several times below. ἀρχικὸν limits τινά understood, the subj. of the infs. — 5. ἐπαινεῖν: subj. of ἀρκεῖν, — 9. ἐτῶν: pred. gen. of measure.

§ 21. 13. μέγιστα: adv. with δυναμένοις, *the most powerful.* — 14. ἀδικῶν: cf. for the tense the note on ἀδικεῖν, p. 25, 1. So ἀδικοῦντα in 5. — μή διδοῖη δίκην, *might not pay the penalty.*

§ 22. See the Introd., § 29¹. — 17. τὸ αὐτὸ τῷ ἡλιθίῳ, *the same as folly, synonyms of folly.* For the dat., see G. 1175; H. 773.

§ 23. 19. τούτῳ: repeats the rel. clause, and depends on ἐπιβουλεύων. — ἔνδηλος ἐγίγνετο: how different from ἔνδηλος ἦν and ἔνδηλος ἐγένετο? — 20. οὐδενός: depends on the prep. included in the compound verb. — τῶν συνόντων: connect with καταγελῶν. διελέγετο would require the dat.

§ 24. 24. μόνος . . . ὄν, *he thought that he alone understood that it was an easy task.*

Page 80.] § 26. 1. ἀγάλλεται ἐπὶ: in the next line with ἡγάλλετο we have the simple dat. of cause, τῷ δύνασθαι κτλ. — 3. ψευδῇ: from ψευδής, not ψεῦδος. — 4. τῶν ἀπαιδευτῶν: pred. part. gen. — 6. διαβάλλων τοὺς πρώτους, *by slandering those who were already first (in their friendship).* — τοῦτο: repeats the thought of πρωτεύειν φίλῳ.

§ 27. 7. τὸ . . . παρέχεσθαι: obj. of ἐμχανᾶτο. — 9. ἡξίου, *expected.* — 10. ὅτι δύναιτο καὶ ἐθέλοι ἄν: in the dir. form δύναμαι καὶ ἐθέλωμι ἄν. — εὐεργεσίαν δὲ κατέλεγεν, *he set it down as an act of kindness.* — 11. ὁπότε ἀφίστατο: cf. ὅστις ἀφικνέιτο, p. 2, 5, and the note. See also *Moods and Tenses*, § 535. — ὅτι οὐκ ἀπώλεσεν αὐτόν, *that he had not destroyed him.*

§ 28. 14. παρὰ Ἀριστίππου: for the facts stated, cf. p. 3, 22 ff., and p. 5, 27 ff. — 16. ἦδετο: i.e. Ariaeus.

§ 29. 21. οὐκ ἀπέθανε: to be connected with the gen. abs. in 19, which expresses time. — 24. κεφαλᾶς: cf. p. 75, 28, and the note. — 25. ζῶν . . . ἐνιαυτόν, *after being tortured alive for a year.*

§ 30. Note the interchange of the dual and pl. in this section. — 27. καὶ τούτῳ: emphatic repetition of the subj.

Page 81.] 1. αὐτούς: with ἐμέμφετο, as this verb cannot govern the gen. τούτων, which by its position would naturally be the obj. of both the clauses with οὕτε. — 3. ἔτι ἀπὸ γενέας, *years from birth, years of age.*

BOOK THIRD.

HOSTILITIES BETWEEN THE GREEKS AND THE PERSIANS AFTER THE SEIZURE OF THE GENERALS. — MARCH FROM THE RIVER ZAPATAS TO THE MOUNTAINS OF THE CARDUCHI.

CHAPTER I.

Page 81.] § 1. 4. Ὅσα . . . δεδήλωται: see first note on ii. 1. 1. — ἀπιόντων: temporal partic., present to ἐγένετο. — ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς, *during the truce*, belongs to ἐγένετο: see p. 115, 5.

§ 2. 8. ἐπεὶ, *after that*, here has the pluperfect: it generally takes the aorist (G. 1261); cf. ἐπεὶ τετελεύτησαν in 5 (above), and see note on p. 1, 12. — 9. οἱ συνεπόμενοι: see ii. 5. 30-32. — 11. ἐννοούμενοι μὲν with the eight dependent clauses introduced by ὅτι is summed up in ταῦτα ἐννοούμενοι (21), and there is no corresponding clause with δέ. The succession of gloomy thoughts and forebodings gives a graphic picture of the miserable condition of the betrayed Greeks. — ἐπὶ . . . θύραις, *at the king's gates*: a mere form of words; the Greeks were now more than 200 miles from Babylon. — 12. ἦσαν: εἶεν or εἰσί would be more regular (G. 1489; H. 936). — κύκλῳ: like the English *a-round*. — πολλά: with both ἔθνη and πόλεις (G. 923; H. 620 a). — 13. παρέξειν ἔμελλεν, *was to furnish* (G. 1254; H. 846 a): cf. Lat. partic. in -rus with *sum* or *eram*. — 14. μύρια στάδια: a round number; we should say *not less than a thousand miles*. — 16. ἐν μέσῳ τῆς οἰκαδὲ ὁδοῦ, *between (them and) the road home*. — προὔδεδώκεσαν (G. 541; H. 360 a). — 17. οἱ . . . βάρβαροι: the Persians of Cyrus's army, 100,000 in number, under the command of Ariaeus (cf. p. 31, 18). — 19. ἱππέα οὐδένα: see Introd. § 30¹. — 20. νικῶντες, *if they should be victorious*, = εἰ νικῶεν: so ἡττηθέντων (= νικηθέντων), = εἰ ἡττηθεῖεν. — 21. αὐτῶν is partitive genitive after οὐδεῖς.

§ 3. 22. εἰς τὴν ἑσπέραν, *at evening* (properly *on coming to the evening*): cf. εἰς τὴν ἑω, p. 29, 17. — 23. πῦρ: see Introd. § 40³. — τὰ ὄπλα, *i.e.* the place where their arms were, a general term for their *quarters*: see Introd. § 40². — 24. ἀνεπαύοντο . . . ἕκαστος, *they lay down where each chanced to be* (sc. ὧν): observe the imperfects.

Page 82.] 1. οὐποτ': to be translated with δεῖσθαι (fut. inf. in or. obl.).

§ 4. 3. Ξενοφῶν: "The inspiration now fell, happily for the army, on one in whom a full measure of soldierly strength and courage was combined with the education of an Athenian, a democrat, and a philosopher

Page 82.] It is in true Homeric vein, and in something like Homeric language, that Xenophon describes his dream, or the intervention of Oneiros, sent by Zeus, from which this renovating impulse took its rise."

GROTE. Notice the modest reference to himself in *ἦν δέ τις*. — 4. οὐτε . . . ὦν : i.e. *he went neither as general nor, etc.* — 5. αὐτὸν μετεπέμψατο : for the change from the relative construction, see G. 1040 ; H. 1005. — 6. ξένος, *guest-friend* : see note on p. 3, 22. — εἰ ἔλθοι . . . ποιήσιν (G. 1497 ; 1286 ; H. 931 ; 948 a) : the direct discourse would be *ἐὰν ἔλθῃς, ποιήσω*, and *ἐὰν ἔλθῃ* might be used here, like *ἐπειδὴν λήξῃ* in p. 83, 4. — 7. αὐτὸς . . . πατρίδος, *whom he (Proxenus) himself* (G. 989, 1 ; H. 680, 2) *said he believed to be worth more to him than his fatherland (Boeotia) :* for *ἐαυτῷ* see G. 993 ; 997 ; H. 683 a.

§ 5. 9. ἀνακοινοῦται, *consults* (as a friend) : cf. the act. ἀνακοινῶσαι (14), *to communicate with* (i.e. τῷ θεῷ). — Σωκράτει : the philosopher, Xenophon's master and friend. — 11. ὑποπτεύσας μή . . . εἶη, *suspecting that some charge of friendship with Cyrus might be brought against him* (Xen.) *by the state* (Athens) : τι is adverbial. The subject of εἶη is Κύρῳ φίλον γενέσθαι, which expresses the substance of the possible charge : cf. αἰτιώμενος σίνασθαι, Hdt. v. 27. — 13. τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις (G. 1179 ; H. 775) The Spartans were greatly aided by money furnished by Cyrus during the last four years of the Peloponnesian War (408-404 B.C.). See Introd. §§ 18, 20. — 14. ἐλθόντα : agreeing with the omitted subject of ἀνακοινῶσαι where ἐλθόντι might have been used (G. 928, 1). — 15. τῷ θεῷ : Apollo, the God of Delphi, the seat of the most famous oracle.

§ 6. 16. ἐπήρετο : the aor. ἡρόμην (from ἔρομαι) is common ; but ἐρωτάω is used in Attic Greek for the forms of the present stem. — τίνι . . . εὐχόμενος, *by sacrifice and prayer to which of the Gods* : the direct question would be, *τίνι θύω . . . κάλλιστα ἔλθοιμι ἂν τὴν ὁδὸν ἣν ἐπινοῶ καὶ σωθelaν ;* (G. 1493). — 17. ὁδόν (G. 1057 ; H. 715 b). — 18. καλῶς πράξας : like our *doing well*. — ἀνείλεν, *gave an oracle, responded*, is practically a verb of *commanding*. — 19. θεοῖς οἷς = οἷς θεοῖς, *to what God* ; or θεοῖς may be dat. for accus. by inverse assimilation (G. 1035), a rare and often suspicious construction.

§ 7. 21. τοῦτο : referring to the question πότερον . . . μένειν. — 23. ἰτέον εἶναι, *that he was bound to go*, in direct form ἰτέον ἐστὶ (G. 1597 ; H. 990). — ὅπως ἂν πορευθεῖν : indirect question (G. 1493) : the direct form would be πῶς ἂν πορευθεῖν ; *how can I go ?* (G. 1328 ; H. 872).

§ 8. 26. οἷς : supply *θύσασθαι* ; the antecedent, if expressed, would be τοῖς θεοῖς.

Page 83.] 1. ὁρμᾶν, *to set out* : for ὁδόν, cf. ἔλθοι τὴν ὁδόν in p. 82, 17 for *ἄνω* see G. 952, 1 ; H. 600. — 2. συνεστάθη, *was presented*.

Page 83.] § 9. 3. συμπροϋθυμείτο, *joined in urging*. — 4. ἐπειδὴν τάχιστα . . . λήξῃ . . . ἀποπέμψει (G. 1497 ; H. 933). The English idiom does not allow us to follow the Greek and say *he said that he will dismiss him* ; so also we must translate ἐπειδὴν λήξῃ as if it were ἐπειδὴ λήξειεν, which would be more common after the past tense εἶπε (see p. 82, 6).

§ 10. 6. ἐστρατεύετο οὕτως, *in this way he came to go on the expedition*. — οὐχ, *not, however*. — 10. φοβούμενοι . . . καὶ ἄκοντες (sc. οὐκ), *though fearing, etc.* (G. 1563, 6 ; H. 969 e). — 11. οἱ πολλοί (G. 967 ; H. 665) : see p. 59, 26. — 12. ἀλλήλων, Κίρου : obj. genitives after αἰσχύνῃν : cf. αἰσχύνεσθαι τινα, *to feel shame before any one*.

§ 11. 15. μικρὸν ὕπνου λαχὼν (G. 1098 ; H. 737). — 16. σκηπτὸς πεσεῖν (G. 1522, 2 ; H. 944 a) : the dream was σκηπτὸς ἔπεσεν. — 18. πάντα : sc. οἰκία, subj. of ἔδοξεν. See *Introduct.* § 29¹.

§ 12. 18. περίφοβος ἀνηγέρθη, *he awoke (was roused) in great fear*. — 19. τῇ μὲν . . . τῇ δέ, *in some respects . . . in others*. — 21. ὅτι . . . τὸ πῦρ is causal, and μὴ οὐ δύναίτο . . . ἀλλ' ἐργαίτο depends on ἐφοβεῖτο. — 23. βασιλέως : the king of Persia corresponds to King Zeus in his dream (21). — 24. ἐργαίτο was suggested by his being encircled (κύκλῳ) on all sides by the fire in his dream.

§ 13. 25. ὁποῖόν . . . ἐστί, *but what it signifies*. — 26. ἐκ τῶν συμβάντων, *from what happened*. — 27. πρῶτον μὲν : the only correlative is ἐκ τούτου, p. 84, 11.

Page 84.] 1. εἰκός (sc. ἐστί), *it is likely*. — εἰ γενησόμεθα ἐπὶ βασιλεῖ, *if we shall fall into the king's hands*. — 2. τί ἐμποδὼν μὴ οὐχὶ . . . ἀποθάνειν ; (G. 1617 ; 1550 ; H. 1034 b), *what is there to prevent, etc. ?* — 3. ἐπιδόντας, *having experienced (come to see)*. — 4. ὅπως ἀμυνόμεθα, *to defend ourselves*, object clause. — 6. ὥσπερ ἐξόν, *as if it were possible* (G. 1576 ; H. 978 a).

§ 14. 6. ἐγὼ . . . πράξω, *from what state then am I expecting the general to come who is to do this ?* τὸν . . . στρατηγόν = (lit.) *the general from what state*. Xenophon's reflection was somewhat as follows : *my own state (Athens) must supply the man ; and if I am not old enough now to undertake the work, I never shall be*.

§ 15. 11. ἐκ τούτου, *upon this*. — 13. ὥσπερ οὐδ' ὑμεῖς (sc. δύνασθε) : οἶμαι is parenthetical. — 14. ἐν οἷσι, *in what straits*.

§ 16. 15. δῆλον (sc. ἐστίν) ὅτι, *evidently* (parenthetical). — οὐ πρότερον . . . πρὶν, *not until* (G. 1471, 2 ; H. 924) : πρότερον is here merely emphatic, anticipating the idea of πρὶν. Cf. μὴ πρόσθεν . . . πρὶν in p. 4, 3, and note. — 16. ἐξέφηναν, *declared*. — 17. οὐδεὶς οὐδέν (G. 1619 ; H. 1030).

§ 17. 19. ὑψησόμεθα, *yield ourselves*. — 20. ὅς : causal relative, *since he*. — 21. καὶ . . . ἤδη, *even when already dead*. See note on p. 44, 11. —

Page 84.] 22. ἀνεσταύρωσεν, *impaled*, refers to exposing the head of Cyrus on a pole. — ἡμᾶς: subject of παθεῖν (25). — 23. κηδεμών οὐδεὶς, *no protector*, to intercede for us (as e.g. Cyrus had his mother). — The subj. of ἐστρατεύσαμεν is omitted to avoid repeating the relative in a new case (G. 1041; H. 1005). — 24. ὥς ποιήσονται, *intending to make him a slave instead of a king*. — 25. ἄν with παθεῖν = πάθοιμεν ἄν (G. 1308; H. 964).

§ 18. 26. ἀρ' οὐκ . . . ἔλθοι, *would he not make every effort (go all lengths)?* — τὰ ἔσχατα: cognate accusative. — αἰκισάμενος: implying both *ignominy* and *torture*. — 27. τοῦ στρατεύσαι (G. 1547; H. 959): objective genitive after φόβον.

Page 85.] 1. ὅπως . . . γενησόμεθα: the object clause keeps its construction, although ποιητέον has its own object πάντα.

§ 19. 3. ἔστε μὲν: see ἐπεὶ μέντοι in 14. — 4. οἰκτεῖρων, μακαρίζων (G. 1580; H. 981). — 5. αὐτῶν depends on the four following indirect questions (ὅσην . . . ὅσα δέ) as if they were nouns: we might have had ταῦτα αὐτῶν after διαθεώμενος (cf. τὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν in 8). — 8. ἐσθῆτα, *clothing*, in general. ὅσον is omitted with χρυσόν and ἐσθῆτα.

§ 20. 8. τὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν is explained by ὅτι . . . κατέχοντας ἡμᾶς, and ταῦτ' οὖν λογιζόμενος (13) sums up all that precedes it in the section. — ὁπότε ἐνθυμούμην, *whenever I considered* (G. 1431, 2; H. 914 B. 2), would depend on ἐφοβούμην (14), were it not repeated in λογιζόμενος (13). — 9. οὐδενὸς ἡμῖν (G. 1161; H. 734) μετεῖε εἰ μὴ πριαίμεθα: in direct discourse, οὐδενὸς ἡμῖν μέτεστιν ἔαν μὴ πριώμεθα (G. 1431, 1; H. 894, 1). — 10. ὅτου ὠνήσόμεθα, *wherewith to buy* (G. 1133; 1442; H. 746; 911); the antecedent (ἀργύριον understood) follows ἔχοντας, *I knew that few had, etc.* — 11. ἄλλως . . . ὠνούμενους, *from getting supplies in any other way than by purchase*, following κατέχοντας, *restraining*. See *Introd.* § 26² and § 29. — ἦδειν with ἔχοντας and κατέχοντας (G. 1588; H. 982), by *anacoluthon* (ἀνακολουθία) takes the place of the construction begun by ὅτι τῶν μὲν (9): we should expect ὀλίγοι ἔχοιεν, *etc.*, after ὅτι, without ἦδειν, and ὠνήσονται for ὠνήσόμεθα (which follows the person of πριαίμεθα).

§ 21. 15. δοκεῖ: personal construction (G. 1522, 2; H. 944 a). — 16. ἀσάφεια, *uncertainty*, acc. to Hug, the original reading of Cod. C: the other Mss. have ὑποψία. — ἐν μέσῳ κείται . . . ἄθλα, *they* (τὰ ἀγαθὰ) *lie open to competition as prizes* (as in the games): cf. ἐς μέσον τιθέναι (*in medio ponere*), *to offer as a prize*, and ἐν μέσῳ (in another sense) in p. 81, 16. Demosthenes (*Phil.* i. 5) calls certain exposed towns ἄθλα τοῦ πολέμου κείμενα ἐν μέσῳ. — 17. ὁπότεροι . . . ᾧσιν, (*for*) *whichever of us* (Greeks or Persians) *shall prove to be the braver men*, the antecedent being omitted. — 18. ἀγνοothῆται, *judges* (in the games), keeping up the figure begun with ἐν μέσῳ.

Page 85.] § 22. 20. αὐτούς, *i.e.* the Gods, by whom the Persians have sworn falsely, ἐπιωρκήκασιν (G. 1049; H. 712). — 22. θεῶν ὄρκους: see p. 69, 8, and note. — 23. πολύ: in emphatic position, belongs to μέizonι. — τούτοις: in same construction as ἡμῖν understood after ἐξεῖναι.

§ 23. 24. ἱκανώτερα τούτων . . . φέρειν, *more capable than theirs* (lit. *than they*) of bearing (G. 1526; H. 952). — 24. ψύχῃ, θάλλῃ: plur. to denote various occasions. — 25. σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς, *by the blessing of the Gods*, a pious precaution against the effects of proud language. σὺν rarely occurs in Attic prose, except in Xenophon: see G. 1217. — 26. οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες: *i.e.* the enemy. — 27. ἣν . . . διδώσιν, *if the Gods grant us, etc.* The future apodosis is implied in τρωτοὶ *etc.*, *more liable to be wounded and killed*. The Greeks took a just pride in their superior vigor of body and mind. Ever since the Persian wars they had felt profound contempt for the effeminate Asiatics.

Page 86.] § 24. 1. ἀλλ' ἔσως γὰρ . . . ἀναμένωμεν, *but let us not wait, etc., for perhaps others too, etc.* ἀλλὰ and γὰρ belong to different clauses; generally ἀλλὰ γὰρ is an emphatic *but*, with only one verb expressed: see p. 96, 9, and note. — 3. παρακαλοῦντας: future. — 4. τοῦ ἐξορμήσαι: gen. after ἀρξώμεν. — 6. τῶν στρατηγῶν ἀξιοστρατηγότεροι, *more fit to be generals than the generals themselves*: he is addressing only λοχαγοί.

§ 25. 9. ἡλικίαν: Xenophon speaks as a young man; and this passage favors the later date (about 430 B.C.) assigned for his birth, which many authorities place as early as 440 or even 444 B.C. — ἀκμάζειν, *that I am at the height (of my ability)*; ἐρύκειν (a poetic word) depending on the idea of ability in ἀκμάζειν.

§ 26. 12. ἡγείσθαι: *sc.* αὐτόν. — 13. βοιωτιάζων τῇ φωνῇ, *with a Boeotian accent*: the Boeotians spoke Aeolic. — φλυαροῖη ὅστις λέγει (repr. φλυαρεῖ ὅστις λέγει): some Mss. have λέγοι, corresponding to φλυαροῖη. — 14. ἄλλως ἢ πείσας, *otherwise than by persuading*.

§ 27. 16. μεταξὺ ὑπολαβών, *interrupting him in the midst* (of his talk). — 17. οὐδὲ ὁρῶν . . . μέμνησαι: *cf.* [Dem.] 25, 89, τὸ τῆς παροιμίας, ὁρῶντας μὴ ὁρᾶν καὶ ἀκούοντας μὴ ἀκοῦειν, and Matth. xiii. 13. — 18. ἐν ταύτῳ . . . τούτοις, *i.e.* you were present with these captains (G. 1175; H. 773 a): *cf.* εἰς ταυτόν ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, p. 87, 6. — 19. Compare ἐπεὶ Κ. ἀπέθανε, *after C. was killed*, with ὅτε ἐκέλευε, (simply) *when he commanded*. — 20. ἐπὶ τούτῳ, *for this (on this occurrence)*.

§ 28. 22. ἐλθόντες . . . αὐτῷ, *we came and encamped with him*. — 23. τί οὐκ ἐποίησε; *what did he leave undone?*

§ 29. 26. αὐτοῖς: dat. of union. — 27. οὐ νῦν . . . οὐδὲ . . . δύνανται; (the οὐ is interrogative) *are they not unable even to die?* This does not come under the principle of G. 1619; H. 1030.

Page 87.] 2. **τούτου** : i.e. τοῦ ἀποθανεῖν. — 4. **πείθειν** **πάλιν** **ίόντας** (sc. ἡμᾶς), *that we should again go and try persuasion.*

§ 30. 4, 5. **ἐμοὶ** . . . **δοκεῖ**, *I think it best.* See note on p. 14, 2. — 5. **μῆτε** . . . **τε** : see note on p. 54, 20. — 6. **ἀφελομένους** (sc. ἡμᾶς) . . . **χρησθαί** : *to deprive him of his command, lay packs upon him, and treat him as such (i.e. as a pack-bearer, σκευοφόρῳ).* — 8. **πατρίδα**, i.e. Boeotia.

§ 31. 11. **τούτῳ** . . . **Βοιωτίας** (G. 1161; H. 734). — 13. **ὥσπερ** **Λυδόν** : the Greeks considered it effeminate for men to wear ear-rings (see Smith's *Dict. of Antiq. s.v. inauris*) ; bored ears, therefore, marked a man as a barbarian. The Lydians were proverbially effeminate. Cf. note on p. 23, 10. — **ἀμφότερα** . . . **τετρυπημένον**, *with both his ears bored* ; ὦτα, etc., presupposes an active construction *τρυνᾶν τὰ ὦτα αὐτῷ*, *to bore his ears for him* (G. 1239).

§ 32. 15. **παρὰ** . . . **ίόντες** : see Introd. § 40² and § 30². — **ὅπου** . . . **εἴη** : gen. rel. cond. — 16. **ὅποθεν** **οἴχοιτο**, i.e. *from whatever division the general had been lost (was gone, G. 1256; H. 827).* — 17. **ὅπου δ' αὖ λοχαγὸς σῶς εἴη** implies that the two higher officers were lost.

§ 33. 18. **εἰς** . . . **ὄπλων**, *at the front of the encampment* (G. 1225, 1; H. 788) : see Introd. § 40². Cf. p. 81, 24. — 19. **ἐγένοντο**, *amounted to* (in number), *not were.* — 20. **τοὺς ἐκατόν** (G. 948; H. 664 c). — 21. **μέσαι νύκτες**, *midnight* : cf. p. 29, 16.

§ 34. 24. **αὐτοῖς** is intensive (G. 990; H. 680, 3), referring to ἡμῖν : *it seemed best to us, when we saw, . . . ourselves to meet, etc.* — 26. **εἴ τι** . . . **ἀγαθόν** : we might have *ὅ τι δυναμέθα* : cf. *ἀν τι δύνωνται*, p. 49, 27. — 27. **πρὸς ἡμᾶς** : sc. ἔλεξας.

Page 88.] § 35. 3. **ἡμῶν** : partitive after οὗς. — 4. **δῆλον ὅτι** : see p. 84, 15. — 5. **ἡμῖν** . . . **ποιητέα** (G. 1595; H. 989) : ἡμῖν δέ is correlated in form to ταῦτα μέν in 1, but in sense to βασιλεὺς καὶ T. in 2. — **ὥς** . . . **γενώμεθα** (G. 1374, 2) : Xenophon's unattic use of ὥς in an obj. clause ; see note on p. 2, 9, and cf. ὥς (final) in 4 (G. 1368).

§ 36. 8. **μέγιστον καιρόν**, *the grandest opportunity.* — 11. **αὐτοὶ τε**, *both on your own part* (cf. αὐτοῖς, p. 87, 24), opposed to καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους in 12. — **παρασκευαζόμενοι**, *preparing (not prepared)*, with *φανερὸν ἦτε* (G. 1589; H. 981).

§ 37. 15. **τι**, *somewhat.* — 16. **ταξίαρχοι** : see Introd. § 30³. — 17. **χρήμασι**, i.e. *pay* : see Introd. § 25¹. — 19. **ἀξιοῦν δεῖ** (sc. τινά), *we have a right to expect.* — 20. **τούτων** : with *πρὸ* in comp.

§ 38. 22. **ἂν** . . . **ὠφελῆσαι** = *ὠφελήσαιτε ἂν.* — 25. **ἀντικατασταθῶσιν** subjunct. in obj. clause. — 26. **ὥς** . . . **εἰπεῖν**, *in a word* (G. 1534; 1172, 2; H. 956; 771 b), limits the absolute force of οὐδαμοῦ. — 27. **παντάπασιν** (sc. οὐδὲν ἂν γένοιτο) : i.e. *it is absolutely true in military matters.*

Page 89.] 2. ἀπολώλεκεν: gnomic perf. (G. 1295).

§ 39. 2. ἄρχοντας: see §§ 46, 47 (below), and Introd. § 27². — 4. εἰ ποιῆσαι: see p. 88, 22; we should expect ποιήσῃν, to agree with the preceding subjunctives. — πάννυ ἐν καιρῷ, quite seasonably.

§ 40. 6. ὡς ἀθύμως, *how without spirit*. See p. 81, 24. — 7. φυλακάς: see Introd. § 40³. — οὕτω γ' ἐχόντων (sc. αὐτῶν), *at least while they are so* (i.e. ἀθύμως). — ὅ τι, *for what service* (G. 1183; H. 777 a). — 8. νυκτός: gen. of time. — δέοι: sc. χρῆσθαι.

§ 41. 9. ὡς . . . ἐννοῶνται: final clause with ὡς (G. 1368); cf. p. 88, 4.

§ 42. This section expresses what the battle of Cunaxa taught the Greeks, confirming the lesson of the old Persian wars. — 12. ἡ . . . ποιοῦσα, *which causes, etc.*, subj. of ἐστίν, takes the gender of ἰσχύς, where we might have τὸ ποιοῦν. — 13. ὁπότεροι ἂν ἔωσιν: gen. rel. condition. — 14. ἐρρωμενέστεροι: compar. of perf. pass. partic. of ῥώννυμι, *more vigorously*. — 15. τούτους refers with emphasis to the omitted antecedent of ὁπότεροι (G. 1030): cf. οὗτοι in 18, and τούτους in 22. — ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, *generally, for the most part*. — οὐ δέχονται, *do not abide*.

§ 43. 17. ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου, *in any way they can*. — 22. μᾶλλον . . . ἀφικνουμένους, *are more apt to live to old age*: partic. in indir. discourse, like διάγοντας in 23. — 23. ἕως ἂν ζῶσιν, *while they live*: gen. rel. condition.

§ 44. 24. ἐν τοιοῦτῳ . . . ἐσμεν is parenthetical. — 25. αὐτοὺς (sc. ἡμᾶς), *ourselves*. — 26. παρακαλεῖν: sc. ἀγαθοὺς εἶναι.

§ 45. 28. Χεῖρ-σοφος: for the composition see G. 872; H. 575 c.

Page 90.] 1. τοσοῦτον . . . ἤκουον, *I knew only so much of you as (that) I heard, etc.* — 2. ἐφ' οἷς (G. 1032; H. 996 a). — 3. βουλοίμην ἂν (G. 1327 end; H. 903). — ὅτι πλείστους (like *quam plurimos*), *as many as possible*. See note on p. 2, 12.

§ 46. 6. αἰρέσθε, *etc.*: imperat. — οἱ δεόμενοι, *you who need them*. — 8. συγκαλοῦμεν: future (cf. p. 86, 3).

§ 47. 9. ὁ κῆρυξ: the herald was to be ready to summon the soldiers. — 10. ἅμα . . . εἰπών, *i.e. as he said this* (G. 1572; H. 976). — 12. Δαρδανεύς, *of Dardanus* in the Troad. See Introd. § 23¹.

CHAPTER II.

§ 1. 16. ἦρηντο: for the plupf. with ἐπεὶ, see note on p. 81, 8. — ὑπέφαινε, *was glimmering*: a common force of ὑπό in compos. is *slightly* (G. 1219 end; H. 808 end). — 18. προφυλακάς (note the accent), *pickets* or *sentinels*; see Introd. § 40³. — καταστήσαντας: for the case see G. 928, 1; H. 941. — 19. συνήλθον: this assembly of soldiers is a democratic body, to which the plans of the officers were submitted for ratification.

[Page 90.] tion: see p. 99, 1, and Introd. § 27². — 20. **πρώτος μὲν** corresponds only to *ἐπὶ τούτῳ*, p. 91, 4.

§ 2. 22. **ὁπότε** (causal), *since*. — 23. **πρός** (as adverb), *besides*, enforced by *ἔτι* (G. 1222, 1; H. 785). — 24. **οἱ ἀμφὶ Ἀριαῖον**, *Arriæus and his men* (G. 952, 2; H. 791 end).

§ 3. 25. **ἐκ τῶν παρόντων**, *from these straits*. See τὰ παρόντα in 22. — 26. **ἄνδρας . . . τελέθειν** (sc. ἡμᾶς), *we must come out brave men*: τελέθειν is a poetic word = γίγνεσθαι. — 27. **ὅπως . . . σφζώμεθα**: obj. clause with subj. for fut. indic. — 28. **εἰ δὲ μή**, *otherwise*: see note on p. 53, 7. — **ἀλλὰ γε**, *yet at least* (G. 1422). — **ἀποθνήσκωμεν** and **γενώμεθα** (p. 91, 1) depend on *ὅπως* (27), like σφζώμεθα.

[Page 91.] 1. **ὑποχείριοι**: see G. 884; H. 588. — 2. **τοιαῦτα οἶα . . . ποιήσειαν**, *such things as I pray the Gods may do to our enemies* (opt. of wish): see 20.

§ 4. 4. **ἐπὶ τούτῳ**, *upon this*. — 7. **ὅστις λέγων**, *i.e. (a man) who, while he said, etc.* The speech of Tissaphernes is in ii. 3. 18-20. — 8. **περὶ . . . ἵν ποιήσαιτο**, *would hold it of the utmost consequence*: the direct discourse was γέγωνεν εἰμὶ καὶ περὶ πλείστον ἂν ποιησαίμην. — 9. **ἐπὶ τούτοις**, *upon all this* (in confirmation of it). — **αὐτός**: repeated with tragic emphasis: notice also the *asyndeton*. — 11. **Δία ξένιον**: Ζεὺς as the God of hospitality and the protector of its rights. See ii. 3. 28, and Introd. § 29¹. — 12. **αὐτοῖς τούτοις**, *by that very means, i.e. by being on intimate terms* (ὁμοτραπέζος) with Clearchus: see p. 73, 4.

§ 5. 14. **βασιλέα καθιστάναι**: see ii. 1. 4. — **ἐδώκαμεν καὶ ἐλάβομεν** (G. 1041; H. 1005): if pronouns had been expressed here, they would have been αὐτῳ and παρ' αὐτοῦ, not relatives (G. 1040). — 15. **προδώσειν**: cf. παρέξει in p. 62, 1, and note. — **καὶ οὗτος**, *even he*. — 18. **ἡμᾶς κακῶς ποιεῖν** (G. 1074; H. 712).

§ 6. 20. **ἀποτίσαιντο**, *requite* (G. 1507; H. 870): ἀπο- implies the rendering what is due. — 21. **ἔτι**, *any longer*. — 22. **ὥς ἂν δυνώμεθα κράτιστα**, *as vigorously as we shall be able*: by an ellipsis of ἂν δυνώμεθα we should have the common expression ὥς κράτιστα, etc., *as vigorously as possible, etc.*

§ 7. 24. **ἑσταλμένος**, *arrayed*: this was Xenophon's first appearance before the army as general. — 26. **κόσμον**, *ornament*, refers to his dress. — 27. **τῶν καλλίστων . . . τυγχάνειν**, *that, as he had thought himself worthy of (wearing) the most beautiful equipments, so he should meet death in these*.

[Page 92.] § 8. 5. **αὐτοῖς διὰ φιλίας λέναι**, *to enter into friendship with them*, like διὰ δίκης ἐλθεῖν τινι, *to go to law with one*, and (in 9), διὰ παντὸς πολέμου αὐτοῖς λέναι, *to go to war with them in every way* (G. 1177;

Page 92.] H. 772 a). — 6. ὀρώντας . . . πεπόνθασιν, *i.e. seeing what the generals have suffered*; see note on p. 2, 8. — 8. ὧν: its antecedent would be gen. after δίκην, *punishment for what they have done*: the antecedent is (as in the English *what*) implied in the relative. — 9. τὸ λοιπόν, adverbial, *for the future* (G. 1060; H. 719 b).

§ 9. 14. τὸν θεόν, *i.e. Δία Σωτήρα* (see 16). — 15. περὶ σωτηρίας ἡμῶν λεγόντων: the sneeze, thought to be an omen sent by Ζεὺς Σωτήρ, came just when they were talking of σωτηρία (11). — 16. οἰωνός, *omen*: see Aristoph. *Birds*, 720, παρμόν τ' ὄρνιθα καλεῖτε, *you call a sneeze a bird (i.e. an omen)*. Sneezing is still regarded as ominous in many countries. See Introd. § 29¹. — εὐξασθαι, *to vow*, depends on δοκεῖ, *it seems good*. — 17. θύσειν σωτήρια, *to make thank-offerings for safety* (G. 1052; H. 716). This vow was performed at Trapezus: see iv. 8. 25. — 18. συνεπύξασθαι, *at the same time (συν-) to make further (επ-) vows*. — 19. θύσειν: depends on συνεπύξασθαι. — 20. ἀνατεινάτω: an appeal to the citizen soldiers. In the Athenian Assembly most questions were decided by a show of hands (χειροτονία).

§ 10. 24. ἐμπεδοῦμεν, *hold firm* (ἐμπεδος, from ἐν and πέδον). — 26. οὕτω δ' ἐχόντων (sc. τῶν πραγμάτων), *quae cum ita sint*. — 28. οὔτε: causal rel. (G. 1461; H. 910).

Page 93.] § 11. 3. Ἐπειτα δέ: see πρῶτον μὲν, p. 92, 24. A long parenthesis, ἀναμνήσω . . . ἀγαθοί, follows, after which the construction is resumed in ἐλθόντων μὲν γάρ in 6, without reference to ἔπειτα. — ἀναμνήσω in 3 takes two accusatives (G. 1069; H. 724); for the accus. and gen. see G. 1106; H. 742 b. — 4. ἀγαθοῖς (G. 928, 1; H. 941). — 8. ὥς ἀφανιούντων, *to blot Athens out of existence* (G. 1574; H. 978). — αὐτοί implies that the Athenians took upon themselves the responsibility of meeting the Persians, with no help from others. — 9. ἐνίκησαν: *i.e. at Marathon* (490 B.C.).

§ 12. 9. εὐξάμενοι: nom. as if a personal verb meaning *they resolved* were to follow, in place of ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς. — 10. ὅπόσους κατακάνοιεν: representing ὅπόσους ἂν κατακάνωμεν of the direct form. — 11. χιμαίρας: trace the origin of the English word *chimaera*. — 13. ἀποθύουσιν, *they are still* (after ninety years) *fulfilling that sacrifice*. According to Herodotus (vi. 117), the number of Persians slain at Marathon was about 6400. The Athenians had vowed to sacrifice to Artemis Ἀγροτέρα as many goats as they should slay of the Persians; they afterwards voted to substitute for a single sacrifice of this large number of goats an annual one of five hundred. The essay on the *Malignity of Herodotus*, included in Plutarch's *Morals*, 26, describes this sacrifice as still kept up more than five centuries after Xenophon's time.

Page 93.] § 13. 13. **ἔπειτα** corresponds to **ἐλθόντων μὲν** in 7. — 14. **ἀναριθμητον**: Herodotus (vii. 185) makes the whole number of fighting men (**μάχιμοι**) in the armament of Xerxes 2,641,610; and he estimates the number of camp-followers (vii. 186) as even greater than this. These numbers are, of course, immensely exaggerated: see Grote, chap. 38. — 15. **καὶ τότε**, *then too* (as well as at Marathon), referring to the victories at Salamis (480 B.C.), and at Plataea and Mycale (479 B.C., on the same day). — 17. **ἔστι ὁρᾶν**, *we may see* (G. 1517; H. 949). — **τεκμήρια**: appos. (G. 916; H. 726). — 20. **ἀλλὰ τοὺς θεοὺς**, *but (only) the Gods*. — 21. **προγόνων**: gen. of source; see note on p. 1, 1.

§ 14. 21. **οὐ μὲν δὴ . . . αὐτοὺς**, *i.e. I have no idea of telling you that you disgrace them (your ancestors)*. — 23. **ἀφ' οὗ**, *since*. — 24. **ἐκείνων**: the Persians in Xerxes's army.

Page 94.] § 15. 1. **πολύ** belongs to the two compar. in 2; cf. 21 below. — 2. **ἀμείνωνας**: see iii. 1. 22.

§ 16. 5. **ἄμετρον** (sc. **δν**): indir. discourse. — 6. **εἰς**, *against (into)*, stronger than the more common **ἐπί**. — 7. **ὅτι οὐ θέλουσι** depends on the idea of *knowing* implied in **πείραν ἔχετε**. — **καὶ ὄντες**: partic. of opposition (G. 1573; H. 979). — 8. **δέχασθαι ὑμᾶς**, *to abide your attack*. — **ὑμῖν**: we might have had **ὑμᾶς** as subj. of **φοβείσθαι**: see line 1.

§ 17. 9. **μῆδε . . . εἰ**, *nor suppose* (G. 1346; H. 874) *that you are the worse for this, that, etc.* (G. 1423; H. 926). — 10. **οἱ Κύριοι**: the barbarian troops of Cyrus. — 12. **ἐκείνους** refers to **τῶν ἡττημένων**: running to them for refuge implied (Xen. means) that the refugees were the greater cowards. — 14. **ταπτομένους** (G. 1582; H. 982); not indir. disc. (G. 1583).

§ 18. 17. **ἐνθυμήθητε**: plural, as if **ὑμεῖς** had preceded in place of **ὑμῶν τις**. — **οἱ μύριοι ἱππεῖς**: the article here implies that the number is a familiar one; "so in English, *your ten thousand horse*" (Crosby). This argument against cavalry, like some other arguments in this speech, is a piece of humor, intended to amuse the disheartened army.

§ 19. 21. **ἱππέων**: gen. of compar. after **πολὺν ἀσφαλεστέρον**. — 25. **βεβηκότες**, *on our feet*. — 26. **τευξόμεθα**, *shall hit*. — 27. **ἡμᾶς**: **προέχειν** usually takes the genitive; here the accusative.

Page 95.] § 20. 1. **εἰ** belongs to both clauses, **τὰς μὲν . . . θαρρεῖτε**, and **ὅτι δὲ . . . ἀχθεσθε**. — **μάχας** (G. 1049; H. 712). — **ὅτι . . . παρέξει**: summed up in **τοῦτο** (3). — 2. **ἡμῖν ἡγήσεται**, *will be our guide*: in this sense **ἡγοῦμαι** takes the dative of advantage. — 5. **φανερὸς** with partic. (G. 1589; H. 981). — **οὓς . . . ἄνδρας** for **ἀνδρας οὓς**. — **οὓς ἂν . . . λαβόντες . . . κελεύωμεν**, *i.e. any men whom we may capture (on the way) and order to act as guides*. — 6. **ἢν τι . . . ἀμαρτάνωσι**, *if they commit any offence*.

Page 95.] *against us*. — 7. τὰς ψυχὰς καὶ σώματα, *their own lives and bodies*: the meaning is that such guides will fear death or a beating enough to make them faithful. See an instance in point in iv. 1. 23, and *Intro.* § 28². With nouns of different genders the article is usually repeated.

§ 21. 8. πότερον κρείττον (sc. ἐστὶ) is part of the indirect question depending on σκέψασθε in 3. — 10. μηδὲ . . . ἔχοντας, *when we no longer have even this (i.e. ἀργύριον), i.e. being now without pay*. — 11. αὐτοὺς (sc. ἡμᾶς), *ourselves*. — 12. ὅπόσῳ . . . βούληται, *i.e. using whatever measures we please*. See *Intro.* § 26².

§ 22. 12. εἰ δέ introduces three verbs. — 13. κρείττονα, *for our advantage*. — ἄπορον, *perplexing (a perplexing thing)*. — 14. μεγάλως . . . διαβάντες, *suppose yourselves to have been greatly deceived by having crossed them*, as when they crossed the Tigris (ii. 4. 24). — 15. σκέψασθε εἰ, we should say, *whether they have not, etc.* — μωρότατον (sc. ὄν), predicate adj. (G. 971; H. 670): he implies rather obscurely that the Persians will compel the Greeks to stay longer in their country by obliging them to ascend to the source of each river in order to cross it. — 17. πηγῶν (G. 1149; H. 757). — προιοῦσι (sc. τισί), *i.e. if we proceed*. — 18. οὐδέ, *without even*.

§ 23. 19. διήσουσιν (from διήμι), *let us pass* (G. 1405; H. 899). — 20. οὐδ' ὥς (ὥς = οὕτως), *not even then (so)*: see G. 138, 3; H. 284. — ἀθυμητέον (sc. ἐστίν) = δεῖ ἀθυμεῖν. — 21. Μυσοῦς, *the Mysians*, of N. W. Asia Minor, rebellious subjects of the king, and only half subdued. The Pisidians and Lycaonians (mentioned below) inhabited the rugged southerly part of Asia Minor. — 24. καὶ αὐτοὶ εἶδομεν, *we even saw for ourselves, i.e. when we marched through their country* (see i. 2. 19). — 26. τοῦτων: meaning the Persians. — καρποῦνται, *reap for themselves*: the nouns which would naturally be the subjects of this verb are attracted into the preceding clauses, and made the objects of ἐπιστάμεθα and εἶδομεν (see p. 92, 6).

Page 96.] § 24. 1. καὶ ἡμᾶς: emphatic. — ἂν ἔφην, *I should say (i.e. if I were not afraid)*: see ἀλλὰ δέδοικα in 9. — 2. ὠρμημένους: after πανερούς (G. 1589; H. 981), *i.e. we ought not yet to let it be seen that we have set out for home*. — κατασκευάζεσθαι depends on χρῆναι. — 3. ὥς . . . οἰκήσοντας, *as if we intended to settle hereabouts, i.e. declaring by our acts that this is our purpose*. — 4. Μυσοῖς . . . ἂν δόιη: *i.e. if they would take them*. — 5. ἂν before ὁμήρους belongs to δόιη understood (G. 1313; 863). — τοῦ . . . ἐκπέμψειν: gen. depending on ὁμήρους (G. 1547; H. 959), *hostages for his sending*; the fut. infin. in all constructions with the article is exceptional (G. 1277), the present or aorist being far more common.

Page 96.] (See *Moods and Tenses*, §§ 111-113.) — 7. ἂν . . . ἐποίηι, *he would be thrice-glad to do this*. — οἷδ' ὅτι is parenthetical, as usual. — 8. μένειν κατασκευαζομένους, *preparing (not prepared) to remain*.

§ 25. 9. ἀλλὰ γάρ, *but* (I do not say this, cf. ἐφην ἂν in 1) *for, etc.*: see p. 86, 1. — 10. ἄργοι (G. 927; H. 940). — ζῆν: for the form see G. 496; H. 412. — 11. καλαῖς καὶ μεγάλαις, *fair and tall*, the Greek notion of female beauty. "Small people," says Aristotle (*Eth.* iv. 3. 5), "may be pretty and well proportioned, but not beautiful." — 12. μή before ὥσπερ is merely a repetition of μή after δέδοικα. — λωτοφάγοι, *lotus-eaters*; after tasting of the sweet tropical lotus flower, the companions of Ulysses lost all care for home. See *Odys.* ix. 94, 95: —

τῶν δ' ὅς τις λωτοῖο φάγοι μελιθδέα καρπόν,
οὐκέτ' ἀπαγγεῖλαι πάλιν ἦθελεν οὐδὲ νέεσθαι.

§ 26. 16. ἐξόν, *since it is in their power* (G. 1569; H. 973), gives the cause of ἐκόντες πένονται. — τοὺς . . . πολιτεύοντας, *those who now live poor at home*: object of ὁρᾶν. — 17. κομισαμένους πλουσίους ὁρᾶν, *i.e. to bring them here and see them rich*. κομισαμένους might have followed the case of αὐτοῖς (G. 928, 1; H. 941). — 19. τῶν κρατούντων (G. 1094, 1; H. 732 a): possessive.

§ 27. 20. ὅπως ἂν belongs to both πορευόμεθα and μαχοίμεθα, which are potential optatives in an indirect question (G. 1327; H. 872). — 24. ἡμῶν follows στρατηγῇ, *that our campaign may not be directed by the cattle* (G. 1109; H. 741). — 25. συμφέρη: sc. πορεύεσθαι. — συγκατακαῦσαι: sc. δοκεῖ.

Page 97.] 1. ὄχλον παρέχουσιν ἄγειν (G. 1530; H. 952), *give trouble to carry, i.e. are troublesome to carry*. — 2. εἰς τὸ μάχεσθαι (G. 1546; H. 959). — οὐδὲν . . . οὔτε . . . οὔτ' (G. 1619; H. 1030).

§ 28. 4. ἀπαλλάξωμεν, *let us abandon*. See iii. 3. 1, and Introd. § 39¹. — 7. κρατουμένων πάντα, *all that belongs to conquered men* (G. 1560, 2; H. 966): he avoids saying ἦν μὲν κρατῶμεθα. — ἀλλότρια, *forfeit (another's)*. — 9. νομίζειν: with two accus.

§ 29. 9. λοιπόν (λείπω), *it remains* (sc. ἐστίν). — 11. οὐ πρόσθεν . . . πρίν, *not . . . until* (G. 1471, 2; H. 924): the preceding πρόσθεν emphasizes πρίν. — 13. ὄντων . . . πειθομένων, *while we had our officers and obeyed them*. — 16. ἀπολέσθαι ἂν, *that we should be ruined* (ἀπδολοῖντο ἂν).

§ 30. 17. τοὺς νῦν . . . τῶν πρόσθεν (G. 952, 2; H. 666 a). Notice the emphatic position of τοὺς νῦν. — 19. πειθομένους μᾶλλον, *more obedient*: a comparative corresponding to εὐτακτοτέρους.

§ 31. 20. ψηφίσασθαι (sc. δεῖ), *we must vote*. — τὸν ἀεὶ ἐντυχάνοντα (subj. of κολάζειν), *whoever of you may be at hand at the time*. — 22. ἐψεν

Page 97.] σμένοι ἔσονται (G. 706 ; H. 467 a), *will find themselves deceived* (will have been deceived). — 23. τοὺς . . . εἶναι, *men who will suffer no man to be a coward*. — 24. κακῶ (G. 928, 1 ; H. 941).

§ 32. 24. περαινειν ὥρα (G. 1521 ; H. 952), *time for action*. — 28. βέλτιον ἢ ταύτῃ, *better than doing as I propose*. — καὶ ὁ ἰδιώτης: see Introd. § 27².

Page 98.] § 34. 6. ὧν προσδοκεῖ μοι (sc. ποιεῖν), *i.e. what I have further (προσ-) to propose*.

§ 35. 11. τοὺς παριόντας, *those who pass by* (without attacking them), opposed to τοὺς διώκοντας. — 12. εἰ καὶ αὐτοί, *if they themselves likewise* (καί), resumes the construction begun by εἰ οἱ πολέμοιοι (10), and broken by the parenthesis. For εἰ καὶ we should expect οὕτως, referring to ὥσπερ (10). — 13. ἡμῖν (G. 1179 ; H. 775).

§ 36. 14. πλαίσιον, *a hollow square or rectangle with a front* (τὰ πρόσθεν), *two sides or flanks* (πλευραί), and *a rear* (τὰ ὀπισθεν): within this the baggage and the camp-followers (ὄχλος) were to be placed. — τῶν ὅπλων, *i.e. of the ὀπλῖται, or heavy infantry*. — 16. εἰ . . . πλαισίου, *if then it should be settled at once who is to lead the square*: ἀποδείκνυμι, *show forth or manifest, hence appoint*. — 19. ὅποτε ἔλθοιεν (G. 1436 ; H. 917). — 20. χρώμεθ' ἄν . . . τεταγμένοις, *i.e. we should find them at once in their places ready for action*. For the hollow square and its formation, see Introd. § 37 and Figure 8.

§ 37. 22. εἰ δέ, *otherwise*, sometimes used like εἰ δὲ μή (G. 1417 ; H. 906 b), which is the common reading here, corrected by Hug from Cod. C. See *Greek Moods and Tenses*, § 478². — ἡγοῖτο and the two following optatives express an exhortation in the form of a wish: this is rather a poetic usage (G. 1510 ; H. 870). — 23. Λακεδαιμόνιοι: as the Lacedaemonians were now (after the Peloponnesian War) the first power in Greece. — 26. τὸ νῦν εἶναι, *for the present* (G. 1535 ; H. 956 a). Xenophon and Chirisophus are now the most important leaders. See Introd. § 23¹.

§ 38. 27. ὅ τι ἂν ἀεὶ δοκῇ, *whatever may seem in each case* (ἀεὶ): conditional clause, not indirect question. — 28. εἰ . . . ὄρῃ, *if any one (now) sees*, present condition like στῶ δοκεῖ, p. 99, 1: cf. p. 99, 3 and 8.

Page 99.] 2. ἔδοξε ταῦτα, *they voted this*: see note on p. 16, 11.

§ 39. 3. τὰ δεδογμένα, *what has been voted*. — ὅστις . . . ἐπιθυμεῖ: like εἰ τις ἐπιθυμεῖ (8). — 4. μεμνήσθω εἶναι, *let him be mindful to be*: μεμνήσθω ὧν would mean *let him be mindful that he is* (G. 1592, 2 ; H. 986). — 8. τῶν νικόντων: possessive. — 8. καὶ εἰ τις δέ: see note on p. 1, 7. — 10. σφῆν, λαμβάνειν: cf. the two infinitives with τό in 7 (G. 1541).

CHAPTER III.

Page 99.] § 1. 12. κατέκαον, *proceeded to burn*. — 13. *δτου*: governed by *δέοιτο* and limited by *περιττῶν* (cf. iii. 2. 28), *whatever of the spare articles*: its antecedent is the object of *μετεδίδοσαν*. — 17. *εἰς ἐπήκοον*, *within hearing* (ἀκούω).

§ 2. 20. διάγων (sc. χρόνον), *tarrying*. — 22. καὶ . . . ἔχων, *i.e. bringing with me (having also)*. — 23. ὡς φίλον τε καὶ εὖνουν (sc. ὄντα) καὶ βουλόμενον, *as (assuming me to be) a friend, etc.* (G. 1574; H. 978), with *πρὸς με*.

§ 3. 24. βουλευόμενοις ἔδοξεν, *i.e. they voted in council*. — 26. εἰ μὲν τις ἐᾷ, *if we are allowed, i.e. if there is no one to prevent us*, a present supposition (cf. 1). — 27. ὡς ἂν δυνάμεθα ἀσινέστατα: full form of the more common ὡς ἀσινέστατα, *i.e. doing as little harm as may be possible*. — 28. ἣν δέ τις . . . ἀποκωλύη, *but if any one (for instance, Tissaphernes) shall try to hinder us* (future cond.): cf. *εἰ μὲν τις* in 26. See p. 20, 8.

Page 100.] 1. διαπολεμῆν, *to fight it out* (δια-).

§ 4. 3. βασιλέως ἄκοντος (sc. ὄντος). — 4. ὑπόπεμπτos (observe the force of ὑπό in compos.), *sent in an underhand way*: see note on *ὑπέβαινε*, p. 90, 16. — 5. πίστewς ἔνεκα, *to secure good faith, i.e. on the part of Mithridates*.

§ 5. 7. τὸν πόλεμον ἀκήρυκτον εἶναι, *that the war should be without heralds (i.e. one in which no messengers were to be received from the enemy)*: ἀκήρυκτος with πόλεμος generally means *implacable, truceless*. — ἔστ' . . . εἰεν, *so long as they should be in the enemy's country*, the direct form of the resolution (δόγμα) being *ἔστ' ἂν ὦμεν* (G. 1434; H. 916). — 8. διέφθειρον, *they (the Persians) kept trying to corrupt*: cf. *διέφθειραν* in 9. — 10. ὥχeto ἀπιών, *he was off* (G. 1587: see *Intro.* § 23²).

§ 6. 12. Ζαπάταν, the river Zab (see the map). They had arrived at the left bank of this river before the massacre of the generals (see ii. 5. 1). Near by is the field of Arbela, where Alexander finally defeated Darius in 330 B.C. We see by ἀριστήσαντες (12) that the march did not begin until the afternoon. — 14. ἐν μέσῳ: sc. τῷ πλασιῳ. See *Intro.* § 37.

§ 7. 21. ἐτίρωσκον belongs to both οἱ μὲν and οἱ δέ. — 22. ἐπασχον κακῶς: as passive of ἐποιοῦν κακῶς (G. 1074; H. 820). — 23. Κρήτες: 200 Cretan bowmen are mentioned in i. 2. 9. — 24. κατεκέκλειντο: this does not mean that the Cretans shot from within the square over the heads of the hoplites; but it adds to βραχύτερα ἐτόξεον a second reason for ἀντεποιοῦν οὐδέν in 22, that the bowmen were unable to come out from the hollow square. — 25. βραχύτερα . . . σφενδονητῶν, *shot too short to reach the (Persian) slingers*: the ἀκοντισταί were outside of the square. See *Intro.* § 37 *end*.

Page 100.] § 8. 26. διωκτέον εἶναι : the direct form is ἡμῖν (or ἡμᾶς διωκτέον ἐστίν. — 27. The subj. of ἐδίωκον is the omitted antec. of οἱ (28), on which depend the partitives ὀπλιτῶν and πελταστῶν. — 28. ὀπισθοφυλακοῦντες : see Introd. § 37⁴.

Page 101.] § 9. 3. ἐκ πολλοῦ, with a long start : cf. p. 124, 16. — 4. οὐχ οἷόν τε, not possible (G. 1024 b ; H. 1000).

§ 10. 6. καὶ φεύγοντες ἅμα, even while they were in flight (G. 1572 ; H. 976 a). — εἰς τοῦπισθεν (τὸ ὀπισθεν), behind them, in the proverbial "Parthian" style. — 7. διώξειαν (G. 1431, 2 ; H. 914 B). — 8. ἐπαναχωρεῖν μαχομένους : because the Persian cavalry turned upon them when they began to retire. — 9. ἔδει, they were obliged.

§ 11. 9. τῆς ἡμέρας ὅλης, during the whole day, time "within which" (G. 1136 ; H. 759) : so δελῆς (10), at some time in the evening. — 10. εἰς τὰς κόμας : see iii. 2. 34. — 13. καὶ αὐτός, even in person. — 14. οὐδὲν μᾶλλον : he could no more harm them (than if he had not pursued them).

§ 12. 16. ἦτιῶντο . . . μαρτυροῖη : he said ὁρθῶς ἦτιᾶσθε (G. 1482 ; H. 935) καὶ . . . μαρτυρεῖ. Translate, he said that they had blamed him rightly, and that the result itself bore witness to them. — 19. ἀντιποιεῖν : see p. 100, 22.

§ 13. 20. ἀληθῆ λέγετε, i.e. you are right as to what then took place.

§ 14. 23. χάρις : sc. ἔστω. — 24. ὥστε βλάψαι (G. 1450 ; H. 953). — μεγάλα (G. 1054 ; H. 716 b).

§ 15. 26. ὅσον (sc. τοσοῦτον), through such a distance as (G. 1062 ; H. 720), i.e. so far that. — 27. οἱ ἐκ χειρὸς βάλλοντες, i.e. hurlers of the javelin.

Page 102.] 3. ἐκ τόξου ρύματος, i.e. if he had a bow-shot the start of him : cf. ἐκ πολλοῦ, p. 101, 3.

§ 16. 3. ἡμεῖς with μέλλοιμεν, instead of ἡμῖν with δεῖ (5). — εἰ μέλλοιμεν, if we should propose, would naturally have an opt. with εἴην in the apodosis : here δεῖ has a future sense. See Moods and Tenses, § 500. — 5. τὴν ταχίστην (G. 1060 ; H. 719 a). — 8. διπλάσιον φέρεσθαι, flies (is carried) twice as far. — 9. σφενδονῶν (G. 1154 ; H. 755 a) : see Dict.

§ 17. 9. χειροπληθέσι : pred. adj., the idea being because the stones they use in slinging are of hand-size (i.e. so large). — 11. μολυβδίσιν, leaden slugs : see Introd. § 31⁴.

§ 18. 12. αὐτῶν : depends on the indir. question τίνες . . . σφενδόνας ; see note on αὐτῶν, p. 85, 5. But αὐτῶν here may depend on τίνες. (See Rehdantz's note on iii. i. 19.) — πέπανται (see fut. πάσομαι), have ; cf. κέκτηνται. — 13. τοῦτω, to such a one, as if τίνες (12) had been τίς. — αὐτῶν : i.e. for the slings. — ἀργύριον, money : this may have come from private supplies of the officers. — 15. τῷ . . . ἐθέλοντι, to any one who is

Page 102.] *willing to act as slinger where he may be stationed* (ἐν τῷ τεταγμένῳ). — 16. ἄλλην τινὰ ἀτέλειαν, *some exemption besides* (perhaps from severer camp-duty).

§ 19. 18. τοὺς μὲν τινάς, *i.e. a few*. — 19. τῶν Κλεάρχου: *partitive*; see *Introd.* § 30¹. — καταλειμμένους, *i.e. not carried away by the cavalry who deserted* (see *ii. 2. 7*). — 20. αἰχμ-αλώτους: *composition?* — 21. σκευοφόρα, *i.e. mules*, in place of (ἀντὶ) the horses. — 22. εἰς ἱππέας, *for* (the proposed) *cavalry*. — 23. τοὺς φεύγοντας: *such as are mentioned in §§ 9 and 10*.

§ 20. 24. σφενδονῆται: *these were the first slingers in the Greek army*: see *Introd.* § 30¹ and § 37⁴. — 25. ἐγίνοντο, *were organized*. — ἔδοκιμάσθησαν, *were accepted (tested)*: this implies that the horsemen were approved after some test, δοκιμασία being the scrutiny which all officers of state at Athens must pass before taking office. There was also a δοκιμασία εἰς ἄνδρας, to test the qualifications of citizenship; and the Senate had charge of a δοκιμασία of those who proposed to enter the cavalry service and of their horses. — 26. σπολάδες: the leathern σπολάς was unusual for a horseman, the metal θώραξ being commonly worn. See ἱππεὺς in *Dict.*, and *Introd.* § 31³. *Cf.* p. 111, 15. — 27. ὑπαρχος: see *Introd.* § 30³.

CHAPTER IV.

Page 103.] § 1. 1. τῇ ἄλλῃ, *the next day, for τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ*. — 2. χαράδραν: *the bed of a mountain stream, generally dry*; such gorges are now often used as roads in Greece. — 3. ἐπιθοῖντο (*G. 741*; *H. 445 b*).

§ 2. 4. διαβεβηκόσι, *after they had crossed*: *temporal partic.*; *cf.* διαβαίνουσιν in 4. — 7. ὑποσχόμενος . . . παραδώσειν: *his promise was ἂν λάβω, παραδῶσω*: we might have had εἰ λάβοι. — 9. καταφρονήσας, *having come to despise* (*G. 1260*; *H. 841 a*).

§ 3. 12. ὅσον, *about*: *lit. (as much) as*. — 13. παρήγγελτο, *orders had been given*. — 14. οὓς: *subject of διώκειν*. — 15. θαρροῦσι . . . δυνάμει, *to pursue boldly, as a sufficient force was to follow* (*G. 1574*; *H. 978*). See *Introd.* § 37 *end*.

§ 4. 16. κατειλήφει: *sc. αὐτοῦς*. — 18. ἐσήμνη: *sc. ὁ σαλπικτῆς* (*G. 897, 4*; *H. 602 c*). See *Introd.* § 43². — 19. οἷς ἔρητο, *those who had received orders*, as *subject of ἔθειν*: see παρήγγελτο and εἰρητο in § 3. — οἱ δέ (*G. 983 a*; *H. 654 e*), *and they, i.e. the enemy*.

§ 5. 21. τοῖς βαρβάροις, *i.e. on the part of the barbarians* (*G. 1170*). — 24. αὐτο-κέλευστοι, *i.e. without orders*; *cf.* αὐτό-ματος, p. 9, 2, and αὐτό-μολος, p. 29, 21. — ὅτι φοβερῶτατον ὁρᾶν (*G. 1528*; *H. 952*), *as frightful as possible to behold* (*sc. τὸ δράμα*). See *Introd.* § 28².

Page 104.] § 7. 4. **Λάρισσα**: this name was given to many ancient citadels, among others to the citadel of Argos: the word is sometimes thought to mean "citadel" or "fortress." The Larissa here mentioned is the site now called "Nimrud," where stood the "great city" called Calah in Genesis (x. 11, 12), about eighteen miles south of Nineveh. Between Nineveh and Calah stood another "great city," Resen (Genesis x. 12), which name possibly suggested Xenophon's name Larissa. See note on **Μέσπιλα** in 19. — 5. **τὸ πάλαιον**, *anciently*. — 9. **τὸ ὕψος**, *in height* (G. 1058; H. 718b): so **τὸ εὖρος** and **τὸ ὕψος** in 14 and 15.

§ 8. 9. **βασιλεὺς**, *i.e.* Cyrus the Great: see note on § 10. — 12. **νεφέλη**: the "cloud hiding the sun" was an eclipse. — **ἐξέλιπον**: *sc. τὴν πόλιν*; the eclipse being considered an evil omen.

§ 10. 19. **Μέσπιλα** (opposite Mosul): the ruins here seen were the chief part of the S. W. side of the city of Nineveh, the splendid capital of the Assyrian empire. The city on this side, towards the Tigris, was about two and a half miles long, and the whole circuit of the walls was about eight miles. Diodorus Siculus (ii. 3) describes Nineveh as 150 stadia long and ninety broad, with a circuit of 480 stadia or about fifty-six miles. This must have included Calah, now Nimrud (§ 7), with Resen and other adjacent towns, which could never have been within the same wall with Nineveh itself. The distance of Nimrud from Mespila, about eighteen miles, agrees with the length of 150 stadia given by Diodorus, who gives to Nineveh the same circuit, 480 stadia, which Herodotus (i. 178) gives to Babylon. Aristotle (*Pol.* iii. 3. 5) says it was reported that when Babylon was captured, the news had not reached all parts of the city after two days. — **Μήδοι . . . ᾤκουν**: the Assyrian empire was overthrown by the Medes, with the help of the Babylonians, before 600 B.C. (See Rawlinson's *Ancient Monarchies*, Vol. II. p. 391.) Nineveh, however, was not destroyed, but remained a part of the Median empire until this was overthrown by Cyrus the Great in 549 B.C., when the city disappears from history. This Median occupation is mentioned here and in § 7, and this seems to be all that Xenophon knew or cared to tell of the history of this famous place. This is almost as bad as if a mediæval traveller had called Athens "a place which the Romans once occupied"; but surely quite as pardonable as the remark of a distinguished modern geographer, that "Greece occupies the southern part of the *Turkish* peninsula"! The slight notice of the ruins taken by Xenophon shows at once the completeness of the destruction of Nineveh and the carelessness of even a cultivated Greek about the former glory of "Barbarians." From both Mespila and Larissa monuments and sculptures have been brought to the British Museum, especially by Layard. — 20. **κογχυλιάτου** (nom. -άτης): a fossiliferous stone is still used for building in this place.

Page 104.] § 11. 21. ἐπί: repeated in ἐπικοδόμητο. — 22. πλίνθινον: a wall of sun-baked bricks, a hundred feet high, was built on the top of the stone wall, which was fifty feet high. This style of wall, though with a much lower foundation of stone, was common in Greece (as at Athens), and it is found in the walls of Troy on Hissarlik. — 24. Μήδεια, *Medēa*, a name (perhaps simply *the Median*) given to one of the wives of Astyages, the last king of Media. — 25. ἀπώλλυσαν, *lost*: the imperf. refers to the *duration* of the conquest of Media (G. 1259). — 26. ὑπὸ Περσῶν: ὑπό with the gen. marks the Persians as the agents *by whom* the Medes *were deprived of* (ἀπώλλυσαν) *their power* (G. 1234; H. 818 a).

§ 12. 27. χρόνῳ, *i.e. by length of siege*. — εἰλὶν: compare the time with that of καταφυγεῖν in 25.

Page 105.] § 13. 4. εἰς refers to the coming of T. upon the course of their day's march. — 5. οὓς τε . . . ἔχων, *not only the cavalry which he himself brought with him* (cf. ἔχων ἀνέβη in 7): another ἔχων is understood (or perhaps omitted to avoid repetition), governing the antec. of οὓς. — 6. τοῦ . . . ἔχοντος, *who had* (in marriage), explaining Ὀρόντα.

§ 14. 11. τὰς μὲν . . . τὰς δέ: Tissaphernes threatened the Greek square on both sides and in the rear, at long range. — 12. ἐμβαλεῖν, *to make a direct attack*. — 13. παρήγγειλεν, *i.e. passed the order along*.

§ 15. 14. διαταχθέντες: see note on p. 107, 19. — 15. Σκύθαι τοξοταί: the name *Scythian* was given to all archers of a certain class, whether they were native Scythians or not. At Athens policemen were called τοξοταί or Σκύθαι, because the state sometimes imported Scythian slaves (who were archers) to serve as a city police. — 16. ἀνδρός, *his man*. — οὐδὲ . . . ῥάδιον ἦν, *i.e. he could not well miss if he tried, on account of the dense throng of the enemy*.

§ 16. 20. ἐσίνοντο: in active sense, *harmed*. — 21. μακρότερον . . . ἐτόξευον, *i.e. the Rhodians carried further with their slings than the Persians, and the Cretans with their bows*. The words οἱ Κρήτες ἐτόξευον are merely a conjecture of Cobet for τῶν τοξοτῶν or τῶν πλειστῶν τοξοτῶν of the Mss., the text being corrupt or defective.

§ 17. 24. ὅποσα ἀλίσκοιτο: depending on the frequentative χρήσιμα ἦν. — Κρησί: depends on χρήσιμα. — 25. διατέλουν χρώμενοι, *they used constantly* (G. 1587; II. 981). — 26. ἄνω ἰέντες, *shooting upwards*, so as to recover the arrows. — μακράν: sc. ὁδόν. — 28. ὥστε χρῆσθαι, *to be used* (lit. *so as to use them*).

Page 106.] § 18. 2. κόμαις: see Introd. § 40². — 3. μείον ἔχοντες, *having the worst of it*. — ἀκρο-βολίσει (G. 886; H. 585b): cf. ἀκροβολιζόμενος in 7.

§ 19. 8. ἔγνωσαν, *found out*. — πλαίσιον: see iii. 2. 36 and 37. For the changes in the hollow square, see Introd. § 38. — 9. ἣν συγκύπτῃ τὰ

Page 106.] κέρατα, if the wings are ever drawn in (cf. *εταν διάσχη* in 14, and *ὅποτε συγκύπτου* in 24. — 10. *ὁδοῦ στενωτέρας οὔσης*, because the road is narrower than usual. — 11. *ἐκθλίβεισθαι τοὺς ὀπλίτας*, that the heavy-armed should be squeezed out of their ranks (sc. *τῆς τάξεως*), subject of *ἀνάγκη ἐστίν*. — 13. *πιεζομένους*, crowded together.

§ 20. 16. *τὸ μέσον*, the space between. — 20. *εὐεπίθετον* (*ἐπι-τίθημι*) *τοῖς πολεμίοις*, easy for the enemy to attack.

§ 21. 22. *ἀνὰ ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας*, of a hundred men each. — 23. *ἄλλους*, besides: see G. 966, 2; H. 705. For an account of these arrangements, see Introd. § 38². — 26. *παρήγον . . . κεράτων*, led (their companies) out of the way of (i.e. behind) the wings, to give the others more room.

§ 22. 27. *ὅποτε διάσχοιεν*: i.e. when the width of the road allowed the square to be re-formed. — 28. *τὸ μέσον ἂν ἐξεπίμπλασαν*, they would fill the open space: for the iterative indic. with *ἂν*, see G. 1296; H. 835 a.

Page 107.] 1. *τὸ διέχον*: the same as *τὸ μέσον*. — *κατὰ λόχους, κατὰ πεντηκοστῆς*, etc. See Introd. § 38²

§ 23. 5. *ἐν τῷ μέρει*, each in turn. — 6. *τῆς φάλαγγος*: depends on *πov*.

§ 24. 8. *βασιλείον τι*: some royal building or estate on the distant slope. — 10. *διά*, over. — *γυγνομένην*, passing (said of the road).

§ 25. 16. *εἰς τὸ πρηνές*, down hill.

§ 26. 17. *ὑπὸ μαστίγῳ*, under the lash: see the account of the Persians at Thermopylae scourged to the attack like slaves, Hdt. vii. 223. — 18. *ἐκράτησαν*: notice the change from the four imperfects to the aorist. — 19. *γυμνήτων*: see note on p. 5, 7. — *κατέκλεισαν . . . ὄπλων*: this shows that the light-armed skirmishers were outside the square at first. See *διαταχθέντες*, p. 105, 14, and the note on p. 100, 25. See Introd. § 37⁴. — 21. *ἐν τῷ ὄχλῳ*: i.e. with the great mass of camp-followers, etc., who were within the hollow square (*εἰσω τῶν ὀπλων*). — *ὄντες*: causal.

§ 28. 25. *ὅποτε ἀπίοιεν*: i.e. each time when they returned to the main army. — 27. *ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς*, they decided. — 28. *πρὶν . . . ἀνήγαγον*, until they had brought up (G. 1470).

Page 108.] 1. *πρὸς τὸ ὄρος*: i.e. the higher hill (see § 24), from which the smaller hills descended (*καθῆκον*).

§ 29. 2. *ἐγένοντο ὑπέρ*, got above: the enemy were marching along the slope of the higher hill (*ὄρος*), attacking the Greeks below them as they descended from each of the lower spurs (*γῆλοφοι*); and the peltasts are now sent to a part of the *ὄρος* which was above the enemy, that they might march along the slope and threaten the enemy below them if they continued to attack the Greeks. — *πολεμίων* in 2 and *πολέμιοι* in 3 refer to the Persians; *πολέμιοι* in 5 refers to the Greeks.

Page 108.] § 30. 6. οἱ μὲν: the main body of the Greeks, who were crossing the hillocks; οἱ δέ: the peltasts on the height above the Persians. — 7. κατὰ . . . ἐπιπαριόντες, *i.e. marching to the same point (ἐπι-) along the mountain slope (κατὰ τὸ ὄρος), parallel to (παρ-) the main body.* — τὰς κώμας: see § 24, and *Introd.* § 40². — 8. ἰατρούς, *nurses*, selected from the soldiers. — 9. οἱ τετρωμένοι: see *Introd.* § 28³, and 18 ff. below.

§ 31. 10. ἡμέρας τρεῖς: for the halts on the retreat to Trapezus, see *Introd.* § 42². — 11. καὶ ἅμα . . . εἶχον: we should expect ἔχοντες (causal), corresponding to ἔνεκα. — συμβεβλημένας, *collected*: cf. συνενεγεγμένα in 13. — 13. τῷ σατραπεύοντι, *by the acting satrap, or royal governor*: dat. of agent with perf. pass. (G. 1186; H. 769).

§ 32. 18. ἀπόμαχοι, *non-combatants*, of three classes.

§ 33. 22. πολὺν διέφερον, *they found it very different, i.e. much easier*: the more common impers. constr. (which many Mss. and editions have here) would be πολὺν διέφερον . . . ὁρμῶντας . . . πορευομένων. — 23. ἐκ χώρας, *from a position*; opposed to πορευομένοι, *on the march*.

§ 35. 28. πονηρόν, *a troublesome (wretched) thing*.

Page 109.] 2. αὐτοῖς: G. 1170; H. 767. — πεποδισμένοι, *hobbled (praepediti)*, their feet being tied together by a short cord. — 3. τοῦ μὴ φεύγειν ἔνεκα (G. 1546; H. 959). — 4. δεῖ . . . ἀνδρὶ: the dative for the accusative is *very rare* with the infin. after δεῖ, and it is better here (with Rehdantz) to supply τινά (*i.e. a servant*) as subj. of ἐπιστάζει and χαλινῶσαι, and αὐτόν (*i.e. the horseman himself*) as subj. of ἀναβῆναι. Notice the *asyndeton* after χαλινῶσαι. The idea is: a Persian horseman must wait to have his horse bridled, and to put on his own armor, before he can mount. — ἐπιστάζει, *to put on the cloth (ἐπίπριον)*: the Greeks had no saddles, and rode either bareback (ἐπὶ ψιλοῦ) or on a cloth. See Morgan's note (No. 42) on Xenophon's *Art of Horsemanship*, 7, 5. — 7. θορύβου ὄντος: temporal, connected by καὶ to νύκτωρ.

§ 36. 9. διαγγελλομένους, *passing the word of command*: see p. 105, 13. — ἐκήρυξε: sc. ὁ κήρυξ (G. 897, 4; H. 602 c): see p. 8, 27. — 10. ἀκούοντων, *i.e. within hearing* of the enemy. — 13. λύειν is used in a rare (chiefly poetic) sense = λυσιτελεῖν, *to profit, to be expedient*: as in English, *they thought it did not pay*. — αὐτοῖς and νυκτός belong to both of the following infinitives.

§ 37. 15. ἀπιόντας (G. 1582; H. 982). — 16. καὶ αὐτοί, *themselves too* (G. 989, 1; H. 680, 2). — ἀναζειύξαντες, *breaking camp*, absol., as in p. 141, 2. — 22. ἀκρ-ωνυχίαν, *spur (nail-tip)*. — ὑφ' ἣν, *along the base of which*. — κατάβασις, *descent*: cf. ἀνάβασις.

Page 110.] § 39. 2. ὁ δὲ λέγει (G. 983; H. 654 e): see 5. — 3. ἡμῖν: dat. of advantage (G. 1165; H. 767). — 4. οὐκ ἔστι παρελθεῖν, *there is no getting by*.

Page 110.] § 40. 6. ὅτι οὐκ ἐδόκει: the direct form would be οὐκ ἐδόκει μοι, *I did not think it good*. — ἔρημα, *exposed*. — 8. πῶς τις ἀπελάῃ, *how we* (lit. *one*) *shall drive*, etc., indirect question.

§ 41. 11. ὑπὲρ . . . στρατεύματος, *close above their own* (the Greek) *army*, αὐτοῦ being intensive. — 16. ἐγὼ δ' ἐθέλω, *and I volunteer*: ἐγὼ δέ is more emphatic, as σὺ μὲν is omitted with μένε. So ἐγὼ δέ in 17.

§ 42. 20. κελεύει δέ οἱ: οἱ as indirect reflexive (G. 987; II. 685) refers to Xenophon and depends on συμπέμψαι. — 21. ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος, *from the front of the square* (cf. οὐρᾶς in 22): see Introd. § 37². — μακρόν, *a long way*.

§ 43. 23. τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος: see note on p. 2, 6. — ἔλαβε τοὺς κατὰ μέσον: i.e. to replace the peltasts which he sent from the front, who were probably outside the square, *he took* those belonging to one of the flanks, who were *within the square*. See Introd. § 37³ and Figure 8. — 25. αὐτῷ: Xenophon; cf. note on οἱ in 20, and notice the difference of the two pronouns. — τοὺς τριακοσίους: probably three of the six companies of § 21; these had been moved to the front when the attacks came from a new quarter. — οὓς τῶν ἐπιλέκτων (partitive): by attraction; the simple form would be τοὺς τριακοσίους τῶν ἐπιλέκτων οὓς εἶχε.

Page 111.] § 44. 1. καὶ αὐτοί: see note on p. 109, 16. — ὥρμησαν ἀμιλλᾶσθαι, *they set out to race or on a race*.

§ 45. 3. διακελευομένων: agreeing with the plural implied in στρατεύματος. — 4. τῶν ἀμφὶ Τισσαφέρνην, *Tissaphernes and his men*. Notice the chiasmus in διακελευομένων τοῖς ἑαυτῶν in 3 and τοῖς ἑαυτῶν διακελευομένων in 4.

§ 46. 7. ἀμιλλᾶσθαι: see note on 1. — 8. τὴν λοιπὴν: sc. ὁδόν.

§ 48. 11. καὶ ὅς (G. 1023, 2; H. 655 a). — 14. ἔχων ἐπορεύετο, *marched on with it* (the shield). — 15. θώρακα ἵππικον: the horseman carried no shield (Introd. § 31³), and wore a heavy metal cuirass: see note on p. 102, 26. — 16. ὑπάγειν, *to advance slowly*. — 17. παριέναι, i.e. *to pass along*, leaving Xenophon to follow slowly with his burden.

§ 49. 20. ἀναβάς, *mounting his horse* (again). — βάσιμα . . . ἄβατα (sc. τὰ χωρία), *passable . . . impassable* (i.e. for a horseman): Krüger makes the construction impersonal, like ἀδύνατά ἐστιν, *it is impossible*, for ἀδύνατόν ἐστιν, comparing βατά, p. 143, 24. — 22. φθάνουσιν γενόμενοι (G. 1586; H. 984): φθάνουσιν in its sense of *anticipate* governs τοὺς πολεμίους in 23.

CHAPTER V.

§ 1. 26. ἀποτραπόμενοι . . . ᾤχοντο, *they turned off by another road and were gone* (G. 1587; H. 827). — 27. ἄλλην ὁδόν (G. 1060; H. 719 a) adverbial.

Page 112.] 2. ἀγαθῶν, *supplies*.

§ 2. 7. νομαί βοσκημάτων, *pasturing herds* (lit. *pastures of herds*). — διαβιβάζομεναι, *i.e. in course of transportation*.

§ 3. 11. μὴ οὐκ ἔχοιεν depends on the idea of apprehension in ἐννοοῦμεν. — ἐπιτήδεια : obj. of λαμβάνοιεν. — εἰ κάοιεν : sc. οἱ πολέμοι (G. 1503; H. 937). — 12. ὁπόθεν λαμβάνοιεν : indir. question after οὐκ ἔχοιεν (G. 1490; H. 932, 2 end) representing πόθεν λαμβάνωμεν; ἔχω is used like *habeo* in *non habeo quid dicam, non habebam quid dicerem*.

§ 4. 13. ἀπήσαν ἐκ τῆς βοηθείας, *had returned from giving help* (evidently to the plunderers of § 2). — 14. κατέβη : *i.e. from the height* (p. 111, 25).

§ 5. 15. Ὁράτε . . . εἶναι; *don't you see that they admit the country is now ours?* — 17. ἃ γὰρ . . . ἄλλοτρίαν, *for what they stipulated against our doing, when they made the treaty* (cf. ii. 3, 27), viz., *burning the king's territory, (this) they are now themselves (doing, by) burning (it) as if it were another's*: μὴ καίεν . . . χώραν (sc. ἡμᾶς) is in apposition with the antecedent of ἃ. See p. 42, 12, and note; in both cases a more definite expression (here κάουσι) is substituted by *anacoluthon* for a more general one like πιούσι.

§ 6. 23. Οὐκουν ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ, *I don't think so, now*. The reply is mere jest, like the preceding remark of Xenophon.

§ 7. 25. σκηνάς, *encampment* (in the village). — 27. ἔνθεν μὲν . . . ἔνθεν δέ, *on the one hand . . . on the other*.

Page 113.] 2. ὥς μηδέ . . . βάθους (sc. τισί), *i.e. so as not even to let their spears project when they tried the depth*; their spears found no bottom (G. 1172; H. 771). Cf. p. 95, 17.

§ 8. 5. κατὰ τετρακισχιλίους, *four thousand at a time*. — ὧν δέομαι, *what I require*. — τάλαντον : see Dict. Rhodes at this time used the Attic talent.

§ 9. 7. Ἀσκῶν : bags of inflated hides are still used in crossing these rivers. — 9. ἀποδαρέντα : from ἀποδέρω. — φυσηθέντα refers to δέρματα, *hides*, implied in ἀποδαρέντα, *i.e. flayed and (the hides) blown up*. It appears that there were at least 2000 animals in the train. See Introd. § 39.

§ 10. 11. δεσμῶν, *girths*. — 12. ὀρμίσας, *mooring*. — 13. ἀφείς, *by letting them down* (1563, 3; H. 969 a): this and ἀπτήσας are subordinate to ὀρμίσας. — 14. διαγαγόν, *carrying* (the line of floats) *across the stream*. — ἀμφοτέρωθεν δήσας, *fastening them to the two banks, to serve as pontoons, or supports to a floating bridge*.

§ 11. 17. ἔξει τοῦ μὴ καταδύναι, *will keep from sinking* (G. 1549; 1615; H. 963): we might have τοῦ καταδύναι, μὴ καταδύναι, or (less frequently)

Page 113.] simply καταδυναί. An equivalent (though different) construction follows, ὥστε μὴ ὀλισθάνειν σχήσει, *will keep you from slipping*, lit. *will keep you so that you may not slip* (G. 1450; H. 953).

§ 12. 19. τὸ ἔργον, *the execution of the plan* (ἐνθύμημα). — 20. οἱ κωλύσοντες, *men ready to prevent it*: cf. note on p. 57, 28. — 21. πολλοὶ ἱππεῖς: apposition. — οἱ . . . ἂν ἐπέτρεπον: sc. εἰ ἐπεχείρησαν.

§ 13. 22. ἐπανεχώρουν εἰς τοῦμπαλιν, etc., i.e. they made a day's march backward to some villages which had not been burnt by the enemy (see § 3). — 24. ἔνθεν = ἐξ ἧς (sc. τὴν κώμην), *the village from which* (see § 1). — 25. ὅμοιοι ἦσαν θαυμάζειν, *were like to wonder, i.e. seemed amazed*, like ἐφύκεσαν θαυμάζειν: the text, however, is very doubtful. — 26. τρέφονται . . . ἔχουσιν (G. 1487; H. 932, 2): we might have had two indicatives or two optatives.

Page 114.] § 14. 3. ἤλεγχον . . . χώραν, *they enquired (of the captives) about the whole surrounding country*. See *Introd.* § 39¹.

§ 15. 5. τῆς ἐπὶ Βαβυλῶνα (poss. gen.): i.e. *it lay on the road towards Babylon*. — 6. ἦκοιεν (G. 1497, 2; H. 932, 2). — θερίζειν: the king spent the winter at Babylon, the spring at Susa, and the summer at Ecbatana (see *Xen. Cyr.* viii. 6. 22). Many Mss. here have θερίζειν καὶ ἐαρίζειν. — 8. διαβάντι . . . πρὸς ἐσπέραν, *to the west after crossing the river* (sc. τινί): this is used like the other adjective phrases with ἦ. — 10. ὅτι is repeated for emphasis in the last clause. — Καρδούχους: the people called Kurds, Armenian *Kordukh*; the region is Kurdistan.

§ 16. 12. ἀκούειν, *listen to or obey*. — ἐμβαλεῖν ποτε εἰς αὐτούς, *once invaded them*. — 15. ὁπότε . . . σπείσαιντο, καὶ ἐπιμιγνύναι (depending on ἔφασαν): in the direct form, ὁπότεν . . . σπείσωνται, καὶ ἐπιμιγνύσασιν, *when-ever they (the Kurds) make a treaty, etc., some of them also mingle, etc.* — 16. σφῶν, ἐκείνων: sc. τινάς (G. 1091; H. 734).

§ 17. 18. ἐκασταχόσε εἰδέναι, *that they knew the way in each direction*. — 21. τούτους: governed by διελθόντας. — 22. ἔφασαν ἥξειν, *they (the captives) said that they (the Greeks) would come*. — 24. εὐπορον . . . πορεύεσθαι: in the direct form, εὐπορόν ἐστιν ὅποι ἂν τις ἐθέλῃ πορεύεσθαι, *it is easy to go whithersoever you wish*, the apodosis being general in sense.

§ 18. 25. ἐπὶ τούτοις, *thereupon*. — 26. ὥρας: part. gen. after ἡνίκα, *at whatever time*. — τὴν ὑπερβολήν, *the pass*: acc. by anticipation; regularly it would be, *they feared that the mountain-pass might be seized beforehand*.

Page 115.] 2. ἡνίκ' ἂν τις παραγγέλλῃ, i.e. *when the order should be given*; cf. εἴ τις . . . λυποῖται in p. 61, 14: this subjunctive might have been changed to the optative (omitting ἂν), as ἐπειδὴ δειπνήσειαν (in 1) is changed from ἐπειδὴν δειπνήσῃητε.

BOOK FOURTH.

HARD FIGHTING IN THE MOUNTAINS. — ENTRANCE INTO ARMENIA. — GREAT SUFFERING FROM COLD AND FAMINE. — TO MOUNT TRECHES, FROM WHICH THE SEA IS SEEN. — ARRIVAL AT TRAPEZUS.

CHAPTER I.

Page 115.] § 1. See note on ii. 1, 1. Here it is probable that sections 1-4 are interpolated. — 7. ὅσα ἐπολεμήθη: passive of an active constr. ὅσα ἐπολέμησαν (G. 1054; H. 716 b): *to what extent war was made upon the Greeks.*

§ 2. 11. ἐνθα (sc. ἐκεῖσε), (*to the place*) *where.* — 12. πάροδος, *way along the river.* — 15. πορευτέον εἶναι (dir. πορευτέον ἐστίν: impers.). Much of this section repeats what has been stated in iii. 5.

§ 3. 16. τῶν ἀλίσκομένων, *the captives taken along the way.* — εἰ διέλθοιεν has for its apodosis the sentence ἐν τῇ Ἀρμενίᾳ . . . περίασι, including two subordinate protases; it represents ἐὰν διέλθωμεν of the direct discourse, and the four following verbs might also have been changed to the opt. (see G. 1498). — 19. περίασι, *will pass round* (G. 1257; H. 828 a). — 20. ἐλέγετο: the subject is τὰς πηγὰς εἶναι. — ἔστιν οὕτως ἔχον, *it is just so* (G. 144, 5; H. 480).

§ 4. 23. φθάσαι πρὶν . . . καταλαβεῖν: see p. 118, 25, and note.

Page 116.] § 5. 1. τὴν τελευταίαν φυλακὴν: *the last watch* began at early dawn. See Introd. § 40³. — 2. ὅσον . . . διελθεῖν, *enough for crossing the plain in the dark*; ὅσον (sc. τοσοῦτον) takes the infinitive from the idea of sufficiency which it implies. — 3. παραγγέλσεως, *i.e. the word of command* passed round (cf. p. 115, 2). — 4. τὸ ὄρος: cf. iii. 5. 7 and 17.

§ 6. 6. τὸ ἀμφ' αὐτόν, *his own special command*: cf. τὸ ὀπλιτικόν, p. 153, 8. So τὸ ἱππικόν, *the cavalry*, and τὸ Ἑλληνικόν for οἱ Ἕλληνες, *the Greeks* (p. 117, 4). — γυμνήτας: for the use of light-armed troops see Introd. § 35. — 7. ὀπλίταις: apposition. — 9. μή, *that (lest)*, after κίνδυνος. — πορευομένων (sc. αὐτῶν), *as they went*, gen. abs. (G. 1568 end; H. 972 a). — ἐπίσποίτο: see ἐφέπομαι.

§ 7. 11. ἔπειτα, *i.e. after crossing the hill and descending*: cf. § 10. — 12. ἀεὶ, *regularly*, qualifies ἐφείπετο, affecting also the force of ὑπερβάλλον, the idea being that each detachment in succession followed, as it crossed the height.

§ 8. 16. ἦν λαμβάνειν, *there was an opportunity to take.* — 19. εἰ πως ἐτελήσειαν, *in case the C. should be willing to let them pass, i.e. with a view*

Page 116.] to this result (G. 1420 ; H. 907) : the implied apod. is *that then they might do this*, or the like. — 20. ὥς . . . χώρας = διὰ τῆς χώρας ὥς φίλλας (sc. οὔσης), i.e. *to let them go through their country as (being) a friendly one* : cf. p. 14, 27, and p. 62, 5, and the notes.

§ 9. 22. ὅπου, *wherever*, is Cobet's emendation for ὅτου (one Ms.) or ὅ τι (most Mss.) : the common reading ὅτω is also a conjecture. — ἀνάγκη : see Introd. § 26². — 23. καλούντων (sc. αὐτῶν), *when they called* : see note on πορευομένων in 9.

§ 10. 26. διὰ τὸ . . . εἶναι (G. 1546 ; H. 959). — 27. ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν ἐγένετο, *went on through the whole day* : the aor. looks at the ascent and descent as a single event, without regard to its duration ; cf. ἐβασίλευσε δέκα ἔτη, *he had a reign of ten years*. See *Moods and Tenses*, §§ 56, 57. On the other hand, ἐπετίθεντο in p. 117, 1, looks at the attack in its duration or repetition.

Page 117.] 3. ἐξ ἀπροσδοκήτου, *ex improviso* : the suddenness of the coming of the Greeks is given as the reason for their fewness (ὀλίγοι δυντες). — For the length of the line of march through the mountains, see Introd. § 35 and § 38⁴.

§ 11. 5. ἐκινδύνευσεν αἶν διαφθαρῆναι, *would have risked perishing*. — πολὺ, *a great part* : cf. τὸ πολὺ, *the greater part*, p. 20, 15. — 8. συνεώρων, i.e. *watched each other's signals*.

§ 12. 9. συνελοῦσι . . . ἔδοξε, i.e. *they came together and resolved* : cf. δόξαν in 18. See Introd. § 27². — 11. ἔχοντας, καταλιπόντας : accus. where dat. would be allowed (G. 928, 1 ; see H. 941). — 12. αἰχμάλωτα, *captives* (αἰχμή, *spear*, and ἀλίσκομαι). See Introd. § 28².

§ 13. 14. ἐποιοῦν : with subj. ὑποζύγια etc. : see note on p. 32, 27. — 15. ἐπί, *in charge of*. — For the baggage trains see Introd. § 39. — 18. δόξαν ταῦτα, *when they had resolved on this* (G. 1569 ; H. 974 a) : commonly explained as accus. absol. corresponding to ἔδοξε ταῦτα (cf. 10). We find also δόξαντα ταῦτα, δοξάντων τούτων, δόξαντος τούτου, and δόξαν alone. But it is perhaps more natural to supply πράττειν with ταῦτα.

§ 14. 19. ὑποστήσαντες (sc. τινας), i.e. *causing any to halt whom they suspected*. — 20. εἴ τι : translated *whatever*. — τῶν εἰρημένων (sc. ἀφεῖναι), *of the things ordered* (to be abandoned). See § 12. — 21. οἱ δέ, *and they* (the soldiers). — πλὴν . . . ἔκλεψεν, *unless one smuggled something*. — 22. οἶον . . . γυναικός : we should expect οἶον (for example) ἢ παῖδα ἐπιθυμήσας αὐτοῦ, ἢ γυναῖκα (Krüger). — 23. τῶν εὐπρεπῶν is partitive genitive. — 24. τὰ μὲν . . . τὰ δέ, *sometimes . . . sometimes*

§ 15. 26. εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν : see note on εἰς τὴν ἔω, p. 29, 17.

Page 118.] § 16. 2 χωρῶν : diminutive in form, thought not in sense (G. 844 ; H. 558, 1). — 4, 5. ἀναχάζοντες and θαυινά are both poetic

Page 118.] words. — 5. παρήγγελλεν ὑπομένειν, *sent word* (for those in front) *to wait*. — 6. ἐπικέοιντο : cf. ἐπικεῖσθαι, *press upon*, with ἐπιτίθεσθαι, *fall upon*.

§ 17. 7. ἄλλοτε μὲν . . . τότε δέ : i.e. *though on other occasions he halted, on this he did not*. — 8. ὅτε παρεγγυῶτο, *whenever the word was passed*.

— 9. πρᾶγμά τι, *some trouble ahead*. — 10. παρελθόντι (sc. τινί).

§ 18. 13. διὰ τῆς ἀσπίδος : for the effectiveness of the Greek armor, see *Introd.* § 31⁴. — 14. διαμπερὲς τὴν κεφαλὴν (sc. τοξευθεῖς), *shot directly through the head*, lit. *shot in the head directly through* (G. 1058 ; H. 718).

§ 19. 16. ὥσπερ εἶχεν, *just as he was* (sic ut erat). — 18. φεύγοντες ἅμα (G. 1572 ; H. 976). — καλῶ τε καὶ ἀγαθῶ : see *Dict.* and p. 78, 25. — 19. ἀνελεῖσθαι, *to take up for burial*, a most sacred duty with the Greeks. See *Introd.* § 29¹. The last sentence is in the *direct discourse*.

§ 20. 21. μία αὕτη ὁδὸς . . . ὀρθία, *there is one way right there* (αὕτη) *which you see, a steep one*: αὕτη implies a gesture pointing to the road ; in such cases the article may be omitted with a demonstrative, as in νῆες ἐκείναι ἐπιπλέουσι, *ships are sailing up there!* *Thuc.* i. 51 ; so γυναικῶν τουτέων, *Hdt.* v. 20 ; ἵππους ταύτας, and χώρας τῆσθε, *Hdt.* iv. 9. See also μία αὕτη πάροδος, p. 145, 17. — 23. ὅχλον οὔ (G. 1021b ; H. 629). — 24. ἔκβασιν, *way out*. See *Remarks* on pp. li. and lii.

§ 21. 24. ταυτ' ἐσπευδον (G. 1054 ; H. 716b). — 25. εἴ πως δυνάμην, *in case I should be able* ; see note on εἴ πως ἐβελήσειαν in p. 116, 19 ; here an apod. is implied like ἵνα φθάσαιμι. — φθάσαι (= πρότερος γενέσθαι) emphasizes the following πρῖν, the idea being *to get to the pass before the enemy should have captured it*: cf. p. 115, 23. See *Greek Moods and Tenses*, § 660, with the examples. — 27. οὐ . . . ὁδόν, *say there is no other way*. For οὐ φημι, cf. note on p. 11, 10.

§ 22. 29. ὅπερ refers to the action of ἐνηδρεύσαμεν.

Page 119.] 1. ἀναπνεῦσαι, *to take breath*: Krüger quotes *Il.* xv. 235, ὥς κε καὶ αὐτὶς Ἀχαιοὶ ἀναπνεύσωσι πόνοιο. — 2. αὐτοῦ τούτου ἕνεκα (G. 1363). — 3. ἡγεμόσιν : sc. αὐτοῖς (G. 916).

§ 23. 6. εἰ εἰδεῖν : indir. question representing *ἴστε* ; — 7. οὐκ ἔφη (sc. εἰδέναι) : cf. p. 118, 27, and 10 (below). — 9. ὁρῶντος τοῦ ἑτέρου, *before the other's eyes*. See *Introd.* § 28².

§ 24. 11. ἐτύγχανε . . . ἐκδεδομένη, i.e. *he happened to have a married daughter there*. — αὐτός emphasizes the omitted subject of ἡγήσεσθαι : *he said he would himself lead* (G. 927). — 12. δυνατὴν . . . ὁδόν, *by a way which even beasts of burden could pass over* : personal constr. of δυνατός (G. 1527). For ὁδόν see G. 1057 ; H. 715b.

§ 25. 13. δυσ-πάρ-ιτον (εἶμι) : cf. ἀμαξ-ιτός, p. 9, 27, and see G. 886 ; H. 585b). — 14. ὅ : object of προκαταλήψοιτο : *and unless they (τις) should*

Page 119.] *first* (πρό) *occupy this*; the direct discourse was εἰ μή τις προκαταλήψεται, ἀδύνατον ἔσται.

§ 26. 16. πελταστὰς is in apposition with λοχαγούς, which τῶν ὀπλιτῶν further explains. — 17. εἴ τις . . . ἔστιν, *whether there was any one* (ἔστιν might have been εἴη after ἐδόκει). — 18. γενέσθαι, *to show himself*: cf. ἐγένετο (end of 28). — 19. ὑποστὰς ἐθελοντῆς, *standing forth as a volunteer*: cf. ὑφίσταται in 19.

§ 28. 25. ἐρωτῶσιν εἴ τις . . . ἐθέλοι: here ἐθέλει of the direct question becomes opt. after an historic present (G. 1268; H. 828). — 26. τῶν γυμνήτων ταξιάρχων, *light-armed taxiarchs*: cf. λοχαγούς πελτάστας in 16, and see Introd. § 30³.

CHAPTER II.*

Page 120.] § 1. 1. οἱ δέ, *i.e.* Xenophon and Chirisophus. — ἐμφαγόντας, *after eating*. — 3. συντίθενται, *agree with them* (*i.e.* the volunteers). — 4. τὸ ἄκρον: cf. ἄκρον in p. 119, 14. — 5. τοὺς μὲν . . . αὐτοὶ δέ: the volunteers and the officers. — ἄνω ὄντας, *i.e.* from their position on the height. — 6. ἵεναι (fut.) and συμβοηθήσειν denote later actions than φυλάττειν and σημαίνειν; hence perhaps the change in tense (G. 1286; H. 948 a). See note on p. 144, 5. — ἔκβασιν: see p. 118, 24.

§ 2. 9. ὕδωρ, *rain*. — 11. ὅπως . . . τὸν νοῦν, *that the enemy might have their attention turned to that road*. — 12. (ὅπως) ὥς μάλιστα λάθοιεν, *that they might be, as far as possible, unseen*.

§ 3. 14. ἣν ἔδει . . . ἐκβαίνειν, *i.e.* which they must cross before getting to the ascent. — 15. ὀλοιτρόχους: a poetic word, compounded of εἰλω (volvo), *to roll* (cf. ὄλμος), and τρέχω; probably meaning *rounded by rolling* (*i.e.* in the water). See Liddell and Scott; and Theocr. xx. 49, there quoted: πέτροι ὀλοοιτροχοί, οὔστε κυλίνδων χειμάρρους ποταμὸς μεγάλαις περιέεσε δίναις. The χαράδρα which they were crossing was the dry bed of a winter torrent (χειμάρρους), down which the stones were hurled. See note on χαράδραν, p. 103, 2. — 17. διεσφενδονῶντο, *flew in pieces* (lit. *were flung about*, as if from slings): “diffundebantur: cf. σφενδόνη = funda.” Rehdantz.

§ 4. 19. εἰ μὴ δύναιτο (sc. διαβῆναι): gen. cond. with frequentative ἐπειρῶντο. — ταύτη . . . ἄλλη, sc. ὁδῷ. — 22. ἀνάριστοι, *breakfastless*. — 24. κυλινδοῦντες: with ἐπαύσαντο (G. 1580; H. 981).

Page 121.] § 5. 2. ὥς . . . κατέχοντες, *supposing that they held the summit*: see note on p. 1, 15.

§ 6. 2. οἱ δ' οὐ κατείχον, *i.e.* they were wrong in so thinking: οἱ δέ is irregular in referring to the subj. of the preceding verb (see also G. 983; H. 654 e). — 3. μαστός, *a round hill*. — 4. αὕτη: οὗτος may stand between

* See Remarks on §§ 1-22 on pp. li. and lii.

Page 121.] the article and its noun, provided some qualifying word separates it from the article (G. 975; H. 673 c). — 5. αὐτόθεν, *from that spot* (where they were).

§ 7. 8. ὑπέβαινον: cf. note on p. 90, 16. — 10. προσελθόντες (G. 1586; H. 984). — 11. ἀλαλάξαντες: see Introd. § 43². — 13. εὐζώνοι, *nimble* (*well-girt*): γάρ introduces the reason why *only a few* (ὀλίγοι) were killed.

§ 8. 17. ὥς ἐδύναντο, *as well as they could*, with ἀναβάντες. — 18. ἀνιμῶν, *drew up* (like buckets from a well): cf. ἰμάω, *to draw*; ἰμάς, *a thong or strap*.

§ 9. 21. ἧπερ, *by the way by which* (sc. ἐπορεύθησαν). — 22. ὀπισθεν τῶν ὑποσυγίων, *i.e. in the rear of the baggage train*: see Introd. § 39 (end).

§ 10. 25. ἢ διεξεῦχθαι (sc. αὐτοῦς), *or else be (themselves) entirely separated*: the perfect infinitive here denotes that the action is *decisive*; cf. ἐκπεπληχθαι in p. 25, 19, and the note. — 26. ἐπορεύθησαν ἄν: the implied protasis is seen in the following clause (G. 1340). — 27. ὑποζύγια: subject of ἐκβῆναι, *i.e. there was no other way for the beasts to get through*.

§ 11. 29. ὀρθίοις τοῖς λόχοις, *with the companies in parallel columns*: see Introd. § 36, with Figure 7.

Page 122.] 1. οὐ κύκλῳ, *i.e. not so as to cut the enemy off*. — 2. εἰ βούλοιντο: the apod. is in ἀφοδόν, *i.e. a way by which they might retreat if they wished to*.

§ 12. 2. τέως μὲν, *for some time*. — 3. ἕκαστος: in appos. to the omitted subject of ἐδύναντο. — 4. οὐ προσέιντο, *i.e. they did not let the Greeks get near them, but fled*. — 5. καὶ τοῦτόν τε . . . καὶ (see note on p. 9, 3): the thought is, *no sooner had the Greeks passed this, than they saw, etc.*

§ 13. 9. Ἐννοήσας μὴ, *becoming anxious lest*, ἐννοῶ with the μὴ clause having the idea of *fear*. — 10. καὶ πάλιν, *yet again*. — 11. ἐπιθεῖντο, for ἐπιθεῖντο (G. 741; H. 445 b): such forms follow the analogy of verbs in ω. — παριούσιν, *as they passed*. — ἐπὶ πολὺ ἦν, *stretched out a long way*: cf. p. 34, 24, and note. — 12. ἅτε . . . πορευόμενα (G. 1575; H. 977): cf. the Latin constr. of *quippe* with a relative. — διὰ στενῆς τῆς ὁδοῦ (G. 971; H. 670 a).

§ 14. 19. ὁ ὑπὲρ . . . ἐθελοντῶν (see § 5): of the three expressions which qualify the attributive partic. καταληφθείσης (G. 1559; H. 965), only one stands between τῆς and the partic., the others being placed outside of τῆς . . . φυλακῆς to avoid complicating that construction (G. 969; H. 667 a).

§ 15. 23. δέσαντας: causal partic. — αὐτούς: the barbarians. — πολιορκοῖντο: from πόλις (πολι-) and ἔργω (ἔρκος); often used, as here, where the force of πόλις is forgotten. — 24. ἀπολιπεῖν: indir. quot. after ὑπώπτευσον. — ἄρα, *in fact; as it proved*. — 25. ἐπὶ τοὺς ὀπισθοφύλακας, *i.e. they went to attack the part of the Greek rear-guard which had been left*

Page 122.] to guard the first hill (§ 13). The Carduchians had seen from their height *what was going on in their rear* (δπισθεν), *i.e.* on the first hill (see § 13), and they hastened to recover that position.

§ 16. 27. ἀνέβαινον : the impf. expresses the process of mounting ; *cf.* the following aorists. — 28. ὑπάγειν, *advance slowly*. — προσμίξειαν, *i.e. might come up*. — 29. θέσθαι τὰ ὅπλα : *cf.* p. 25, 24, and the note.

Page 123.] § 17. 5. ὀπισθοφύλακας : probably the half of the rear-guard which followed the baggage train (§ 9).

§ 18. 7. ἀντίπορον, *opposite, perhaps the hill captured in the night* (§ 5).

§ 19. 9. ἐφ' ᾧ, *on condition that*, with κάειν (G. 1460 ; H. 999 α). — 10. ἐν ᾧ, *while*, introducing both clauses τὸ μὲν . . . οἱ δέ. — 12. οἱ ἐκ : *cf.* notes on τῶν παρὰ βασιλέως, p. 2, 6, and p. 9, 4. — συνερρύησαν : from συρρέω.

§ 20. 13. ἴσταντο, *proceeded to form*. — ἤρξαντο : *i.e.* the Greeks. — 14. ἐθα . . . ἐκιντο, *where the armed force was stationed* (see § 16) : κεῖσθαι here is like a passive of θέσθαι (used as in § 16). — 19. ἀπέλιπεν, *i.e. got separated from him, left him* (without his shield).

§ 21. 20. Λουσιεύς, of Lusi (Λουσοί, Bath) in Arcadia. — προβεβλημένος (*sc. τὴν ἀσπίδα*), *i.e. with his shield held out in front of both* (G. 1242, 3 ; H. 813). See Introd. § 28³.

§ 22. 24. αὐτοῦ, *there*. — ἐν οἰκίαις : see Introd. § 40². — 25. ἐν λάκκοις κονιατοῖς, *in plastered (or cemented) cisterns*. Suidas (*s.v.* λάκκος) says : “The Athenians and other Greeks used to make large excavations underground, round or square, cement them, and keep wine and oil in them : these they called λάκκοι.”

§ 23. 26. διεπράξατο ὥστε, *so managed or bargained that, etc.*

Page 124.] 1. ἡγεμόνα : see iv. 1. 22-24. — ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν, *i.e. as well as they could*. — 2. νομίζεται : the word νόμος “includes all that is enjoined by law, custom, or the general sentiment, and all that is voluntarily accepted in reliance on these.” J. S. Mill, *Diss.*, Vol. IV. p. 302 (249) N. For the sacred duty of burying the dead, see Introd. § 29¹.

§ 24. 4. ὅπη εἴη . . . προκαταλαμβάνοντες, *seizing positions in advance wherever the road (place) was narrow*. — 5. ἐκάλυον : conative (G. 1255 ; H. 832) : *cf.* κωλύειν (pres.) in 6 with ἐπιθοῖντο (aor.) in 9.

§ 25. 6. ὀπισθεν, *from the rear* (*cf.* § 9). — 7. ἀπό-φραξιν : from ἀπό and φράσσω (φραγ-), a rare word. — 8. τοῖς πρώτοις : dat. of advantage, like τοῖς δπισθεν in 12. — ἀνωτέρω γίνεσθαι, *to get above*.

§ 27. 13. ἦν ὁπότε, *sometimes* (see G. 1029 ; H. 998 b) : *cf.* p. 139, 19. — 14. αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἀναβάσι, *even to those who had gone up* : *cf.* § 25 and § 26. — 15. καταβαίνουσιν : temporal. — 16. ἐγγύθεν φεύγοντες : *the*

Page 124.] opposite of ἐκ πολλοῦ φεύγοντας, p. 101, 3. Note the distinction of φεύγειν, *to flee*, and ἀποφεύγειν, *to escape*.

§ 28. 20. πρὸς τὸ κάτω . . . προσβαίνοντες, *i.e. pressing (stepping) with the left foot against the lower end of the bow, i.e. to steady the long bow while drawing it*. The bow was held perpendicularly, with one end brought to the ground. See Diod. Sic. iii. 8, where it is said of the Ethiopians: ἐνίοτε δὲ (καθοπλίζονται) ξυλλίνοις τόξοις τετραπήχεσιν, οἷς τοξέουσι μὲν τῷ ποδὶ προσβαίνοντες. The reading προσβαίνοντες has, however, very little authority in this passage of the *Anabasis*, nearly all (and all the best) Mss. having προβαίνοντες, which would mean *advancing* the left foot towards the lower end of the bow, *i.e. steadying themselves in this way*. Strabo (p. 772) tells of Aethiopian elephant-hunts, in which three men used one bow, τῶν μὲν κατεχόντων τὸ τόξον καὶ προβεβηκότων τοῖς ποσὶ, τοῦ δ' ἔλκοντος τὴν νευράν, *two of them holding the bow, with their feet advanced (i.e. each with one foot advanced to steady himself), and the third drawing the string*. Arrian (*Ind.* 16) speaks of bows which the Indians drew by bringing them to the ground and *bracing themselves (ἀντιβάντες) with the left foot*. — 21. διὰ . . . θωράκων: see *Introd.* § 31⁴. — 23. ἀκοντίοις: in appos. with αὐτοῖς. — ἐναγκυλῶντες: the arrows, a yard long, were picked up and used as darts, being fitted with an ἀγκύλη, a loop or strap, fastened at the middle, as a guide in grasping and help in hurling. See *διηγκυλωμένους*, p. 129, 27. — 25. ἤρχε: see *Introd.* § 30³.

CHAPTER III.

§ 1. 26. αὐ expresses the contrast between the day's fighting and the comfortable quarters. — ἡύλισθησαν, *were quartered*: αὐλίζομαι originally means *to pass the night (or live) in an open court (αὐλή)*: as in *Od.* xii. 265. *μυκηθμοῦ τ' ἤκουσα βοῶν αὐλιζομένων οἴων τε βληχῆν*.

Page 125.] 1. ὥς, *about*: cf. notes on p. 5, 5 and 9. — 4. τῶν Καρδοχῶν: depends on ὁρέων.

§ 2. 6. πολλά: as adv. with *μνημονεύοντες*, *recounting*. — 7. ἐπὶ τῇμέρας: the day just ended appears to be the fifth since they entered the Carduchian country. Unless two days were occupied in negotiation (see chap. 2, § 23), we must include the two following days spent in Carduchia. The seven days, as usually reckoned, are Nov. 12–18, 401 B.C. — 8. μαχόμενοι διετέλεσαν (*G.* 1580; *H.* 981). — 9. κακά . . . σύμπαντα, *i.e. more evils than all which they had suffered taken together*. — ὅσα: sc. *ἔπασχον*. — 10. ὥς ἀπηλλαγμένοι, *i.e. feeling free*.

§ 4. 18. ὅπλα: appositive. — 19. γέρρα: see *Introd.* § 14².

§ 5. 21. ὁδὸς . . . ἄνω, *i.e. the only road which was visible was (one) leading up, etc.*: the construction is ἡ ὁρωμένη μία ὁδὸς ἣν ἀγούσα ἀνία

Page 125.] See p. 118, 22, ἣν ὀράς, and note.—22. ὥσπερ χειροποίητος (sc. οὖσα), (looking) as if it had been built. — ταύτῃ, here, i.e. opposite to this road.

§ 6. 23. *πειρωμένοις* (sc. *τισίν*), on trial. — 26. οὐτ' corresponds to τέ in 27. — ὄπλα refers especially to the shield, which, if held on the side, would be under water. — εἰ δὲ μή, otherwise, i.e. if any of them did attempt to carry their arms through the river: cf. note on p. 53, 7. — 27. ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς: i.e. holding them up above their heads. — 28. γυμνοί, exposed: plur. since *τις* is collective.

Page 126.] § 7. 1. Ἐνθα, where. — 4. ὀρώσι μὲν . . . ὀρώσι δὲ . . . ὀρώσι δέ: notice the emphatic repetition. — 6. ἐπικεισομένους, ready to fall upon (G. 1582): not or. obl.

§ 8. 10. αὐτόματα: cf. ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, spontaneously, p. 9, 1. — περιρρῆναι, fell off (sc. ἔδοξαν), with αὐτῷ as dat. of advantage. — διαβαίνειν ὅπσον ἐβούλετο, took as long steps as he pleased (opposed to δεδέσθαι): διαβαίνειν in this sense was a good omen for crossing the river (διαβαίνειν); see § 12, § 14, and § 15. — 13. τὸ ὄναρ: see Introd. § 29¹.

§ 9. 14. ὡς τάχιστα, as soon as. — 15. ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου (sc. ἱερείου), with the first victim.

§ 10. 19. ἀριστῶντι, while eating his lunch: cf. ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι (17), to prepare breakfast (or lunch). See also note on δορηστών, p. 47, 12. — 20. ἐξείη κτλ.: the direct discourse would be ἐξεστὶν . . . προσελθεῖν, καὶ ἐὰν καθέδῃ . . . εἰπεῖν, ἐὰν . . . ἔχη. — αὐτῷ: with προσελθεῖν. — 22. ἐπεγείραντα εἰπεῖν, to wake him and tell. — ἔχοι: sc. εἰπεῖν.

§ 11. 23. καὶ τότε, and this time. — ὅτι τυγχάνοιεν . . . κατίδοιεν: imperf. and aor. opt., the direct discourse being ἐτυγχάνομεν . . . καὶ κατείδομεν: this true imperf. opt. (G. 1488; H. 935 b) is rare. — 24. ὡς ἐπὶ πῦρ: see Introd. § 40³. — ἐν τῷ πέραν, across the river. — 26. παιδίσκας diminutive (G. 844; H. 558, 3): cf. νεανίσκω in 20, which is a diminutive in form only. — ὥσπερ . . . κατατιθεμένους (G. 924 a; H. 615), apparently putting away bags of clothes.

§ 12. 28. δόξαι: the *oratio obliqua* here changes from the opt. to the infin., as if ἔφασαν had already been introduced. — οὐδὲ γὰρ . . . προσβατὸν εἶναι κατὰ τοῦτο (sc. ἔφασαν δόξαι), for (they said it appeared to them that) neither could the enemy's cavalry come down to the river at this point: οὐδὲ (also . . . not, or neither) implies that this ground of safety appeared in addition to other obvious advantages.

Page 127.] 1. ἐκδύντες . . . διαβαίνειν: in the direct form, ἐκδύντες . . . διεβαίνομεν (see G. 927): distinguish the various circumstances of the crossing expressed by the three participles and γυμνοί (sc. ὄντες). — 2. ὡς εὐσόμενοι, i.e. with the expectation of swimming if it should be necessary.

Page 127.] — διαβαίνειν : imperf. representing διεβαίνομεν, *we proceeded to cross*; cf. this with διαβῆναι (in 3) for διέβημεν, *we crossed (effected the crossing)*. — 3. πρόσθεν . . . πρὶν, *before wetting* (G. 1469; 1470; H. 924 a): for the use of πρόσθεν, see *Moods and Tenses*, § 658. Cf. p. 4, 3, and note; also p. 84, 15. — διαβάντες : past to both λαβόντες and ἦκειν.

§ 13. 5. τοῖς νεανίσκοις ἐγγεῖν (sc. οἶνον), *to pour wine for the young men*. — 6. ἐκέλευε : sc. τοὺς παρόντας : cf. p. 86, 12. — ὀνείρατα (see § 8) : the plural seems to indicate the several points of the dream. — 7. καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ ἀγαθὰ, *also the other blessings* (not portended in the dream). — 8. ἐπιτελεῖσαι : depending on εὐχέσθαι. See Introd. § 29¹.

§ 14. 13. ὅπως ἂν . . . πάσχοιεν : obj. clauses after ἐβουλεύοντο, in which the best Attic usage allowed only the simple ὅπως, generally with the fut. indic. or opt. The meaning is, *they took counsel (i.e. planned) to cross in the best way, etc.* For Xenophon's still greater violation of Attic usage by using ὡς in these and in final clauses, see note on p. 2, 9, and the references.

§ 15. 18. ἐν μέσῳ τούτων, *i.e. between the two divisions* : see Introd. § 39².

§ 17. 23. ἀντιπαρήσαν, *went along opposite to them, i.e. the enemy on the other bank*. — 24. κατὰ . . . ὄχθας, *at the ford and where the (opposite) high banks were* (cf. § 11). — 26. στεφανωσάμενος, *putting on a wreath*, probably one made on the spot. It was one of the institutions of Lycurgus that the Spartans should go into battle wearing wreaths (see Plutarch's *Lycurg.* 22). — 26. ἀποδύς, *throwing off* (probably) his outer garment : ἐκδύντες (in 1), acc. to Rehdantz, means *stripping themselves entirely*. — 27. παρήγγελλε, *gave the word* (sc. ἀποδῦσι λαμβάνειν τὰ δπλα). — 28. ὀρθίους : see p. 121, 29, and the note.

Page 128.] § 18. 2. εἰς τὸν ποταμόν, *i.e. so that the blood ran into the river*. For the ceremonies etc. preceding the passage of the river, see Introd. § 29¹ and § 43².

§ 19. 5. ἀνηγάλαζον, *raised the war-cry, properly shouted ALALA* : the δλολυγή was a loud cry or chant, generally a joyous one raised by women in invoking the Gods.

§ 20. 10. ἐπὶ τὸν πόρον : *i.e. the regular ford*; see § 3 and § 5. — 11. ἔκβασιν, *passage out* (from the river). — 12. προσποιούμενος, *feigning* : he "made a feint of hastening back to the original ford, as if he were about to attempt a passage there. This attracted the attention of the enemy's horse [on the opposite bank], who became afraid of being attacked on both sides, galloped off to guard the passage at the other point, and opposed no serious resistance to Chirisophus." GROTE. — διαβάς : belongs to omitted subj. of ἀποκλείσειν.

Page 128.] § 21. 13. οἱ πολέμοι: *i.e.* the cavalry mentioned in § 17. — 17. ὡς . . . ἔκβασιν, *i.e.* hastening to the road which led up from the river: ἔκβασιν, as a verbal noun, takes ἀνω and the gen. as if it were ἐκβαίνω. Cf. κατὰ τὴν ἔκβασιν in 11, ἐκβαίνειν in p. 125, 15, and ἐξεβαίνειν in 25 (below). — 18. ἔτεινον, *they pushed on.*

§ 22. 19. ἱππέων: see Introd. § 30. — 20. πελταστῶν: see Introd. § 30 and § 43¹. — 21. φεύγοντας: see 16 and 17. — 22. στρατιῶται: the main body of the soldiers who were crossing with Chirisophus. — ἰβῶν μὴ ἀπολείπεσθαι, *called out (protesting) that they should not be left behind,* but should follow in the pursuit. — συνεκβαίνειν ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος, *i.e.* should follow the road leading up from the river (τὴν ἔκβασιν, 11) with Lucius and Aeschines.

§ 23. 23. αὖ, *on the contrary*, as Ch. declined to follow the retreating cavalry, but took a more direct course to attack the enemy on the heights. — 24. κατὰ . . . ποταμόν, *by (over) the bluffs which reached to the river* (§ 11): see G. 969; H. 667 *a.* — 27. ὀπλίτας: the troops of Chirisophus who had not followed the retreating cavalry, the στρατιῶται of 22.

Page 129.] § 24. 2. ἀπεχώρει: the same movement mentioned in §§ 20 and 21. — 4. καταβαίνοντες: with φανεροὶ ἦσαν (G. 1589; H. 981).

§ 25. 6. τῶν σκευοφόρων (neut.), *the baggage train (of the enemy).*

§ 26. 9. ἀκμὴν διέβαινε, *were just (at the point of) crossing:* with the adverbial accus. ἀκμὴν, *just at the point*, cf. τέλος in p. 46, 25, and the common use of ἀρχήν, *at first.* — 10. ἀντία . . . ἔθετο, *formed his line facing them:* cf. note on p. 25, 24. — 11. κατ' ἐνωμοτίας, *by enomoties*, *i.e.* with the four ἐνωμοταὶ arranged in line, probably in eight ranks (Introd. § 32²). The troops had formed in λόχοι ὄρθιοι, *company columns* (Introd. § 36): see p. 127, 28. They are now brought into line of battle (ἐπὶ φάλαγγος) by moving παρ' ἀσπίδα, *to the left*, lit. *by the shield.* For the process see Introd. § 36² and § 33. — 13. παραγαγόντας: might have been dative with λοχαγοῖς in 11 (G. 928, 1). — 14. τοὺς μὲν . . . τοῦ ποταμοῦ, *(he ordered) the captains and enomotarchs to (go to) face the Carduchians and to let the rear-leaders stand (in the rear) next the river.* The οὐραγοὶ were thus ready to become the leaders of the companies when the order came to "right about face" (see §§ 29 and 32). — 15. ἰέναι: sc. παρήγγειλε, which may have either the dative (11) or the accus. as here (see p. 57, 6). — καταστήσασθαι, *transitive, to cause to stand or to station* (see Dict.).

§ 27. 18. τοῦ ὄχλου ψιλουμένους, *left by the crowd (of camp-followers, etc.):* see 8 and 9 (above).

§ 28. 23. ἰδὼν . . . διαβαίνοντας, *when X. saw them (on the point of) crossing (to aid him).* — 25. αὐτοί, *(they) themselves, i.e.* Xenophon and

Page 129.] his men. — *ἐναντίους* : i.e. to meet them. — *ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν σφῶν*, on both sides of them. — 27. *διηγκυλωμένους*, with hand on the thong (ἀγκύλη). — *ἐπιβεβλημένους* (middle), with arrow on the string (sc. τὰ τοξεύματα ἐπὶ ταῖς νευραῖς): cf. v. 2. 12, ἐπιβεβλήσθαι ἐπὶ ταῖς νευραῖς. — 28. *πρόσω τοῦ ποταμοῦ*, far into the river (partitive gen.).

Page 130.] § 29. 2. *ψοφῇ*, ring with the thump of the stone. — *παιανίσαντας*: cf. 15 below. — 5. *σημήνη τὸ πολεμικόν*, signal the charge (to deceive the enemy). See § 32. — *ἀναστρέψαντας ἐπὶ δόρυ*, facing about to the right, belongs to the subjects of both ἡγεῖσθαι and θεῖν, as is shown by its position: with ἐπὶ δόρυ, towards the spear (the spear being carried in the right hand), cf. παρ' ἀσπίδα, p. 129, 12. — 8. *ὅτι . . . γένηται*: oratio obliqua, as if εἶπεν had preceded instead of παρήγγειλεν (1). The direct form would be ἀριστος ἔσται, ὃς ἂν . . . γένηται (G. 1498). For the execution of this manœuvre, see Introd. § 33.

§ 31. 15. *παιανίσαντες . . . δρόμῳ*: see Introd. § 43². — 17. *ὥς . . . ἱκανῶς*, well enough for mountain regions: cf. ut temporibus illis, for those days.

§ 32. 19. *σημαίνει* (sc. τὸ πολεμικόν): cf. 5. — 21. *τάναντία* is cognate accus. with *στρέψαντες*.

§ 33. 22. *αἰσθόμενοι*, perceiving that the Greeks were crossing. — 24. *καὶ . . . Ἑλλήνων*, i.e. even after the Greeks had crossed the river.

§ 34. 25. *οἱ ὑπαντήσαντες*, those who had come to the relief (see § 27 and § 28): cf. ἐναντίους, p. 129, 25. — 26. *προσωπτέρω τοῦ καιροῦ*, i.e. further than they should have gone: cf. p. 129, 28.

CHAPTER IV.

Page 131.] § 1. 1. *συνταξάμενοι*, i.e. in battle array: see Introd. § 35². — 2. *πεδίον ἅπαν*, over entirely level country (G. 1057): so γηλόφους in 3: cf. p. 142, 21.

§ 2. 5. *εἰς ἣν κώμην*, for ἡ κώμη εἰς ἣν (G. 1037, end; H. 995a). — 7. *τύρσεις*: cf. Lat. *turris*, Eng. *turret*, tower.

§ 3. 9. *ὑπερῆλθον τὰς πηγάς, κτλ.*: here they crossed the mountain range which is the watershed between the Tigris and the Euphrates; the Teleboas (generally supposed to be the present Kara-su) flows into the Euphrates. "After the river Teleboas, there seems no one point in the march which can be identified with anything approaching to certainty. Nor have we any means even of determining the general line of route, apart from specific places, which they followed from the river Teleboas to Trebizond." GROTE.

§ 4. 14. *Ἀρμενία ἢ πρὸς ἑσπέραν*, Armenia to the West (Western Armenia). — 17. *ἀνέβαλλεν* = ἀνεβίβαζεν, helped to mount: the Greeks had no stirrups.

Page 131.] § 5. 21. εἰς ἐπήκοον : see p. 99, 17.

§ 6. 22. ἐφ' ᾧ : expressing condition (G. 1460 ; H. 999 a). — μήτε . . . μήτε . . . τε : see μήτε . . . τε in p. 54, 20. The correlatives are τε . . . τε . . . τε, the first two clauses being negative, the third positive. — 24. ὅσων δέοιντο : depending on the clause with ἐφ' ᾧ, and so a part of the indirect discourse (see G. 1503 ; H. 937 a) : the direct form would be ὅσων ἂν δέησθε. — 25. ἐπὶ τούτοις, on these conditions : cf. ἐφ' ᾧ (22).

Page 132.] § 8. 4. χιὼν πολλή : this was in lat. 39°, at an elevation of four thousand feet ; it was near the first of December. — 5. ἔωθεν, in the morning ; lit. from daybreak : the opposite point of view is found in εἰς ἔω, p. 29, 17, and εἰς ἐσπέραν, p. 81, 22. — τάξεις : see συνταξάμενοι, p. 131, 1, and Introd. § 30.

§ 9. 9. ἱερεῖα, cattle for slaughter (orig. for sacrifice, here for food). — 10. τῶν ἀποσκεδαννυμένων τινές, certain of the stragglers. — 11. κατίδοιεν. φαίνοιτο : in direct discourse, κατείδομεν and φαίνεται.

§ 10. 14. συναγαγεῖν : subj. of ἀσφαλές εἶναι (without οὐκ), i.e. they thought that safety required them to collect the army again. — 15. ἐδόκει διαιθριάζειν, it seemed to be clearing up (G. 897, 5 ; H. 602 c) : originally τὸν Δία was understood. See Aristoph. Birds, 1501 : τί γὰρ ὁ Ζεὺς ποιεῖ ; ἀπαιθριάζει τὰς νεφέλας ἢ ξυννέφει ; Well, what is Zeus about ? Is he clearing off the clouds or clouding up ?

§ 11. 16. ἄπλετος : a poetic word. — 19. κατακειμένων : gen. abs. (G. 1568 end). — 20. ἀλεινόν, warming : see Dict. (G. 925). Cf. triste lupus stabulis. — ὅτῳ μὴ παραρρυσίῃ (see παραρρέω), i.e. the snow kept all warm from whom it did not fall off.

§ 12. 21. ἐτόλμησε, undertook, had the courage. — γυμνός, i.e. without his mantle (ἱμάτιον) : cf. p. 44, 21. — 23. ἀφελόμενος (sc. τὰ ἔξω), i.e. taking the wood away from Xenophon.

§ 13. 26. ἀμυγδάλινον ἐκ τῶν πικρῶν (sc. χρίμα) : for ἐκ τῶν πικρῶν ἀμυγδαλῶν, i.e. ointment of bitter almonds. — 27. τερεβίνθινον, of the terebinth or turpentine-tree. — 28. μύρον, fragrant oil, probably used as a perfume ; while the various kinds of χρίμα were applied to increase the suppleness of the limbs and as protection against cold.

Page 133.] § 14. 2. εἰς στέγας, under shelter (from the weather), is not a repetition of εἰς τὰς κώμας, which implies that they returned to the same villages which they had left (§§ 7-10). — 5. ὑπὸ ἀτασθαλίας, through wantonness, with ἐνέπρῃσαν, acc. to the better Mss. Others have ὑπὸ τῆς αἰθρίας, sub dio, sub Iove, with σκηνοῦντες.

§ 15. 7. Τημνίτην (a doubtful name) : probably a man from Temnus (in Aeolis). — 8. τὰ πυρά : see § 9. — 10. τὰ μὴ ὄντα, i.e. whatever were not facts, equivalent to a relative clause with indefinite antecedent, ἃ μὴ

Page 133.] ἦν or εἴ τινα μὴ ἦν (G. 1613; H. 1025 a). — ὥς οὐκ ὄντα, i.e. he reported such things as *not being facts*, and would have said οὐκ ἔστιν.

§ 16. 11. πορευθεῖς, i.e. on his return. — οὐκ ἔφη ἰδεῖν, said that he had not seen: cf. note on p. 11, 10. — 13. σάγαριν (a Persian word), a battle-axe. See Introd. § 14². — Ἀμαζόνες: i.e. in pictures and statues, with which the Greeks were familiar.

§ 17. 17. τὸ στράτευμα: i.e. the στρατόπεδον of 15, which is evidently the στράτευμα of p. 132, 12. στράτευμα is by anticipation object of ἡρώτων instead of being subject of εἶη.

§ 18. 20. παρεσκευάσθαι: why perfect? — ὥς belongs to ἐπιθυσόμενον. — ὑπερβολῇ: cf. ὑπερέβαλλον in 27. — 21. μοναχῇ, alone, lit. in a single way: cf. διχῇ, in two ways. — ἐνταῦθα: repeating ἐπὶ τῇ ὑπερβολῇ κτλ. Cf. τοῦτο, p. 95, 3.

§ 20. 27. πελτασταί: see Introd. p. 43¹. — 28. τὸ στρατόπεδον: of Tiribazus.

Page 134.] § 21. 6. οἱ ἄρτοκόποι . . . εἶναι, i.e. men who said they were his bakers and his cup-bearers: if the οἱ before οἰνοχοοί is correct, which is doubtful, we have this construction, οἱ ἄρτοκόποι (sc. φάσκοντες εἶναι) καὶ οἱ οἰνοχοοὶ φάσκοντες εἶναι. The magnificent furniture found in the camp of Mardonius after the battle of Plataea, probably including that left behind by Xerxes himself, is described by Herodotus, ix. 80 and 82.

§ 22. 9. ἐπιθέσις, i.e. some attack from Tiribazus. — 10. ἀνακαλεσάμενοι: for the recall, see Introd. § 43².

CHAPTER V.

§ 1. 13. ὅπη δύναιτο: the direct form would be πορευτέον ἐστὶν ὅπη δύνωμεθα. — 17. τὸ ἄκρον: see p. 133, 20.

§ 2. 20. Εὐφράτην: this was the eastern branch, now called "Murad-su."

§ 3. 23. διὰ . . . πεδίου: we should say, over a plain and through deep snow. — 24. παρασάγγας δέκα (most Mss. have πεντεκαίδεκα, as in 20): as a march of 15 parasangs (about 50 miles) seems incredible under the circumstances, most editors omit πεντεκαί-, leaving δέκα. One Ms. has πέντε. Even on Grote's view of the parasang (see Introd. § 41²), it is strange to have the same distance given for three days' journey through deep snow and for three days of unobstructed marching (20). — τρίτος (sc. σταθμός). — 26. ἀποκάων, blasting (here with cold): cf. Latin uro.

§ 4. 27. εἶπε σφαγιάσασθαι, bade them sacrifice; ἔφη σφαγιάσασθαι would mean he said that he had sacrificed (see G. 1523; H. 946 b): εἶπο

Page 134.] with the infinitive generally has the force of a verb of *commanding*. — 28. σφαγιάζεται (middle): *sc. ὁ μάντις*; or the verb may be passive and impersonal, *sacrifice is made*.

Page 135.] 1. ἀνείναι, *to abate*. Boreas was gratefully worshipped by the Athenians. His wife was Oreithyia, daughter of their king Erechtheus; and they invoked the aid of their “brother-in-law” (by order of an oracle) with great effect against the fleet of Xerxes in 480 B.C. See Hdt. vii. 189.

§ 5. 4. διεγέγοντο . . . κάοντες, *i.e. they got through the night by keeping up a fire* (cf. ταύτην . . . διεγέγοντο, p. 47, 23). — 8. πυρούς: the genitive commonly follows μεταδίδωμι, denoting the *whole* of which a part is given; the rare accusative denotes the *part* which is given. Hence a noun like μέρος after such verbs can be only in the accusative. — ἄλλο τι εἴ τι: ἄλλο τι being one of the objects of μεταδοῖεν, the common expression εἴ τι ἄλλο (cf. p. 22, 5) would have been ambiguous here after εἴ μὴ μεταδοῖεν. — 9. ἔχοιεν, like μεταδοῖεν (8), expresses a past gen. supposition: we might have had ὁ τι ἔχοιεν. On the contrary, εἶχον in 10 (below) is not conditional at all.

§ 6. 9. ἔνθα δῆ, *thereupon*; but (10) ἔνθα δέ, *and where*. — 11. ἔσπε ἐπί, *clear down to*: so ἄχρι and μέχρι can be used to emphasize εἰς or ἐπί. — 12. παρῆν, *there was an opportunity*.

§ 7. 15. ἐβουλιμίαςαν: from βου-λίμια (βοῦς and λιμός), *ox-hunger, bulimy*, which was a disease in which the patient suffered from ravenous hunger, *hunger-faintness*; βοῦς, like ἵππος, in composition sometimes expresses magnitude: see Liddell and Scott, under βου-. Cf. ἵππο-σέλινον, *horse-parsley*, and our *horse-mackerel, horse-radish, etc.* — 16. καταλαμβάνων τοὺς πίπτοντας, *coming upon those who fell by the way* (*i.e.* in consequence of hunger-faintness).

§ 8. 21. διδόντας, *as givers, i.e. to distribute the food*: we might have δώσοντας to express the purpose. — παρατρέχειν, *to run along* (the lines), to look for the patients. — 22. τοῖς βουλιμιώσιν: depends on διδόντας.

§ 9. 25. ὑδροφορούσας ἐκ τῆς κώμης, *i.e. who came from the village to fetch water*; the village-fountain being outside the wall. — 27. ἐρύματος, *fortification* (ἐρύομαι, *to defend*).

Page 136.] § 10. 2. πορεύονται, and εἴη and ἀπέχει in 3, might all be optative or all indicative, and there is good Ms. authority for πορεύονται and ἀπέχοι. — 3. ὅσον, *about*.

§ 11. 6. ἐδυνήθησαν, *were (st' ll) able-bodied*: see τὰ μὴ δυνάμενα in 12.

§ 12. 14. διεφθαρμένοι . . . τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, *with their eyes blinded by the snow*; the acc. is retained from the (possible) active constr. διαφθελεῖν τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς αὐτοῖς, *to blind their eyes for them* (G. 1239): τοὺς δακτύλους

Page 136] is in the same construction after ἀποσσησθηότες, which is passive in sense, *having lost their toes by mortification*. Cf. note on p. 75, 28.

§ 13. 16. τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ἐπικούρημα τῆς χιόνος, *help (or protection) to the eyes against the snow*: χιόνος is objective genitive, as we might say ἐπικουρεῖν τινι χιόνα, like εἴ τῳ χειμῶνα ἐπεκούρησα, *if I ever protected any one against the winter*, *Anab.* v. 8. 25. Cf. Lat. *alicui defendere frigus*. So we can say φάρμακον νόσου, *a medicine for a disease*, and also φάρμακον ὑγίειας, *a medicine to cause health*. On the other hand, τῶν ποδῶν (sc. ἐπικούρημα) in 18 gives the more common use of the objective genitive, *help to the feet*. — 18. ἐπορεύετο (G. 1395; H. 894c): there is good authority for the more regular πορεύοιτο (like the following κινῶιτο, ἔχουι, and ὑπολύοιτο). — 19. εἰς τὴν νύκτα ὑπολύοιτο, *took off his shoes for the night*; opposed to ὑποδεδεμένοι ἐκοιμῶντο (20), *slept with their shoes on*: δέω and λύω refer to *tying* and *untying* the leather straps (ἱμάντες).

§ 14. 20. ὅσοι: the antecedent would be a genitive dependent on πόδας. — 21. περιεπήγνυντο, *froze on (their feet)*. — 22. ἦσαν . . . καρβάνται, *(their shoes) were brogues*: Hesychius calls them ἀγροικικὸν ὑπόδημα μονόδερμον. — 23. νεοδάρτων (νέος and δέρω). — βῶν, *ox-hides*: cf. ἐλέφας, both *elephant* and *ivory*.

§ 15. 26. ἐκλελοιπέναι, *was wanting*. — 27. ἀτμίζουσα ἐν νάπη, *steaming in a dell*. — 28. οὐκ ἔφασαν πορεύεσθαι, *i.e. said they were going no further*; see note on p. 11, 10. We learn from *Anab.* v. 8. 8-12, that Xenophon flogged a mule-driver at this time for attempting to bury alive a sick soldier whom he had been ordered to carry. The man afterwards complained of his flogging; but when the facts were known, the army cried out that he had received less than he deserved. See *Introd.* § 28³.

Page 137.] § 16. 1. ὀπισθοφύλακας (without τοὺς), *some of the rear-guard*. — 2. πάσῃ τέχνῃ καὶ μηχανῇ, *by every art and device*. — 4. τελευτῶν, *finally*. — σφάττειν: sc. τινά (as subj.), *i.e. Xenophon or anybody else*. — 5. δύνασθαι ἄν: sc. ἔφασαν.

§ 17. 7. εἴ τις δύναιτο, *if they (one) could*: cf. εἴ τις μὴ λυποῖται, p. 61, 14. — 9. ἀμφὶ . . . διαφερόμενοι, *quarrelling about what they had, i.e. their booty*.

§ 18. 11. ὅσον ἐδύναντο μέγιστον, *i.e. as loud as they could* (G. 1054; H. 716b). — 13. ἤκαν ἑαυτοὺς, *threw themselves*: they rushed down into the dell over the snow-banks. — 14. οὐδεὶς . . . ἐφθέγγετο, *i.e. not a sound was heard from them afterwards*.

§ 19. 17. ἐπ' αὐτοὺς, *i.e. to get them*. — 19. ἐγκεκαλυμμένοις, *wrapped up*. — 20. φυλακὴ οὐδεμία: this implies that sentinels were generally posted; see in 26, φυλακὰς καταστησάμενοι. — ἀνίστασαν, *tried to make*

Page 137.] *them get up.* — 21. ὅτι . . . ὑποχωροῖεν, *that those before them (on the road) did not make way for them.*

§ 20. 24. ὅλον τὸ στράτευμα, *i.e.* what seemed to be the whole army; but Chirisophus with the van was already quartered in the village (§§ 9-11). — οὕτως, *i.e.* like those in § 19.

§ 21. 29. ἀναστήσαντας, *rousing* (them), agreeing with the omitted subj. of ἀναγκάζειν.

Page 138.] § 22. 1. τῶν ἐκ τῆς κόμης (G. 1091; 1097; H. 736): see note on p. 2, 6. — 2. σκεφομένους agrees with τινάς implied with τῶν. — 4. κομίζειν: infin. of purpose.

§ 23. 10. τοὺς ἑαυτῶν: the troops were organized in τάξεις (Introd. § 30²), each under its own commanders.

§ 24. 15. πῶλους: *cf.* Lat. *pullus*; Eng. *foal*. — ἑπτακαίδεκα: this number seems too small (see § 35), but correcting numerals by conjecture is unsatisfactory. — 16. ἐνάτην ἡμέραν, *eight days before* (G. 1063; H. 721).

§ 25. 19. κατὰ γαιοί, *underground*: Mr. H. F. Tozer (*Turkish Armenia*, p. 396), thus describes one of the modern dwellings in this region, made by burrowing into a mound or a sloping hill-side. "After you have entered by a low door, you find a considerable area, divided up into a number of compartments. . . . These pens are almost entirely stables for cattle, but one inner compartment, which, fortunately for the occupants, has a *small window in the roof*, is devoted to human beings. . . . The low side-walls are formed of large stones piled together, and these support trunks of poplars laid at intervals, with numerous branches across and between them, while the whole is covered by a thick layer of clay which forms the roof." The "window in the roof" is a relic of the ancient στόμα, and now men and beasts both use the front door. — τὸ μὲν στόμα ὥσπερ φρέατος (*sc.* ὄν), *i.e.* the mouth (or entrance) being like that of a well, that is, narrow (opposed to εὐρεῖαι): στόμα is in partitive apposition (G. 914; H. 624 *d*) with οἰκλαί; but in the clause with δέ the construction changes, and we have κάτω (*below*) δ' εὐρεῖαι for τὰ δὲ κάτω εὐρέα (*sc.* ὄντα).

§ 26. 24. οἶνος κριθίνος, *barley-wine, i.e. beer*. — 25. κρατήρσιν, *large bowls*, like the Greek mixing-vessels. — 26. ἰσοχειλεῖς, *floating on the top*, lit. *on a level with the brim* (χειλος). — κάλαμοι, *straws*, without joints (γόνατα): with γόνν *cf.* Lat. *genu*, Eng. *knee*.

§ 27. 28. ἔδει μύζειν, *he had to suck*: ἔδει has here none of its common potential force (G. 1400; H. 897), but is merely a past tense of δεῖ. The straw was necessary to avoid the floating barley.

Page 139.] 1. ἄκρᾶτος, *strong*, lit. *unmixed* (α priv. and κεράννυμι). — 2. συμμαθόντι, *to one used to it* (G. 1172, 2; H. 771 *b*).

Page 139.] § 28. 5. οὔτε στερήσοιτο . . . ἀπίασιν: the direct dis-
course would be οὔτε στερήσει . . . τήν τε οἰκίαν σου ἀντεμπλήσαντες . . .
ἀπιμεν. στερήσοιτο is middle, with passive meaning. — 6. ἀντεμπλήσαντες,
filling in recompense (for information). — ἤν ἀγαθόν τι . . . φαίνεται,
if he should appear to have given them good guidance (G. 1054; H. 716 b).
— 8. ἕστ' ἄν, until: γένωνται and φαίνεται (7) might be opt.

§ 29. 11. ἐν πᾶσιν ἀφθόνοις, amid an abundance of everything: ἀ-φθονος
= without stint. — 13. ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς, in sight, i.e. keeping an eye on them,
explaining ἐν φυλακῇ (12).

§ 30. 18. ἀφέσαν, i.e. the soldiers quartered in the villages never let
them go until, etc. — παραθεῖναι: the ordinary infin. with πρὶν. The
weight of Ms. authority here is for the infin.; the generic opt. with πρίν
seems not to occur (see *Moods and Tenses*, § 646).

§ 31. 19. οὐκ . . . οὐ, and everywhere.

§ 32. 23. προπιεῖν, to drink (his) health. — εἶλκεν, he would draw him.
— ἐνθεν . . . βοῦν, whence he had to drink stooping, sucking like an ox:
we should expect βοῦς (sc. πίνει).

Page 140.] § 33. 4. βαρβαρικάῖς, foreign, outlandish. — 5. ὥσπερ
ἐνεοῖς, as if deaf and dumb; i.e. by signs, as they could not understand
Greek.

§ 34. 9. οἱ ἵπποι: the breed of horses in this region is still celebrated.
— 10. δασμός (sc. τρέφονται): see G. 916. — 11. Χάλυβας: the people and
the country have the same name: cf. Δεελφοί. — ἥ ἐστι: indirect question,
for πῇ ἐστιν ἡ ὁδός;

§ 35. 12. πρὸς . . . οἰκέτας, to his family (i.e. the chief's), who were
in their own village, where Xen. was quartered (§ 24 and § 28): οἰκέτης
has its primitive meaning here (cf. 25, below). The reflexive ἐαυτοῦ here
refers to the object (not the subj.) of the sentence, αὐτόν being in a
prominent position (G. 994; H. 683 b). — 13. εἰλήφει, probably at the
time mentioned in iii. 3. 19; but cf. iv. 4. 21. — παλαιότερον (sc. ὄντα),
when he was rather old, belongs to εἰλήφει. — 14. ἀναθρέψαντι καταθύσαι.
i.e. to fat him up and sacrifice him. — 15. δεδιώς: giving the reason of
διδῶσι in 14. — 16. τῶν πῶλων (sc. τινά). — 18. ἐκάστω: perhaps this
means each general and captain in his own division: see § 24.

CHAPTER VI.

§ 1. 24. ἡμέρα ὀγδόη: the delay of a week was caused by the exhaus-
tion of the troops after the severe trials of the past 32 days, from Nov. 7
to Dec. 8. See Introd. § 42². — τὸν μὲν ἡγεμόνα παραδίδωσι, he gives
him (i.e. τὸν κωμάρχη) as a guide (cf. ἡγείτο in p. 141, 2). There is a

Page 140.] difficulty in this pronominal use of *τόν*, with *κωμάρχη* immediately following (26); and it is harder to take *τὸν ἡγεμόνα* as *the guide* (when he is called the *κωμάρχης* in the next clause. Perhaps we should read *αὐτὸν μὲν ἡγεμόνα παραδίδωσι*, *he gives the κωμάρχης himself*, as opposed to *τοὺς δὲ οἰκέτας*. We should expect *τὸν μὲν κωμάρχην . . . τοὺς δὲ οἰκέτας καταλείπει αὐτῷ*. — 25. *τοὺς . . . κωμάρχη*, *i.e. he leaves the chief's family behind* in their village. — 28. *ὅπως . . . ἄπιοι* : *i.e. intending to let him take his son home with him*; the thought of Xen. was *ὅπως, εἰ καλῶς ἡγήσεται* (*sc. ὁ κωμάρχης*), . . . *ἀπὶ*.

Page 141.] § 2. *αὐτοῖς* : see note on *ἀλλοις*, p. 54, 13. — *λελυμένος*, *i.e. not δεδεμένος* : see *τὸν ἡγεμόνα δῆσαντες*, p. 120, 2. — 6. *οὐκ εἰεν* (*sc. κώμαι*). — 7. *ἔδρησε δ' οὐ* : this is added to account for the guide's escape, not to show the kindness of Chirisophus.

§ 3. 8. *ἀποδράς ὥχετο* (G. 1587). — 11. *ἀμέλεια*, *neglect, i.e. in letting the guide escape*. — 12. *ἐχρήτο* : *cf. note on p. 70, 7*.

§ 4. 14. *Φᾶσιν* : the famous Colchian river Phasis, for which the Greeks probably mistook this stream, flows into the Euxine from the East. This was probably the upper part of the Araxes, flowing into the Caspian.

§ 5. 16. *ἐπὶ τῇ . . . ὑπερβολῇ*, *on the pass leading over to the plain* : *cf. note on p. 133, 20*.

§ 6. 20. *κατὰ κέρας ἄγων*, *leading (his men) in column* (partic. of manner). See *Introduct.* § 35¹. — 21. *παράγειν*, *to lead along, to bring into line of battle* (*ἐπὶ φάλαγγος*). For the movement by which this was effected, see *Introduct.* § 34² and Fig. 4. Note that Ch. halted 30 stadia (about 3½ miles) from the enemy (19) to execute this manœuvre.

§ 7. 23. *ὀπισθοφύλακες* : see *Introduct.* § 35¹. — 26. *ὅπως ἀγωνιούμεθα* : compare this object clause with the final clause *ὅπως γένοιτο* in 22.

Page 142.] § 9. 2. *ἐπὶν τάχιστα* : *cf. p. 83, 4*. — 7. *προσγενέσθαι* following *εἰκός*, *will join them* (G. 1286; H. 948a) : in *Cyrop.* v. 3. 30, we have *οὐδένα εἰκός βουλήσασθαι*. See *Moods and Tenses*, § 136, with the examples.

§ 10. 10. *ὅπως μαχούμεθα* is in appos. with *τοῦτο* (G. 1363), and is the regular form of the object clause; but *ὅπως λάβωμεν . . . ἀποβάλωμεν* (in appos. with *τοῦτο* in 11) is the less common form (G. 1374; H. 885b). — 13. *σώματα ἀνδρῶν* : we should say *human lives*.

§ 11. 14. *τὸ ὄρος . . . τὸ ὀρώμενον*, *that part of the mountain which is visible*; unusually emphatic position of *τὸ ὀρώμενον*. — 15. *ἐφ'* : *ἐπὶ* here denotes *extent*. — *οὐδαμοῦ . . . ἀλλ' ἢ*, *nowhere else than* : *ἀλλ' ἢ* for *ἄλλο ἢ*, *other than, except*, has but one accent, so that *ἀλλ'* looks like the elided form of *ἀλλά*. — 17. *ὄρους τι*, *some part of the mountain*. — *κλέψαι λαθόντας*, *to surprise by stealth* : here the idea of *κλέψαι*, *to take (like a thief)*.

Page 142.] is more prominent than it would be in the more common and nearly equivalent idiom κλέψαντας λαθεῖν (G. 1586; H. 984). The same is true of ἀρπάσαι φθάσαντας (18), *to seize in advance*, compared with ἀρπάσαντας φθάσαι, *to be beforehand in seizing*. See *Moods and Tenses*, § 893. — 18. εἰ δυναίμεθα : opt. as if πολλὸν κρεῖττον ἂν εἴη, and not πολλὸν κρεῖττον (sc. ἐστί), preceded.

§ 12. 21. ὄρθιον ἰέναι, *to march up hill*; ὁμαλές (ἰέναι), *to march over level ground* : see note on πεδίον, p. 131, 2. — ἐνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν, *on both sides of us*. — 22. τὰ πρὸ ποδῶν, *i.e. what is immediately before him*. — 23. μεθ' ἡμέραν, *by day*; lit. *after (the coming of) day*. — 24. τοῖς ποσίν : *to be taken with tra-cheiá* (sc. γῆ). — ἰοῦσιν and βαλλομένοις (G. 1172, 1; H. 771) : cf. προῖοσι, p. 95, 17, and πειρωμένοις, p. 125, 23. — 25. τὰς κεφαλὰς βαλλομένοις, *with their heads pelted*, representing an active constr. τὰς κεφαλὰς αὐτοῖς βάλλουσιν (G. 1239). See note on p. 75, 28.

§ 13. 26. ἔξόν : causal. — 28. αἰσθησιν παρέχειν, *i.e. betray ourselves*. — δοκοῦμεν δ' ἂν . . . ἂν . . . χρῆσθαι, *it seems to me that we should find*, etc. : ἂν belongs to χρῆσθαι (= χρῶμεθα ἂν), and is repeated to give a potential force to the whole apodosis (G. 1312; H. 864). We translate δοκοῦμεν impersonally merely that we may render the infin. by a finite verb, and so give the force of ἂν. See note on p. 71, 6. The protasis is in προσποιούμενοι (= εἰ προσποιώμεθα), *if we should make a feint*. — 29. ἑρημοτέρῳ, *with fewer defenders*.

Page 143.] 1. μένοιεν : ἂν is understood from the preceding sentence, as if χρῶμεθα ἂν had really stood there. See *Moods and Tenses*, § 226 (last example cited). — αὐτοῦ, *here*, as opposed to τῷ ἄλλῳ ὄρει.

§ 14. 2. συμβάλλομαι (sc. λόγους), *i.e. give my ideas*. — 4. τῶν ὁμοίων, *equal citizens or peers*, a name given to the Dorian aristocracy of Sparta. — ἐκ παίδων : as we say, *from a child*. — 6. ὅσα μὴ κωλύει : conditional (G. 1428, 1; 1430; H. 913; 914A).

§ 15. 9. μάλα qualifies καιρὸς ἐστίν : *a very fit time*. — 10. τοῦ ὄρους : gen. of part : cf. ὄρους κλέψαι τι, p. 142, 17. — 11. ὥς : see G. 1368.

§ 16. 12. ἀλλὰ μέντοι (more emphatic than ἀλλά), *but really*. — 14. δεινοῦ τοῦ κινδύνου : the penalty of embezzlement might be death : δεινοῦ, *formidable*, refers back to δεινοῦς in 13. — καὶ μέντοι, *and in truth*. — 15. ὑμῖν ἄρχειν, *to be your rulers* (lit. *to rule for you*), distinct from ὑμῶν ἄρχειν, *to rule over you*.

§ 17. 21. κλωπῶν : referring to the preceding jokes on κλοπή. — τούτων καὶ πυνθάνομαι, *I learn from them also, i.e. besides other things*. — 22. νέμεται αἰξὶ καὶ βουσίν, *it is grazed by goats and cattle* (instrum. dat.): this corresponds to an act. constr. νέμονται τὸ ὄρος αἰξί, the herdsmen (οἱ νέμοντες) being the subj. Cf. Verg. *Aen.* xi. 319: *exercent colles,*

Page 143.] *atque horum asperrima pascunt.* See *Cyr.* iii. 2. 20. -- 24. **βατά** (*sc. τὰ χωρία*), *passable*; but see note on βάσιμα and ἀβατα, p. 111, 20 and 21.

§ 18. 24. **ἐλπίζω μένειν**: see note on p. 142, 7. — 26. **ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ**, *on a level with them*, with an allusion to the obvious meaning *on a par with them*. — 27. **ἡμῖν . . . ἴσον**, *to the same level with us*.

§ 19. 28, 29. **Καί, ἀλλά**: observe the spirit of these abrupt connectives. — 29. **ἀλλὰ ἄλλους πέμψον**: the idea is *don't go yourself, but send others, etc.*

Page 144.] § 20. 4. **σύνθημα ἐποιήσαντο κάειν**: *cf. συντίθενται φυλάττειν . . . συμβοηθήσειν*, p. 120, 3-7.

§ 21. 6. **ἐκ τοῦ ἀρίστου**, *after breakfast*. — 8. **ὡς μάλιστα** belongs to *δοκοῖη*.

§ 22. 9. **οἱ ταχθέντες**, *those appointed to go* (see § 20).

§ 23. 14. **θυσάμενος**: *cf. p. 114, 25.* See *Introd.* § 29¹. — 15. **κατὰ τὰ ἄκρα ἐπήσαν**, *advanced along the heights*; *cf. τοῖς κατὰ τὰ ἄκρα* in 17.

§ 24. 16. **τὸ πολὺ**, *the main part*. — 18. **τοὺς πολλοὺς**, *i.e. the two main bodies*. — **ἀλλήλων**: following *ὁμοῦ* (G. 1149; H. 757), which generally takes the dative.

§ 26. 24. **τὸ ἄνω** (*sc. μέρος*), *for τοὺς ἄνω*. See § 24. — 27. **ἀχρεῖα**: see p. 149, 21.

§ 27. 27. **θύσαντες καὶ τρόπαιον στησάμενοι**: see *Introd.* § 43² (end). — 29. **γεμούσας**, *full*, *lit. loaded* (said of ships).

CHAPTER VII.

Page 145.] § 1. 1. **Ταόχους**: a tribe of mountaineers, still known among their kindred by the name of Tao. — 4. **ἐν οἷς . . . ἀνακεκομισμένοι**, *where they also carried and kept all their provisions* (*i.e. besides using the strongholds for defence*).

§ 2. 6. **συνεληλυθότες ἦσαν αὐτόσε**, *there were collected there (thither)*: the partic. and ἦσαν come very near to a periphrastic pluperfect. — 8. **εὐθὺς ἦκων**, *as soon as he came (to it)*: see G. 1572; H. 976. — 9. **τάξις**: see *Introd.* p. 30, 2.

§ 3. 12. **πελτασταῖς καὶ ὀπλίταις**: in appos. to *ὀπισθοφύλαξι*; see p. 116, 7, and p. 146, 13. — 13. **Εἰς καλόν**, *in the nick of time*. — 14. **οὐκ ἔστι** implies a future, as apod. to *εἰ μὴ ληψόμεθα*.

§ 4. 17. **εἰσελθεῖν**: we might have had *μὴ εἰσελθεῖν* and other forms: see G. 1549; H. 963. — **Μία . . . ἐστίν**, *there is that one passage there*: see note on p. 118, 21. — 20. **οὕτω διατίθεται**, *is served thus*. — 22. **σκέλη, πλευράς**: after the passive *συντετριμμένους* (G. 1239); see note on p. 75, 28.

§ 5. 23. **ἀναλώσωσιν**, *use up*. — 24. **ἄλλο τι ἢ . . . παρίεναι**, *is there anything to prevent us from passing by? literally, is anything else (the*

Page 145.] *case) than (this, that) nothing prevents, etc.?* (G. 1604 ; H. 1015b) : ἄλλο τι (without ἤ) is the more common form ; see p. 69, 26. — 25. εἰ μὴ, *nisi, except* (sc. ὁρῶμεν).

§ 6. 27. τρία ἡμίπλεθρα : *i.e.* 150 feet. — 28. βαλλομένους, *under fire* (of stones).

Page 146.] 1. διαλειπούσαις, *scattered*. — ἀνθ' ὧν, *behind which*. — 2. φερομένων, *flying* (through the air) : cf. φέρονται in 6, below.

§ 7. 7. πολλοί (pred.), *in great numbers*. — αὐτὸ τὸ δέον, *the very thing we want*. — 8. ἔνθεν, *(to the point) from which*. — 9. μικρόν τι : *i.e.* the fifty feet called τὸ λοιπόν in 3.

§ 8. 13. ἡγεμονία : the company which led the column was changed daily ; see Introd. § 40¹. — λοχαγῶν : appos. ; see p. 145, 12. Cf. 19 : ὀπισθοφυλάκων λοχαγοί.

§ 10. 23. βήματα : acc. of extent (or cognate acc.). — ἐπεὶ φέροιτο, *whenever the stones began to fly*. — 25. ἄμαξαι, (here) *cart-loads*.

§ 11. 27. μὴ οὐ πρῶτος παραδράμη, *i.e. that he might not get by first*.

Page 147.] § 12. 4. αὐτοῦ τῆς ἵντος, *the rim of his shield* : ἵντος is a poetic word. — 10. ἡνέχθη : cf. φέρονται, p. 146, 6.

§ 13. 11. δαινόν : see Introd. § 28². — 13. ὡσαύτως : adverb of ὁ αὐτός. — 14. Στυμφάλιος : of Stymphālus in Arcadia, famous in the story of Hercules. — ὡς ῥίψοντα : ὡς refers to τινά as the person whose intention is expressed.

§ 14. 16. ὥχοντο φερόμενοι : see G. 1587.

§ 15. 21. παρασάγγας πεντήκοντα : see Introd. § 41. — 23. πτερύγων, *flaps* (generally of leather covered with metal) at the bottom of the θώραξ. — 24. σπάρτα ἐστραμμένα, *plaited cords* forming a fringe.

§ 16. 25. μαχαίριον, diminutive of μάχαιρα. — 26. ὅσον ξυήλην, *about as long as a Spartan dagger* : ξυήλην is accus. by a peculiar attraction, where we should expect ξυήλη (sc. ἐστί) : cf. G. 1036. — 27. ἀποτέμνοντες . . . ἐπορεύοντο, *i.e. they used to cut off their heads (i.e. ὧν κρατεῖν δύναιντο) and carry them along on their march* : ἄν belongs (grammatically) to ἐπορεύοντο (G. 1296 ; H. 835), but the iterative force of the whole sentence extends to ἀποτέμνοντες ; we might have had ἀπέτεμνον ἄν καὶ ἐπορεύοντο. — 28. ὁπότε . . . ἔμελλον, *i.e. whenever they were to be seen by the enemy*.

Page 148.] 2. μίαν λόγχην ἔχον, *i.e. with a sharp point at only one end* : the Greek spears had also a point (στυράξ) at the butt, so as to stick in the ground. λόγχη is properly the *metal point* of a spear, but is often used for the whole weapon. δόρυ is the more common word for *spear* (as a whole), though this is properly the *wooden shaft*, δόρυ and δρύς being related to our word *tree*. — 3. πολίσμασιν : derived from πολίζω, *to build* (prop. a city, πόλις) ; see G. 837 ; H. 553, 1.

Page 148.] § 17. 4. μαχούμενοι (fut.), *ready to fight*. — 5. ἐν τοῦτοις makes the storing of provisions in the strongholds more prominent than the carrying them into these. Krüger (*Spr.* § 68, 12, A. 2) remarks that this use of ἐν is confined, in Attic Greek, to the perfect and pluperfect (which mark the action as *completed*) and to verbs like τίθημι. Cf. ἐν οἷς . . . εἶχον ἀνακεκομισμένοι in p. 145, 4. — 7. διετράφησαν: a return to the independent sentence, as if ὥστε had not preceded: cf. ὑπώπτευν in p. 122, 22. — τοῖς κτήνεσιν &: the assimilation is here omitted.

§ 18. 8. Ἄρπασον: the Greeks do not cross this river. — 12. ἐπεσιτίσαντο: see Introd. § 42.

§ 19. 16. διὰ . . . χώρας, *through the country of their own enemies*: πολέμιος sometimes (as here) governs the genitive, chiefly (and originally) when it has the force of a substantive: cf. πρὸς τοὺς ἐκείνου ἐχθίστους, p. 91, 18. See G. 1144, 1; H. 754 d. — ἐαυτῶν refers to the people of ὁ ἄρχων (the subject): cf. 20. — 17. ὅπως ἄγοι: optative after an historic present.

§ 20. 19. εἰ δὲ μή: cf. note on p. 53, 7. — ἐπηγγέλατο, *agreed, offered*. — 20. τὴν αὐτοῦ πολεμίαν (sc. χώραν): cf. note on 16.

Page 149.] § 22. 4. δασειῶν . . . ὠμοβόεια, *covered with raw hides of shaggy oxen*: βοῶν is gen. of material.

§ 23. 6. πλείων τε καὶ ἐγγύτερον: adj. and adv. together with ἐγγίγντο, *the shout was becoming louder and getting nearer*. — οἱ αἱ ἐπιόντες, *those who successively came up*; so (7) τοὺς αἱ βοῶντας, *those who successively raised the shout*. — 9. μεῖζόν τι, *something more important* (than he had thought).

§ 24. 10. παρεβοήθει, *came up to the rescue*, thinking it was an attack of the enemy (§ 22). — 12. παρεγγυώντων, *passing the word along*: παρεγγυᾶν is properly to hand over something as a pledge (ἐγγύη).

§ 25. 15. ἀφίκοντο πάντες: the description in the last sections shows that the Greek column was very long: see Introd. § 35¹. — 17. ὅτου δὴ παρεγγυήσαντος, *some one* (whoever he may have been) *giving the word*: ὅστις always has this indefinite sense when it is joined with -ουν (ὅστισοῦν), rarely with δὴ (as here). In v. 2. 24, we have ὅτου δὴ ἐνάψαντος, *some one or other setting it on fire*.

§ 26. 21. κατέτεμνε: i.e. that the natives might not remove them: cf. p. 144, 27.

§ 27. 23. ἀπὸ κοινοῦ, *from the common stock*: see Introd. § 26 (end). — 25. δαρεικοὺς δέκα: about \$54.00. See note on p. 33, 2. — τοὺς δακτυλοῦς, *their rings* (chiefly seal rings). "The free Greek, if not of the very poorest class, wore a ring, not only as an ornament, but as a signet to attest his signature, or for making secure his property." Becker's

Page 149.] *Charicles*. — 27. οὐ σκηνήσουσι : rel. clause of purpose (G. 1442; H. 911). So ἦν πορεύσονται. These clauses are very rarely changed to the fut. opt. after past tenses. — 28. ὤχετο ἀπίων : G. 1587.

CHAPTER VIII.

Page 150.] § 2. 5. ὑπὲρ δεξιῶν (neut.), *over the right (on the right, above)* : we have also ἐν δεξιᾷ (sc. χειρὶ), *on the right*; cf. ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς, *on the left hand* (in 5). See δέξιος and ἀριστερος in Dict. — οἶον χαλεπώτατον : like ὡς (or ὅτι) χαλεπώτατον. — 6. ὁ ὀρίζων, *the frontier stream*. cf. Eng. *horizon*. — 7. ἔδει διαβῆναι, *they had to pass*. — δένδρεσι : more common than the reg. dat. δένδροις. — 9. ἔκοπτον : i.e. to clear the banks of the river so that the army could pass over. (See p. 151, 6.)

§ 3. 13. εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν ἔρριπτον : i.e. the stones all fell into the river; see the following clause with γάρ.

§ 4. 16. δεδουλευκέναι : distinguish δουλεύω, *to be a slave*, from δουλόω, *to enslave* (see G. 867; H. 572). — 18. εἰ μή τι κωλύει, *if there is nothing to hinder* (a present supposition) : see the answer, οὐδὲν κωλύει, in 19.

§ 5. 21. ἐρωτήσαντος (sc. αὐτοῦ). — 22. ἀντιτετάχεται : Ionic perfect (G. 701; H. 464 a).

§ 7. 28. εἰ δοῖεν ἄν (indir. question), *whether they would give*; they asked δοίητε ἄν;

Page 151.] 4. πιστὰ εἶναι : see Introd. § 29².

§ 8. 6. συνεξέκοπτον : i.e. *helped the Greeks cut down the trees*. — ὁδὸν ὥδοποιοῦν (G. 546), *they worked on the road*, to help the Greeks reach the river. — διαβιβῶντες : see G. 665, 2; H. 424. — 7. μέσοις τοῖς : see p. 6, 9, and note.

§ 9. 12. φάλαγγα : i.e. they at first thought of attacking the height *in line of battle*. The arguments against this are given in §§ 10–13. — 14. βουλευσασθαι συλλεγείσιν, i.e. *to come together and consult* (G. 928, 1), as if it had been συλλεγῆναι καὶ βουλευσασθαι.

§ 10. 16. παύσαντας . . . ποιῆσαι, *that they should give up the phalanx, and should form the companies in columns*. — 18. διασπασθήσεται, *will be broken up (torn asunder)* : i.e. the line will not be able to march all at the same pace (see next clause). — 18. τῇ μὲν, τῇ δέ, *here, there*.

§ 11. 21. ἐπὶ πολλῶν, *many (men) in depth*, opposed to ἐπ' ὀλίγων (in 24), *few in depth*. See Introd. § 32², with Fig. 2, in which the depth of the line is 8. With a depth of only 4, the line would be doubled in length, but greatly weakened. On the other hand, the deeper and shorter line could be more easily outflanked. In 21, πολλῶν is a conjectural emendation for πολλούς, which it is hard to explain, especially with ἐπ'

Page 151.] ὀλιγῶν (24) following.—22. περιττεύουσιν ἡμῶν, *will outflank us* (G. 1120). — 23. τοῖς περιττοῖς, *i.e. those by whom they will outflank us*. — χρήσονται . . . βούλωνται, *i.e. we shall be at their mercy*. — 24. οὐδὲν ἂν εἴη has two protases, both future, but of different forms: see *Moods and Tenses*, § 510. — 26. ἀθρόων, *in a mass*: predicate with ἐμπεσόντων.

Page 152.] § 12. 1. τοσοῦτον . . . λόχοις, *to cover sufficient ground with the companies by leaving spaces between them*. — τοσοῦτον ὅσον, *so much as, sufficient*, takes the infinitive as an adjective (*Moods and Tenses*, § 759): the idea is, *to cover ground enough to have the outer companies get beyond the enemy's wings*. See note on ὁρθοῖς τοῖς λόχοις, in p. 121, 29. — 6. οἱ κράτιστοι ἡμῶν, *i.e. the best of our captains* (sc. λοχαγοί). — πρῶτον: for πρῶτοι, which is perhaps necessary here; see p. 153, 7.

§ 13. 7. τὸ διαλείπον, *the interval between the columns*: cf. τὸ διέχον, p. 107, 1. — 12. οὐδεὶς μηκέτι μένῃ, *not a man will stand his ground for a moment* (G. 1360; H. 1032): the compounds of οὐ and μή (as here) can be used in these emphatic future expressions.

§ 14. 16. ἐμποδῶν τὸ μὴ εἶναι, *in the way of our being* (G. 1551, cf. 1549; H. 961 a). — 18. ὤμοις καταφαγεῖν, *devour (them) raw*, a common expression, rather stronger than *our cut them in pieces* or *gobble them up*: cf. *Il.* iv. 35, ὤμων βεβρώθοις Πριάμον Πριάμοιό τε παῖδας ἄλλους τε Τρῶας.

§ 15. 22. εἰς τοὺς ἑκατόν: 100 was the full number of a company (λόχος). See *Introd.* § 32². The 80 companies make 8000 hoplites. For these compared with the original numbers, see *Introd.* § 23². — 24. τοῦ δεξιοῦ: sc. ἔξω. See *Introd.* § 43¹.

§ 16. 26. εὐξάμενοι καὶ παιανίσαντες: see *Introd.* § 43².

Page 153.] 1. ἔξω γενόμενοι: *i.e. with a view to outflanking the enemy*.

§ 17. 2. ἀντιπαραθέοντες, *i.e. hastening along (their own line), to confront the Greeks and so save themselves from being outflanked, by extending their line*. — 4. κενόν, *empty, i.e. without men enough*.

§ 18. 5. κατὰ τὸ Ἀρκαδικόν, *i.e. belonging to the Arcadian division*. — 6. φεύγειν: sc. τοὺς πολεμίους.

§ 19. 9. ὥς ἤρξαντο θεῖν: see 6.

§ 20. 14. τὰ μὲν ἄλλα, *in other matters*, opposed to τὰ δὲ σμήνη (= ἐσμοί), *swarms of bees*. — ἐθαύμασαν, *found strange*, is emphasized by καί, which has no exact English equivalent. — 17. κάτω διεχώρει αὐτοῖς, *i.e. they had a diarrhoea*: διεχώρει is impersonal. — 20. ἀποθνήσκουσιν: in same construction as μεθουσιν and μαινομένοις.

§ 21. 21. ὥσπερ τροπῆς γεγενημένης, *as if they had suffered a defeat* (see note on p. 15, 14), referring to the disheartened condition of a defeated army. — 23. πως makes τὴν αὐτὴν less definite. — ἀνεφρόνουν,

Page 153.] *began to come to their senses.* — 24. ἀνίσταντο: opposed to ἔκειντο (20). — φαρμακοποιίας (φάρμακον, *drug*, and πίνω, *drink*), *being drugged*. The idea is, the men recovered from the effects of eating the honey, as they would have done from the effects of *drugging* or *poisoning*. "Most modern travellers attest the existence, in these regions, of honey intoxicating and poisonous, such as Xenophon describes. They point out the *Azalea Pontica* as the flower from which the bees imbibe this peculiar quality. Professor Koch, however, states that after careful inquiries he could find no trace of any such." GROTE.

§ 22. 26. Τραπεζοῦντα: the modern Trebizond on the Black Sea.

Page 154.] 1. Σινωπέων, *the people of Sinope*, a Greek city on the coast of Paphlagonia.

§ 24. 6. συνδιεπράττοντο (sc. τοῖς Ἕλλησιν), *they negotiated with the Greeks*. — 7. ὑπέρ, *in behalf of*. — 8. ξένια: see G. 916; H. 726; and cf. ξένια (accus.) in 5.

§ 25. 10. ἦν εὐχάντο: see iii. 2. 9. — 11. ἱκανοὶ ἀποθῆσαι: cf. ἱκανώτερα φέρειν, 85, 24. — 12. Διὶ τῷ σωτήρι (see Dict. s.v. Ζεύς): we should expect σωτήρια, *thank offerings for safe deliverance*, after σωτήρι; this is found in iii. 2. 9. — ἡγεμόσυνα (found only here), *thank offerings for safe guidance*, made to Ἡρακλῆς Ἡγεμών; the wanderings of Hercules were believed to give him special sympathy with wanderers. — 15. ἔφυγε οἴκοθεν, *was banished from home*. — 16. ἄκων (Hom. δέκων, from α- and ἐκών), *accidentally*. The Greeks looked upon a person who had caused the death of another, even by accident, as a polluted person, and he was obliged to leave the country, at least for a time. The law of Athens — a relic of the Draconic legislation, usually famous for its severity — provided that a person who had committed involuntary homicide should leave the country within an appointed time and by a prescribed road, and should remain in exile until he should become reconciled with the family of the person whom he had killed; but the law protected him in his departure and during his absence, so far as it could, and his property was not confiscated like that of persons condemned to perpetual banishment. Even inanimate objects which had caused the death of a person through no human agency, or when the agent was unknown, were, according to the Draconic law, solemnly tried before the court at the Prytaneum, and on conviction formally cast out of the country as polluted. — 17. ἐπιμεληθῆναι, προσταῆσαι: infinitives of purpose after εἴλοντο (14).

§ 26. 18. τὰ δέρματα, *the hides of the victims* (§ 25), which were to be offered as prizes in the games. — 19. δπου . . . εἴη: the direct words of the command would have been δπου πεπολήκας. — δρόμον, *race-course*:

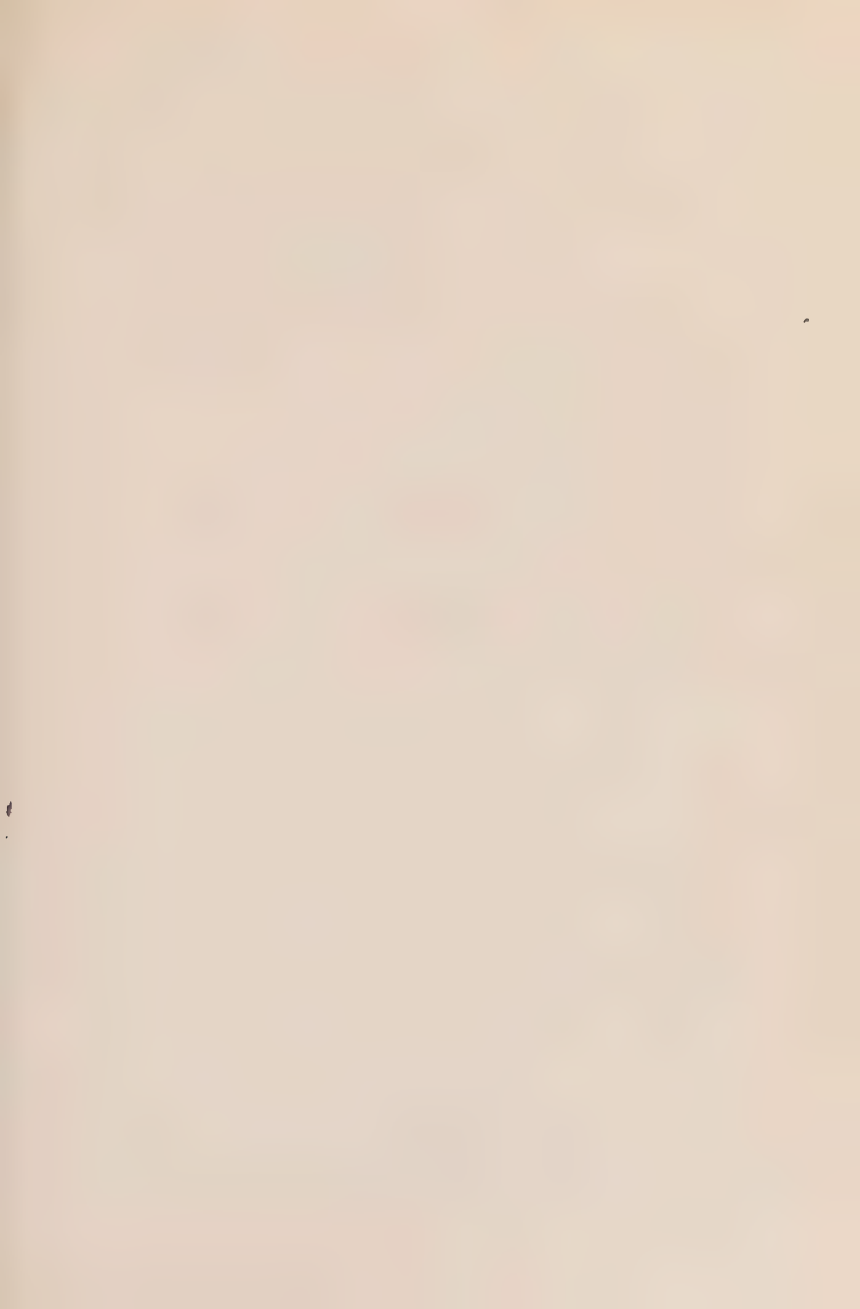
Page 154.] *cf.* ἵπποδρομος, *hippodrome*. — 21. τρέχειν, *for running*. — ὅπου ἂν τις βούληται, *wherever any one shall please*: the future apod. is found in τρέχειν. — 23. οὕτως, *like this*: placed emphatically after the adjectives which it qualifies. — Μᾶλλον τι ἀνιάσεται, *will hurt himself rather more*, and so they will try harder to keep on their feet; as if this were a recommendation of the spot for a race-course.

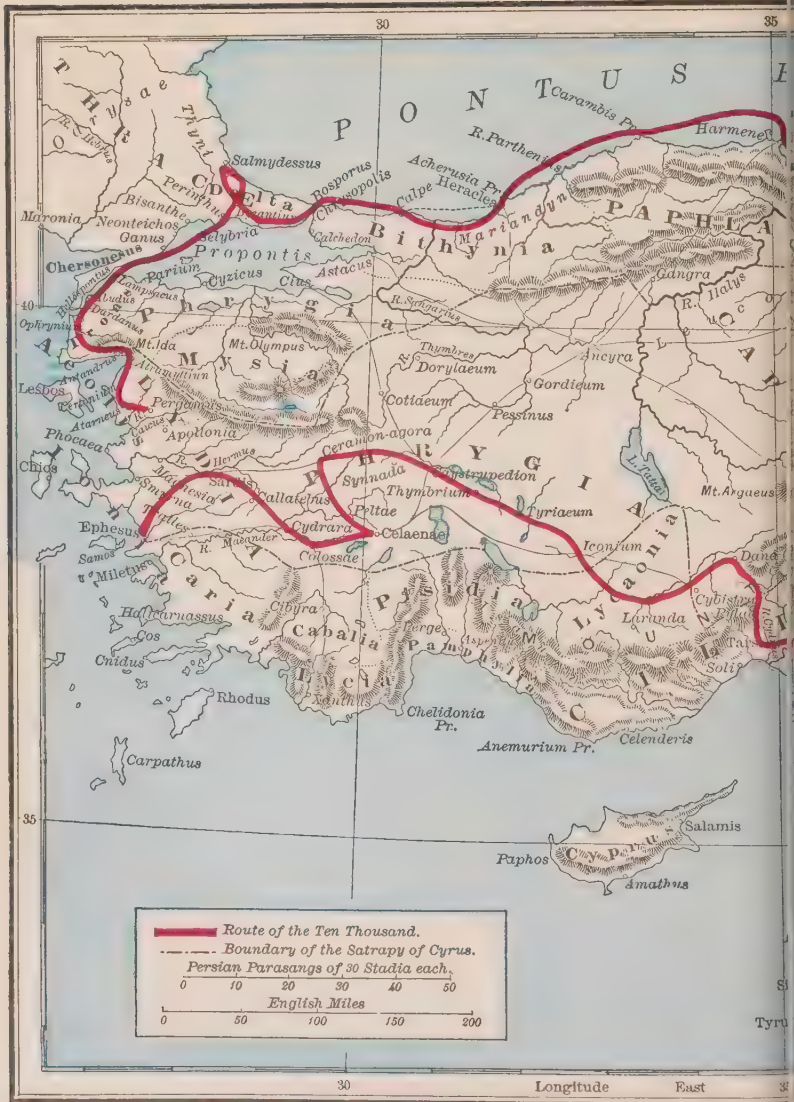
§ 27. 25. στάδιον: cognate accus. with ἡγωνίζοντο; like δόλιχον with ἔθεον, and πάλην *etc.* with ἡγωνίζοντο understood (G. 1052; H. 715 b). — τῶν αἰχμαλώτων οἱ πλείστοι, *the greater part (being) of the number of the captives*, appos. to παῖδες. — δόλιχον (noun), *the long race*, variously estimated from 6 to 24 stadia in length, probably variable. The adj. δολιχός (oxytone), *long*, appears in the Homeric δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος. The δολιχοδρόμος ran several times round the ordinary στάδιον: for the stadium, see note on p. 17, 2. — 27. παγκράτιον, *double (lit. complete) contest*, one which combined both πάλη and πυγμή. There is a *lacuna* in the Mss. between παγκράτιον and καλή, and the words ἕτεροι· καί usually inserted here have little or no authority. — 28. κατέβησαν, *entered (the contest)*: *cf.* Lat. *descendere in certamen*.

Page 155.] § 28. 1. αὐτούς, *i.e.* the horses: object of ἄγειν, *bring*. — ἤλασαντας and ἀναστρέψαντας agree with τοὺς ἵππους understood, the subject of ἄγειν. — 2. τὸν βωμόν, *the stand*, probably a mound of turf, to mark the starting-place in the race.

According to Koch's chronology (see L. Dindorf's Oxford edition, p. xxxvii), the march of Cyrus from Sardis took place March 6, 401 B.C., the battle of Cunaxa was fought September 3, the Greeks crossed the river Zapatas and began their retreat October 23, and the army arrived at Trapezus February 8, 400 B.C.

For a brief account of the further fortunes of the "Ten Thousand," see the Introduction, § 4.







AN

ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY

TO

XENOPHON'S ANABASIS

WITH

GROUPS OF WORDS ETYMOLOGICALLY RELATED

BY

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*καὶ δὴ καὶ τὸ περὶ τῶν ὀνομάτων οὐ
σμικρὸν τυγχάνει ὄν μάθημα. PLAT. Crat. 384 b.*

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PREFACE.



THIS Dictionary has not been compiled from other vocabularies and lexicons, but has been made from the *Anabasis* itself, on the basis of an independent collection and examination of all the places where each word occurs. The editors have aimed to give all words found in the principal editions of the *Anabasis* now in use, including Dindorf's fourth edition and Hug's recension of the Teubner text, as well as the editions of Krüger, Vollbrecht, Rehdantz and Cobet, and Goodwin and White's edition of the first four books.

In the definitions, they have intended to give all the meanings that each word has in the *Anabasis*, beginning, when possible, with the etymological meaning, and passing through the simpler variations to the more remote. Each meaning or group of meanings is supported by at least one citation. The number of citations given, except in the case of conjunctions, particles, pronouns, and prepositions, is determined by the importance of the word as shown by the frequency of its occurrence in the *Anabasis*. When a word is of common occurrence in all the books (as Ἑλληνι and ἔρχομαι), this is indicated by a row of one or more citations from each book. But a few words, like κατακαίνω, though not common, are cited at length because their treatment in lexicons has been defective. Under each word the first passage in which it occurs is always cited. When but one citation is made for a word, that word is found only once in the *Anabasis*.

In treating of the derivation of words, special attention has been given to their connexion with one another and with related words in Latin and English. Because of the importance of this subject, etymological explanations have for the most part been removed from the body of the Dictionary, and added at the end in the form

of one hundred and twenty-four groups of related Greek, Latin, and English words. These groups include the greater number of the words in the *Anabasis*, presented in the natural order of their development from a common element. The groups are not complete for the entire language, since they contain in the main only words found in the *Anabasis* and selected Latin and English words. For a fuller treatment, Vaniček's *Griechisch-Lateinisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch* may be consulted, as well as the books named on page 247. These groups should be specially and separately studied. Too little attention is given to the manner in which pupils acquire their Greek vocabulary. The result is often a confused half-knowledge of the meaning of words. The acquisition of a vocabulary becomes both easy and interesting, if the method is used which recognizes the great advantage of grouping words that are related.

At the end of many articles are placed phrases or idioms of special difficulty or interest in which the given word appears. In selecting English equivalents for these phrases, as for the words themselves, the editors have been governed by a desire to keep the Greek ideas alive, and to avoid that strange dialect which seems to have been devised by the Adversary for the express use of schools, and which has done much to make Greek (and Latin also) a dead language indeed. Further, at the suggestion of a well-known teacher, Latin equivalents have been given for many Greek words and phrases, in the hope of encouraging the comparative study of the two languages in schools. Latin words, unless included within square brackets, are of course not necessarily etymological equivalents.

Simple constructions that follow a given verb, such as the 'direct' or 'indirect object,' are not indicated unless some other construction also is found in the *Anabasis* with this verb. When more than one construction is found, at least one citation is given for each. It may be thought that some articles are swelled beyond their due limits by the statement of constructions at length, but the editors have preferred to risk this criticism rather than to be too brief. They believe, too, that the fulness with which such words are treated will be found of real assistance by many teachers, especially by those who teach Greek composition by means of exercises based on the *Anabasis*.

Among the 'principal parts' of verbs, only those tenses have been admitted of which forms are actually found in Attic prose or poetry before Aristotle. To ascertain the facts has been a task of no little difficulty, since, except for the 'irregular verbs,' the present attempt has not before been made in a Greek dictionary. Veitch's well-known work has been of great assistance, and so have various indexes to the most important authors. But there must still be many Attic forms not yet catalogued. No tense, however, is here given which is not represented by a form in some Attic author.

Under geographical words, the modern name, when it differs from the ancient, is generally added in parenthesis (see *e.g.* Ἰαλυσός). As many of these names are Turkish, the following vocabulary may be of service. It is taken from Dr. Sterrett's preface to his *Epigraphical Journey in Asia Minor*, in Vol. II. of the Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

Ak, white.

Böyük, large.

Dagh, mountain.

Hissar, castle.

Irmak, large river.

Kara, black.

Kieu, village.

Kilis, church.

Kizil, red.

Su, water, large river.

Tchai, small river.

The Greek vowels *α*, *ι*, and *υ*, when long, and all long vowels in Latin words, are marked with the usual sign wherever they occur in the Dictionary. The same mark is placed on the penult of English transliterations of Greek and Latin proper substantives and adjectives in all cases where the pupil is in danger of giving the English word the wrong accent.

The editors hope that the illustrations and the articles on manners and customs, on military organization and equipment, and on other topics relating to the objective side of old Greek life, may help to arouse the pupil's interest as he reads Xenophon's graphic account of the achievements of the Ten Thousand. As works of art, some of the illustrations leave much to be desired, but they may nevertheless serve to make Xenophon's narrative seem more real to the youthful reader. The sources of the illustrations are stated on page 243 ff.

The publication of this book discharges an obligation which Mr. White rashly assumed many years ago. He would not be able

to meet it now if his colleague, Mr. Morgan, had not come to his aid. Mr. White begs to acknowledge his obligations for assistance when the book was in the early stages of making, to Gardiner M. Lane, Esq., of Cambridge, to Dr. F. B. Goddard, of Columbia College, and to Professor F. L. Van Cleef, of the University of Wisconsin. Both editors would acknowledge their more recent indebtedness for valuable help to Mr. Charles B. Gulick and to Miss Lucy A. Paton.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 1, 1891.

DIRECTIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

WHEN a verb is 'regular' and all the six 'principal parts' are found in Attic Greek, only the present and future tenses are given, followed by *etc.* The parts of 'irregular verbs' are given in full, so far as they occur in the authors, as well as all the existing parts of those 'regular' verbs of which some parts are not found in Attic. The theme is inserted among the 'principal parts,' just after the present tense, unless the verb is of the First or Variable-vowel class. A hyphen prefixed to a tense signifies that the tense occurs only in compounds. The parts of a compound verb are not given if the simple verb occurs in its proper place in this Dictionary.

The form of the genitive is given for substantives of the A-declension, the gender is indicated in the O-declension, and both genitive and gender are given in the Consonant-declension.

The derivation of the word is indicated in square brackets just before the definition. When the root or word given in these brackets is in heavy-face letter, refer to the Groups of Related Words alphabetically arranged (p. 247 ff.). If a word is given in light-face type in these brackets, without further statement, refer to that word in its proper alphabetical place in the body of the Dictionary. If no square brackets occur, the derivation of the word is unknown or its etymological connexion is doubtful. English cognate words are printed in small capitals, English borrowed words in heavy-face letter. (See p. 247.)

For information in regard to the illustrations, see p. 243 ff.

The following Abbreviations are used:—

abs. = absolute, absolutely.
acc. = accusative.
acc. to = according to.
act. = active, actively.
adj. = adjective, adjectively.

adv. = adverb, adverbial, adverbially.
antec. = antecedent.
aor. = aorist.
apod. = apodosis.

- appos. = apposition, appositive.
 art. = article.
 attrib. = attributive.
cf. = *confer*, compare.
 comp. = comparative.
 cond. = condition, conditional.
 conj. = conjunction.
 contr. = contraction, contracted.
 dat. = dative.
 def. = definite.
 dem. = demonstrative.
 dep. = deponent.
 dim. = diminutive.
 dir. = direct.
 disc. = discourse.
 Dor. = Doric.
 edit. = edition, editor.
 edit. = editions, editors.
e.g. = for example.
 encl. = enclitic.
 Eng. = English.
 esp. = especial, especially.
etc. = and so forth.
 f., ff. = following (after numerical statements).
 fem. = feminine.
fin. = *sub fine*.
 freq. = frequently.
 fut. = future.
 gen. = genitive.
ibid. = in the same place.
i.e. = that is.
 impers. = impersonal, impersonally.
 impf. = imperfect.
 inv. = imperative.
 indef. = indefinite.
 ind., indic. = indicative.
 indir. = indirect.
 inf. = infinitive.
 interr. = interrogative, interrogatively.
 intr. = intransitive, intransitively.
 Lat. = Latin.
 masc. = masculine.
 mid. = middle.
 Ms., Mss. = manuscript, manuscripts.
 neg. = negative.
 neut. = neuter.
 nom. = nominative.
 obj. = object.
 opp. = to = opposed to.
 opt. = optative.
 p., pp. = page, pages.
 part. gen. = partitive genitive.
 partic. = participle.
 pass. = passive, passively.
 pers. = person, personal.
 Pers. = Persian.
 pf. = perfect.
 pl. = plural.
 plpf. = pluperfect.
 poet. = poetic.
 pred. = predicate.
 prep. = preposition.
 pres. = present.
 pron. = pronoun.
 prop. = proper, properly.
 prot. = protasis.
q.v. = which see.
 refl. = reflexive, reflexively.
 rel. = relative, relatively.
 R. = root.
sc. = *scilicet*.
 sing. = singular.
 subj. = subject.
 subjv. = subjunctive.
 subst. = substantive, substantively.
 sup. = superlative.
s.v. = *sub voce*.
 trans. = transitive, transitively.
 voc. = vocative.

DICTIONARY TO THE ANABASIS.

ἀ-, an inseparable particle, (1) *negative*, orig. *ἀνα-*, afterwards *ἀν-* (which is its usual form before consonants), gives the word to which it is prefixed a negative meaning, Lat. *in-*, Eng. *un-*; (2) *copulative* (older form *ἀ-*, in *ἀ-θρόος*, *ἀ-παξ*, *ἀ-πᾶς*, *ἀ-πλόος*, *q.v.*) signifies union, Eng. *together*; (3) *euphonic* or *prothetic*, a phonetic element occurring especially before two consonants, but also before simple liquids, nasals, and *ρ*, merely facilitates pronunciation.

ᾶ, see *δς*.

ἄβατος, *ον* [R. *βα*], *not to be trodden*. Of mountains or a country, *impassable*, for men or horses, iii. 4. 49, iv. 1. 20, 6. 17; of a river, *not to be crossed*, except by boats, *not fordable*, v. 6. 9.

Ἀβροζέλης, *ον*, *Abrozelmes*, a Thracian, interpreter to Seuthes, vii. 6. 43.

Ἀβροκόμας, *ᾶ* (Dor. gen.), *Abrocomas*, satrap of Phoenicia and Syria, and commander of one-fourth of the king's army, 300,000 men, i. 7. 12. From cowardice or treachery he abandoned the Cilician Pass at the approach of Cyrus, i. 4. 5, though he afterwards burned the boats used for crossing the Euphrates in order to impede his advance, i. 4. 18, *cf.* i. 3. 20. At Issi his Greek mercenaries, 400 in number, deserted to Cyrus, i. 4. 3. He did not reach Cunaxa until five days after the battle, i. 7. 12.

Ἀβύδος, *ῆ*, *Abūdus*, a city of Troas, mentioned by Homer, but later colonized by the Milesians, on the Asiatic side of the Hellespont at the point where the strait is narrowest, i. 1. 9. It was here that Xerxes built his famous bridge, and from here Leander swam the Hellespont to Hero in Sestus.

ἀγαγεῖν, **ἀγάγη**, **ἀγαγών**, see *ἄγω*.

ἀγαθός, *ῆ*, *δν*, *good*, in the broadest sense, as opposed to *κακός*. Hence, of persons, *good* (in war), *brave*, *valiant*, i. 9. 14, iii. 2. 3, v. 8. 25, *upright*, *virtuous*, i. 9. 30; of things, *serviceable*, *useful*, *profitable*, *excellent*, ii. 1. 12, iv. 4. 9, *favourable*, *advantageous*, iii. 1. 38, v. 7. 10, *fertile* (of land), ii. 4. 22, *auspicious* (of a dream), iii. 1. 12. As subst., *ἀγαθόν*, *τὸ ἀγαθόν*, *good*, *good thing*, *benefit*, *service*, *resource*, *advantage*, *blessing*, ii. 5. 8, iii. 1. 45, vi. 1. 20, vii. 7. 52; in the plur., *good things*, *blessings*, *means of living*, *advantages*, *wealth*, *products*, iii. 1. 20, 22, 2. 11, iv. 6. 27, v. 6. 4, vi. 6. 1, vii. 6. 32. Phrases: *ἀγαθόν τι ποιεῖν τινα*, *do one some service*, i. 9. 11, v. 7. 10; *ἀγαθόν τι βουλεύεσθαι*, *take good counsel*, iii. 1. 34; *ἀγαθόν τι ἐξηγεῖσθαι*, *give good guidance*, iv. 5. 28; *ἀγαθὰ πάσχειν*, *receive benefits*, vii. 3. 20; *καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθός*, *καλὸς κἀγαθός*, *noble and good*, *possessing the virtues of a noble man*, 'gentleman,' ii. 6. 19, 20; *ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ*, *for one's good*, v. 8. 18. Comp. *ἀμείνων*

βελτίων, κρείττων, sup. ἀριστος, βέλτιστος, κράτιστος, q.v.

ἀγάλλω (ἀγαλ-), ἀγαλῶ, ἡγῆλα, *glorify*; mid., *glory in, take delight in*, either with ἐπὶ and the dat., or with the simple dat. of the cause, ii. 6. 26.

ἀγαμαι, ἡγασάμην, ἡγάσθην, *admire*, i. 1. 9.

ἀγάν, adv. [R. αγ], *very, exceedingly*, vii. 6. 39.

ἀγαπάω, ἀγαπήσω, etc., *treat with affection, love*, with acc., i. 9. 29; *be well content, be thankful*, with a clause with ὅτι, v. 5. 13.

Ἀγασιάς, ου, *Agasias*, a Stymphalian Arcadian, iv. 1. 27, one of the captains in the Greek army, iv. 7. 9, and the fast friend of Xenophon, vi. 6. 11. He was one of the volunteers through whose brave efforts a mountain fastness of the Taochi was stormed, and a supply of provisions obtained for the army, iv. 7. 11; was foremost in storming the stronghold of the Drilae, v. 2. 15; advocated Xenophon's election as commander-in-chief, vi. 1. 30; was one of three envoys to demand money from Heraclæa, vi. 2. 7; and was delivered to Cleander, governor of Byzantium, for punishment for rescuing one of his own company whom Dexippus was carrying off, but was set free at the request of an embassy from the army, vi. 6. 7 sqq.

ἀγαστός, ἡ, ὅν [verbal of ἀγαμαι], *admirable, praiseworthy*, i. 9. 24.

ἀγγεῖον, τό [dim. of ἄγγος, τό, vessel], *vessel, wine-jar*, vi. 4. 23, vii. 4. 3.

ἀγγελῖα, ἄς [ἀγγέλλω], *message, announcement*, ii. 3. 19.

ἀγγέλλω (ἀγγελ-), ἀγγελῶ, ἡγγεῖλα, ἡγγελκα, ἡγγελμαι, ἡγγέλθην, *bring news, announce, report*, with πρὸς and the acc. of the person and the simple acc. of the thing, i. 7. 13, or with the dat. of the person and a partic. clause, ii. 3. 19.

ἄγγελος, ὁ [ἀγγέλλω, cf. Eng. *angel, ev-angelist*], *messenger, scout, envoy, herald*, i. 2. 21, 3. 8, ii. 1. 5, 3. 3, vii. 6. 12.

ἀγείρω (ἀγερ-), ἡγεῖρα [ἀγείρω], *collect*, iii. 2. 13.

ἀγένειος, ον [γένυς], *beardless*, ii. 6. 28.

Ἀγησίλαος, ὁ, *Agesilāus*, king of Sparta from B.C. 398 to 361-360. He obtained the throne on the death of his brother Agis, whose son Leotychides was declared illegitimate. Although unattractive in person, and lame, he was always famous as patriot, warrior, and general. In command of the expedition against Persia in 396, he was victorious in Asia Minor until 394, when he was recalled on the news of the alliance of Athens, Thebes, and other states against Sparta. Xenophon accompanied him on his return, v. 3. 6, and is said to have been with him at his victory at Coronæa. He twice saved the city of Sparta from the attacks of Epaminondas, and died during a campaign in Egypt at the age of 80. An encomium on Agesilāus is attributed to Xenophon.

Ἀγῖας, ου, *Agias*, an Arcadian in the Greek army, one of the five generals entrapped and put to death by Tissaphernes after the battle of Cunaxa, ii. 5. 31 sq. At this time he was about 35 years of age. He was a man free from the charge of cowardice or unfaithfulness, ii. 6. 30. Cleānor was chosen general in his place, iii. 1. 47.

ἄγκος, ους, τό [R. αγκ], *bend*. Hence *mountain-glen, valley*, iv. 1. 7.

ἄγκυρα, ἄς [R. αγκ], *anchor*, iii. 5. 10.

ἀγνοέω, ἀγνοήσω, etc. [R. γνω], *not know or recognize*, iv. 5. 7, vii. 3. 38; *be in doubt*, vi. 5. 12.

ἀγνωμοσύνη, ης [R. γνω], *want of knowledge, ignorance*. Hence in plur., *misunderstandings*, ii. 5. 6.

ἀγνώμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος* [R. *γνω*], without knowledge, senseless, inconsiderate, devoid of judgment, vii. 6. 23, 38.

ἀγορά, *ās* [ἀγείρω], assembly, meeting, v. 7. 3, place of assembly, Lat. *forum*, esp. market-place, market, i. 3. 14, v. 1. 6, vii. 1. 19, in Greek cities commonly situated in the middle of the city. So on the march the market was set up near the general's tent in the middle of the camp. Hence, market in the sense of provisions for sale, v. 5. 19, vi. 2. 8. Phrases: ἀμφὶ ἀγορᾶν πλήθουσιν, περὶ πλήθουσιν ἀγορᾶν, about the time of full market, forenoon, when the market was full of people and ordinary business was going on, i. 8. 1, ii. 1. 7; ἀγορᾶν παρέχειν τινα, ἀγορᾶν ἀγεῖν, furnish a market, offer provisions for sale, ii. 4. 5, iv. 8. 23, v. 7. 33; ἀπὸ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ζῆν, subsist by purchasing provisions (as distinguished from living by plunder), vi. 1. 1; ἀγορᾶ χρῆσθαι, purchase provisions, vii. 6. 24.

ἀγοράζω (ἀγοράδ-), ἀγοράσω, etc. [ἀγείρω], frequent the market. Hence, buy, purchase, i. 5. 10, v. 7. 13, vii. 3. 5; mid., buy for oneself, i. 3. 14.

ἀγοράνομος, *ὁ* [ἀγείρω + R. *νομ*], market-master, market-inspector, commissary, v. 7. 2, 23 sq., 29.

ἀγορεύω, ἀγορεύσω, etc. [ἀγείρω], speak in the assembly, harangue, speak, say, v. 6. 27.

ἀγρεύω, ἀγρεύσω, etc. [R. *αγ*], take in the chase, catch; pass. ἀγρευόμενα θηρία, beasts of the chase, v. 3. 8.

ἀγριος, *ᾱ*, *ον* [R. *αγ*], living in the fields, wild, i. 2. 7, 5. 2, v. 7. 24.

ἀγρός, *ὁ* [R. *αγ*], field, land, τὰ ἐκ τοῦ ἀγροῦ ὠρεῖα, the products of the land, v. 3. 9; the country, as opposed to the town, vi. 2. 8.

ἀγρυπνέω, ἀγρυπνήσω [R. *αγ* + ὑπνος], lie awake, be watchful, vii. 6. 36.

ἄγω, ἄξω, ἡγαγον, ἤχα, ἤγμαι, ἤχθην [R. *αγ*], set going, drive, lead. Hence, lead, bring, as persons, horses, or beasts of burden, ii. 4. 18, iv. 3. 13, 5. 36, 7. 19, 8. 28, vi. 6. 6; lead, as a general does, i. 3. 5, 8. 12, v. 7. 1, 27; carry, as freight, arms, mill-stones, or men, i. 5. 5, 7. 20, 9. 27, v. 1. 4, 8. 6; direct, guide in a given way, vi. 3. 18; apprehend, carry off, vi. 6. 21, 24, 28; sometimes apparently intrans., with the object to be supplied from the context, lead the way, lead on, march, i. 3. 21, 10. 6, ii. 2. 16, vii. 2. 2, and then actually so (of troops), march, go, iv. 8. 9; so of a road, lead, go, iii. 5. 15, iv. 3. 5. Phrases: ἄγε δῆ, ἄγετε δῆ, come now! well then! ii. 2. 10, v. 4. 9, vii. 6. 33; ἀγεῖν ἐπὶ γάμῳ, take home as one's wife, ii. 4. 8; φέρειν καὶ ἀγεῖν, Lat. *ferre et agere*, plunder, despoil, where φέρειν strictly refers to the plunder that is carried off, ἀγεῖν to men and cattle, ii. 6. 5, v. 5. 13; ἡσυχίαν ἀγεῖν, keep quiet, be at peace, iii. 1. 14; ἄγων, ἀγοντες, the partic. often where we should use *with*, ii. 4. 25, iv. 4. 16, v. 4. 11; ἐπὶ θάνατον ἀγεσθαι, ἀγεσθαι ἐπὶ θανάτῳ, see under θάνατος, i. 6. 10, v. 7. 34; ἀγορᾶν ἀγεῖν, bring, furnish provisions for sale, v. 7. 33.

ἀγώγιμος, *ον* [R. *αγ*], capable of being carried; τὰ ἀγώγιμα, things portable, freight, cargo, v. 1. 16.

ἀγών, *ῶνος*, *ὁ* [R. *αγ*], gathering, assembly, assembly at the great national games. Hence, contest, struggle, games, i. 7. 4, iii. 2. 15, as in the phrase ἀγῶνα τίθεσθαι or ποιεῖν, hold games, i. 2. 10, iv. 8. 25, v. 5. 5.

ἀγωνίζομαι (ἀγωνιδ-), ἀγωνιόμαι, etc. [R. *αγ*], contend, fight, engage, of an army, iii. 1. 16, iv. 8. 9, v. 2. 11, with πρὸς and the acc., ii. 5. 10; contend in games, with cognate acc. of the contest, iv. 8. 27.

ἀγωνοθέτης, ον [R. αγ + R. θε], *judge of a contest, president in the games*, iii. 1. 21.

ἄδειπνος, ον [R. δα], *without supper, supperless* (see s.v. δειπνον), i. 10. 19, iv. 5. 21.

ἀδελφός, ὁ, voc. ἀδελφε [ἀ-copulative and δελφύς, uterus], *brother*, i. 1. 3, ii. 3. 28, vi. 3. 24, vii. 2. 25.

ἀδεῶς, adv. [δείδω], *without fear, fearlessly, confidently*, i. 9. 13, vi. 6. 1.

ἀδῆλος, ον [δηλος], *doubtful, uncertain*, v. 1. 10, vi. 1. 21; οὐκ ἀδῆλον (litotes), *indisputable, absolutely certain*, vii. 7. 32.

ἀδιάβατος, ον [R. βα], *not to be crossed except by boats, not fordable*, ii. 1. 11, iii. 1. 2.

ἀδικέω, ἀδικήσω, etc. [R. 1 δακ], *be unjust, be in the wrong*. Hence, *do wrong*, abs., ii. 6. 20, vi. 1. 2, 14, *wrong, injure, harm*, with the acc. of the pers., ii. 5. 3, vii. 6. 41, and the cognate acc. of the thing, i. 9. 13, vii. 6. 14, sometimes with both accs. in the same sentence, i. 6. 7, v. 4. 6, the cognate acc. remaining unchanged in the pass., v. 7. 34. The pres. is often used in the sense of the perf., *have done wrong, be in the wrong*, i. 5. 11, ii. 6. 21, v. 7. 26, and so in the pass., *be wronged, have suffered wrong*, i. 6. 7, vii. 7. 31.

ἀδικία, ἄς [R. 1 δακ], *injustice, wrongdoing*, ii. 6. 18.

ἄδικος, ον [R. 1 δακ], *unjust, unprincipled*, i. 6. 8, ii. 6. 25. As subst., ὁ ἀδικος, *the wrong-doer*, τὸ ἀδικον, *injustice*, i. 9. 13, 16. Sup. ἀδικώτατος, as ἀδικώτατα πάσχειν, *be treated most unjustly*, vii. 1. 16.

ἀδικῶς, adv. [R. 1 δακ], *unjustly*, v. 7. 29.

ἀδόλος, adv. [δόλος], *without deceit or treachery, faithful*, ii. 2. 8, iii. 2. 24.

Ἀδραμύττιον, see Ἀτραμύτειον.

ἀδύνατος, ον [δύναμαι], *unable, powerless, impossible, impracticable*, ii. 4. 6, iii. 5. 12, iv. 1. 25, v. 6. 10, vii. 7. 24.

ᾄδω, ᾄσομαι, ᾄσα, ᾄσθην, Att. φοι δειδω, *sing*, iv. 7. 16, v. 4. 14, 17. Sometimes with cognate acc., iv. 3. 27, vi. 1. 6.

ἀεί, adv. [older form αἰεῖ, cf. αἰών, an age, Lat. *aeuum*, Eng. *ever*, αἰε], *always, ever, in each case, regularly, constantly, successively, at the time, from time to time*, i. 9. 19, iii. 2. 31, 38, iv. 1. 7, 7. 23, v. 4. 15.

ἄετός, ὁ [R. 2 αF], *eagle*. The bird consecrated by the Greeks to Zeus, which, as his messenger, foretold men their affairs. On this account the seers carefully gave heed to its flight and cry, vi. 1. 23, 5. 2. The standard of the Persian king was a golden eagle, i. 10. 12.

ἄθεος, ον [θεός], *godless, impi-ous*, ii. 5. 39.

Ἀθῆναι, ὧν [Epic Ἀθήνη, Ἀθηναίη, Att. Ἀθηναί, Ἀθηναῖα, *Athēna*], *Athens*, the chief city of Attica, famous for its splendid buildings and its political history. It was situated somewhat south of the centre of the plain of the Cephissus, four miles distant from the sea. Its harbour, called Piraeus, was distant from Athens towards the south-west about five miles, and was connected with it by 'the long walls.' The most extensive and noblest buildings of the city were on the Acropolis, the chief ornament of which was the Parthenon, the temple of Athēna. At the time of its greatest prosperity Athens had between 180,000 and 200,000 inhabitants. iii. 1. 5, 2. 11.

Ἀθηναῖα, ἄς [cf. Ἀθῆναι], *Athēna*, the watchword agreed upon by Seuthes and the Greeks because of their relationship, vii. 3. 39, cf. vii. 2. 31. In Greek mythology Athēna is the goddess of warlike prowess and wisdom, and the protectress of Athens. According to the myth she sprang into being full-armed from the head of Zeus.

Ἀθηναῖος, ᾧ, *ον* [Ἀθῆναι], *Athenian*. Used in the *Anab.* as a subst., *Ἀθηναῖος*, ὁ, *an Athenian*, i. 8. 15, ii. 5. 37, 6. 2, iii. 1. 5, iv. 6. 16, vi. 2. 10.

Ἀθήνησι, locative adv. [Ἀθῆναι], *at Athens*, iv. 8. 4, vii. 7. 57.

ἄθλον, τό [*cf.* ἄθλος, ὁ, *contest*, Eng. *athlete*], *prize of contest*, *prize*, i. 2. 10, iii. 1. 21.

ἀθροίζω (ἀθροῖδ-), ἀθροίσω, *etc.* [ἀθρός], *press close together, collect*, as troops, Lat. *cōgō*, i. 1. 6, 10. 5; *mid., muster, intrans.*, i. 1. 2, 9. 7, vi. 3. 4.

ἀθρός, ᾧ, *ον* [ἀ- copulative and θρός, *noise*, older form ἀθρός], *in a noisy crowd, close together, in a body, all together*, of living men, dead bodies, and villages, i. 10. 13, iv. 6. 13, 7. 8, vi. 5. 6, vii. 3. 9, 41; strengthened by πολλός, *in a mass*, used of men and missiles, iv. 8. 11.

ἀθυμέω, ἀθυμήσω [R. 1 θυ], *be ἄθυμος, be despondent, lose courage, be disheartened*, iii. 2. 18, 4. 20, 5. 3, v. 4. 19, vi. 2. 14, 6. 36, vii. 1. 9.

ἀθυμητός, ᾧ, *ον*, verbal [R. 1 θυ], *must lose courage*, iii. 2. 23.

ἀθυμία, ᾧς [R. 1 θυ], *faintheartedness, discouragement, dejection, despondency*, iii. 2. 8, 3. 11, iv. 3. 7, 8. 10, 21.

ἄθυμος, *ον* [R. 1 θυ], *without heart or courage, dispirited, depressed, fainthearted*, i. 4. 9, iii. 1. 36, vii. 8. 16.

ἀθύμως, adv. [R. 1 θυ], *faintheartedly, dejectedly*, iii. 1. 40; ἀθύμως ἔχειν, *be disheartened or despondent*, iii. 1. 3, vi. 4. 26.

αἶ, αἷ, see ὁ, δς.

αἰγιαλός, ὁ, *seashore, beach*, vi. 4. 1, 4. 7.

Αἰγύπτιος, ᾧ, *ον* [Αἴγυπτος], *Egyptian*, ii. 1. 6. As subst., Αἰγύπτιος, ὁ, *an Egyptian*, i. 4. 2, 8. 9, ii. 5. 13.

Αἴγυπτος, ἡ, *Egypt*, the land of the Nile. For over a century before the time of the *Anabasis* Egypt had

been under Persian rule, but had been liberated by Amyrtæus in the time of Darius II., 414 B.C. The Persians attempted to subjugate the land again, and the Ten Thousand Greeks after the death of Cyrus offered their assistance, but Egypt remained independent until 350 B.C. In 332 B.C. it was subdued by Alexander the Great. ii. 1. 14.

αἰδέομαι, αἰδέσομαι, ἡδεσάμην, ἡδεσμαι, ἡδέσθην [αἰδέομαι], *respect with fear, reverence, respect the memory of, revere*, iii. 2. 4, 5.

αἰδήμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, sup. αἰδημονέστατος [αἰδέομαι], *respectful, modest*, i. 9. 5.

αἰδοῖον, τό, comm. pl. [αἰδέομαι], *the private parts*, Lat. *pubenda*, iv. 3. 12.

αἰδώς, οὗς, ἡ [αἰδέομαι], *respect*, ii. 6. 19.

αἰεῖ, see ἀεῖ.

Αἰήτης, *ον*, *Acētes*, king of Phasis in Colchis, v. 6. 37, and not to be confused with the mythical owner of the golden fleece. But the king of Phasis doubtless claimed descent from the other.

αἰθρία, ᾧς [αἶθω], *clear sky*, iv. 4. 14.

αἶθω [αἶθω], *set on fire, kindle, burn*, iv. 7. 20; *mid. intrans.*, *be on fire, burn*, vi. 3. 19.

αἰκίζω (αἰκιδ-), comm. dep., αἰκίζομαι, αἰκισομαι, *etc.* [ἵουκα], *outrage, torture, maltreat, mutilate*, ii. 6. 29. Phrase: τὰ ἔσχατα αἰκισάμενος, *torturing most cruelly*, Lat. *ultimis cruciātibus adficere*, iii. 1. 18.

αἷμα, ατος, τό, *blood*, v. 8. 15.

Αἰνέας or **Αἰνεῖας**, *ον*, *Aenēas*, a Stymphalian captain in the Greek army, iv. 7. 13.

Αἰνιάν, ᾧος, ὁ, *an Aenianian*. The Aenianians were an ancient Hellenic race and settled finally in the upper valley of the Sperchēus in southwestern Thessaly. i. 2. 6, vi. 1. 7.

αἰξ, αἰγός, ὁ, ἡ, *goat*, iii. 5. 9, iv. 5. 25, v. 3. 11.

Αἰολίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *Aeolis*, v. 6. 24, a district on the coast of northern Lydia, between the rivers Hermus and Caicus, colonized by Aeolians. The chief city was Cyme. In a wider sense the name included all the Aeolic colonies as far north as the Troad.

αἰρετός, ᾱ, ον, verbal [αἰρέω], *must be taken*, iv. 7. 3.

αἰρετός, ἡ, ὅν [αἰρέω], *that may be taken or chosen, chosen*; οἱ αἰρετοί, *the men chosen, the deputies*, i. 3. 21.

αἰρέω (ἐλ-), αἰρήσω, εἶλον, ἦρκα, ἦρμαι, ἦρθην, ἦρεθην [αἰρέω], *take, seize, capture*, of persons or things, i. 4. 8, 6. 2, v. 2. 9, 4. 26, vii. 3. 26; mid., *take for oneself, choose, prefer, elect, side with*, i. 3. 5, 7. 3, 4, 9. 9, ii. 6. 6, iii. 4. 42, iv. 8. 25, v. 6. 3, 7. 28, vi. 1. 25, vii. 3. 5, 6. 15; correspondingly, in the pass., *be elected, chosen*, iii. 1. 46, 47, 2. 1, v. 8. 1, vi. 1. 32, 6. 22. Phrase: ὅτι ἀρχων ἦρτο, *ex officio*, vi. 2. 6.

αἶρω (ἄρ-), ἄρῶ, ἦρα, ἦρκα, ἦρμαι, ἦρθην, Att. for αἰέρω (ἀερ-), etc. [αἰέρω], *raise*, i. 5. 3, v. 6. 33, vii. 3. 6.

αἶς, see ὄς.

αἰσθάνομαι (αἰσθ-), αἰσθήσομαι, ἦσθόμην, ἦσθημαι [R. 1 αF], *perceive, learn, see, observe, become aware of*, with the simple acc., i. 1. 8, iv. 1. 7, which is often to be supplied from the context, i. 8. 22, iv. 3. 33, with a partic. clause, i. 9. 21, iv. 6. 22, or with a clause with ὅτι, ὡς, or ὅπου, i. 2. 21, 10. 5, iii. 1. 40, v. 7. 19; with gen., *hear, hear of*, vi. 3. 10, vii. 2. 18.

αἰσθησις, εως, ἡ [R. 1 αF], *perception*; αἰσθεσιν παρέχειν, *afford perception, i.e. be perceived*, iv. 6. 13.

αἰσιος, ον [αἶσα, *fate, fortune*], *boding well, auspicious*, vi. 5. 2, 21.

Αἰσχίνης, ου, *Aeschines*, an Acarnanian, in command of peltasts, iv. 3. 22, 8. 18.

αἰσχροός, ᾱ, ὄν [αἰδέομαι], *shameful, base, infamous, disgraceful*, i. 9. 3, ii. 5. 20, iv. 6. 14, vi. 2. 10, vii. 7. 22; comp. αἰσχίων, sup. αἰσχιστος, v. 7. 12, vii. 6. 21.

αἰσχροός, adv. [αἰδέομαι], *shamefully, disgracefully, ignominiously*, iii. 1. 43, vii. 1. 29.

αἰσχύνη, ης [αἰδέομαι], *shame, dishonour, disgrace*, ii. 6. 6, vii. 7. 11. Phrases: δι' αἰσχύνην ἀλλήλων, *from a sense of shame before one another*, iii. 1. 10; ὥστε πᾶσιν αἰσχύνην εἶναι, *so that all were ashamed*, ii. 3. 11.

αἰσχύνω (αἰσχυν-), αἰσχυνῶ, ἦσχύνῃ, ἦσχύνθη [αἰδέομαι], *dishonour, shame*; mid. as pass. dep., *be or feel ashamed, feel shame before, stand in awe of*, i. 3. 10, 7. 4, ii. 3. 22, 5. 39, vi. 5. 4, vii. 6. 21, 7. 9.

αἰτέω, αἰτήσω, etc. [αἰτέω], *ask for, beg, demand*, with the simple acc. of the thing, iii. 1. 28, two accs., one of person, the other of thing, i. 1. 10, 3. 14, iii. 4. 2, v. 8. 4, vi. 2. 4, or with acc. of thing and παρά with gen. of pers., i. 3. 16. Mid., *entreat, beseech, beg for, obtain by entreaty*, with acc. of pers., ii. 3. 19, the acc. of thing and παρά with gen. of pers., v. 1. 11, with acc. of pers. and inf., vi. 6. 31, or the infin. and παρά with gen. of pers., ii. 3. 18.

αἰτιά, ᾱς [αἰτέω], *a charge, imputation, blame, censure*, vi. 6. 15, 16; αἰτιάων (αἰτιάς) ἔχειν, *be blamed, censured, held responsible*, vii. 1. 8, 7. 56, with ὑπό and gen. of pers., and either ἐν with dat. or περὶ with gen. of thing, vii. 6. 11, 15.

αἰτιάομαι, αἰτιάσομαι, etc. [αἰτέω], *blame, find fault with, reproach*, iii. 3. 12, vi. 6. 16, 20, 26; *accuse, charge*, with inf., i. 2. 20, v. 5. 19, vi. 2. 9, or with acc. of pers. and ὅτι with a clause, iii. 1. 7, iv. 1. 19, vii. 1. 8.

αἰτιος, ᾱ, ον [αἰτέω], *causing, to blame, culpable, responsible*, i. 4.

15, v. 5. 19; of persons or things, *cause of, reason for, to blame for*, with gen. of thing, ii. 5. 22, v. 5. 19, vi. 1. 20, 6. 15; with acc. and inf., vi. 6. 8. As subst., τὸ αἰτιον, *the cause*, iv. 1. 17; τοῦτου ὁ αἰτιος, *the author of this*, vii. 7. 48; αἰτιος οὐδέν, *guiltless*, vii. 1. 25.

αἰχμάλωτος, ον [R. ακ + αἰρέω], *captured by the spear, captured*, of persons or things, iii. 3. 19, iv. 1. 12, 7. 26. As subst., οἱ αἰχμάλωτοι, *prisoners of war, captives*, iv. 8. 27, vii. 4. 5; τὰ αἰχμάλωτα, *booty*, both persons and things, iv. 1. 13, v. 3. 4.

Ἀκαρνάν, ἄνος, ὁ, *an Acarnanian*. The Acarnanians inhabited the province of Acarnania in the west of Greece, bounded on the south and west by the Ionian Sea, on the north by the Ambracian Gulf, and on the east by the river Achelōus and Aetolia. iv. 8. 18.

ἄκαυστος, ον [καίω], *unburnt*, iii. 5. 13.

ἀκέραιος, ον [R. 2 κρα], *undiluted, undiminished, i.e. complete, perfect*; of troops, *in fine condition, fresh*, vi. 5. 9.

ἀκήρυκτος, ον [R. καλ], *unproclaimed*; of a war in which no overtures from the enemy are received, *truceless*, iii. 3. 5.

ἀκινάκης, ον [Persian word], *a short, straight sword or poniard*, i. 8. 29, the general form of which was identical with that of the scabbard represented in the accompanying cut.



No. 1.

The *acinaces* was worn on the right side, and hung from a leathern belt over the hip. In the illustration, from a bas-relief found at Persepolis, the single lines at the right and left represent the outline of the front and back of the dress of the wearer. This weapon was

peculiar to the Persians, Medes, and Scythians. A golden *acinaces* was often given by the kings of Persia as a mark of honor, i. 2. 27. An *acinaces* taken from Mardonius was preserved in the Acropolis at Athens, and was worth, Demosthenes says, not less than 300 darics.

ἀκινδύνος, ον [κινδύνος], *without danger*; sup. ἀκινδυνότατος, *safest*, vi. 5. 29.

ἀκινδύνως, adv. [κινδύνος], *without danger, in security*, ii. 6. 6.

ἄκληρος, ον [κλήρος, ὁ, lot, portion, cf. Eng. clergy, clerk], *without portion, in poverty*, iii. 2. 26.

ἀκμάζω (ἀκμαδ-), ἀκμάσω [R. ακ], *be at highest point, in full bloom, at the height of one's ability*, with inf., iii. 1. 25.

ἀκμή, ἡς [R. ακ], *point*; acc. as adv., *at the point, just*, iv. 3. 26.

ἀκόλαστος, ον [κολάζω], *unpunished*; of soldiers, *undisciplined*, ii. 6. 10.

ἀκολουθέω, ἀκολουθήσω, etc. [R. κελ], *accompany, follow*, with σύ and dat., vii. 5. 3.

ἀκόλουθος, ον [R. κελ], *going the same way, consistent*, of things, ii. 4. 19.

ἀκοντίζω (ἀκοντιδ-), ἀκοντιῶ [R. ακ], *hurl the javelin*, iii. 3. 7, v. 2. 12; *throw a javelin at, hit with a javelin, hit*, with acc. of pers., i. 10. 7; with acc. of pers. and dat. of the weapon, i. 8. 27.

ἀκόντιον, τό [R. ακ], *javelin, dart*, the weapon of the ἀκοντιστής (q.v.), shorter and lighter than the δόρυ, q.v. The javelin had a leather thong permanently attached to it at its centre of gravity (iv. 2. 28, cf. iv. 3. 28), through the end of which the finger was put when it was hurled (see s.v. διαγκυλδομαι). This thong was wrapped round the shaft and gave the javelin when hurled a rotary motion, similar to that of the ball shot from a rifled gun. In the heroic age this weapon was

used chiefly in hunting, but later throwing the javelin was one of the regular exercises in the Greek gymnasium, and became one of the five events in the *pentathlon*. Here the object was either to hit a mark or throw a long distance, and the javelin was light and short with a long, thin point.

ἀκόντισις, εως, ἡ [R. ακ], *javelin-throwing*, i. 9. 5.

ἀκοντιστής, οὗ [R. ακ], *javelin-thrower*, iii. 3. 7, iv. 3. 28. The javelin-throwers, doubtless, carried each several javelins (see s.v. ἀκόντιον). They had no defensive armour (helmet, breast-plate, etc.), since they were to fight at a distance, and with the bowmen and slingers constituted the light-armed troops. See s.v. γυμνής and πελταστής.

ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι, ἤκουσα, ἀκήκοα, ἤκουσθην [R. κοφ], *hear, learn, listen to*. Used either abs., iii. 1. 27, v. 5. 8, or as follows: with the simple gen. or acc. of the thing, i. 3. 7, iv. 2. 8, 4. 21, v. 7. 21; with the gen. of source, vii. 3. 8; with the gen. of the pers. and acc. of the thing, i. 2. 5, ii. 5. 16; with the acc. and partic., i. 2. 21, v. 5. 7, or a clause introduced by *ὅτι* or *ὥς*, i. 3. 21, vi. 6. 3, 23, either construction being sometimes accompanied by the gen. of the person, i. 8. 13, io. 5, vi. 2. 13; with the acc. and inf., i. 3. 20, iii. 1. 45, iv. 6. 14, 16; with *περὶ* and gen., ii. 5. 26, accompanied by the acc. of the thing and a *ὥς* clause, vi. 6. 34, or by the acc. of the thing and gen. of the source, vii. 7. 30; followed by a rel. clause, v. 7. 12, vii. 3. 5, 4. 21. Also, *hear of*, with acc., i. 4. 9, 9. 4; *hearken to, give heed to, obey*, with gen., ii. 6. 11, iii. 5. 16. The pres. is sometimes used in a sense that strictly requires the perf., *have heard, am told, understand*, i. 9. 28, v. 1. 13, 5. 23, 8. 23. Phrases: *εὖ ἀκούειν, hear good of*

oneself, hence with *ὑπό* and gen. of pers., *be in good repute among men*, Lat. *bene audire*, vii. 7. 23; ἀκούντων τῶν πολεμίων, *within hearing of the enemy*, iii. 4. 36; *ὅτι πλειστον ἀκούντων, within the hearing of every possible man*, vii. 3. 7.

ἄκρᾱ, ᾗς [R. ακ], *summit, height*; then the fortified stronghold thereon, *citadel*, v. 2. 17, vii. 1. 20.

ἄκρατος, ον [R. 2 κρα], *unmixed*, of wine, v. 4. 29, hence *strong*, iv. 5. 27. It was the custom among the Greeks to mix water with their wine. The usual proportion was three to one or two to one, sometimes three to two, the amount of water always exceeding that of wine. The mixture was made in large bowls (see s.v. κρατήρ), and was dipped from these by means of a ladle or wine-pitcher (see s.v. οἰνοχόος).

ἄκριτος, ον [κρίνω], *unjudged, without a trial*, v. 7. 28, 29.

ἀκροβολίζωμαι (ἀκροβολιδ-), ἡκροβολισάμεν [R. ακ + βάλλω], *throw from a distance or height*, as opposed to fighting a pitched battle, *skirmish*, abs., iii. 4. 18, v. 2. 10, or with dat., iii. 4. 33.

ἀκροβόλις, εως, ἡ [R. ακ + βάλλω], *throwing from a distance, skirmishing, skirmish*, iii. 4. 16, 18.

ἀκρόπολις, εως, ἡ [R. ακ + R. πλᾱ], *upper city, acropolis, citadel*, i. 2. 1, 6. 6, vii. 1. 20.

ἄκρος, ᾗ, ον [R. ακ], *pointed, at the point, highest, topmost*. As subst., τὸ ἄκρον, *height, summit, eminence*, of a hill or mountain, iii. 4. 27, 44, iv. 7. 25, v. 4. 26; τὰ ἄκρα, *the heights*, i. 2. 21, v. 2. 16, vii. 3. 44; τὸ ἀκρότατον, *the highest peak, the chief stronghold*, v. 4. 15; κατὰ τὰ ἄκρα, *along the heights*, iv. 6. 23, 24, vi. 3. 19.

ἄκρωνυχία, ᾗς [R. ακ + δνυξ, nail], *tip of the nail, spur, crest*, of a mountain, iii. 4. 37, 38.

ἄκτῆ, ἧς, *foreland, promontory, coast, beach*, vi. 2. 1.

ἄκῦρος, *ον* [κῦρος, τό, *power*, *authority*], *of no force, null and void*, vi. 1. 28.

ἄκων, *ουσα, ον* [for ἀέκων by contr., see ἐκών], *unwilling, reluctant*, used as partic. without ὦν, iii. 1. 10, vii. 3. 30; as adv. with a partic., *unintentionally, accidentally*, iv. 8. 25; ἄκοντός τινος, *sc. ὄντος, against a man's will, without his consent*, i. 3. 17, ii. 1. 19, vii. 6. 40.

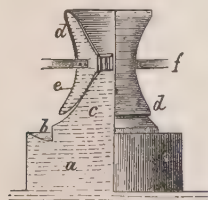
ἀλαλάζω (ἀλαλαγ-), ἀλαλάξομαι, ἡλάλαξα [ἀλαλαγή, *shouting, battle-cry*], *raise the battle-cry of ἀλαλή, shout the war-cry*, iv. 2. 7, vi. 5. 26, 27. Poetic, except in Xen. and late prose.

ἀλειυνός, *ή, ὄν* [ἀλέα, εἴλη, *prop. warmth of the sun, sélas, brightness*, cf. Lat. *sōl, sun*, Eng. *SULTRY*], *warm*; as subst., τὸ ἀλειυνόν, *source of warmth*, iv. 4. 11.

ἀλέξω (ἀλεκ-), ἀλέξομαι, ἡλεξάμην [R. ἀρκ], *ward off*, only in mid., *ward off from oneself, defend oneself from, repulse*, obj. in acc. or implied, i. 3. 6, iii. 4. 33, v. 5. 21, vii. 7. 3; *return like for like, requite*, i. γ. 11.

ἀλέτης, *ου* [ἀλέω, *grind*], *lit. grinder*. Used only as an adj. in the phrase ὄνος ἀλέτης, i. 5. 5, the *upper mill-stone*, marked *dd* in the annexed cut, which represents a mill found at Pompēi.

At the right, not quite one-half of the outside of the mill is shown; at the left, a vertical section. The stone base is



No. 2.

marked *a*, and terminates above in the cone-shaped lower mill-stone (μύλος) *c*, in the top of which is set solidly a heavy iron peg (*a* in No. 3). The upper stone (ὄνος)

dd is in the form of an hour-glass, the lower half revolving closely upon *c*. The ὄνος is closed at its

narrowest part by a thick iron plate (*b* in No. 3) in which there are five holes. The peg in the upper part of *c* (*a* in



No. 3.

No. 3) passes through the hole at the centre of this plate; through the others, arranged round it, the grain, which was put into the upper half of *dd*, or the hopper, passed downward. When the upper stone was turned by means of the bar *f* the grain gradually worked its way downward, and was ground into flour in the groove *e* by the friction of the two rough surfaces, and fell into the rill *b* below.

ἄλευρον, τό [ἀλέω, *grind*], *flour, wheaten flour*, always in the plur., i. 10. 18, iii. 4. 31; as distinguished from barley meal, i. 5. 6.

ἀλήθεια, ἄς [R. λαθ], *truth, truth-telling, candour, sincerity*, ii. 6. 25, 26, vii. 7. 24. Phrase: τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, Lat. *rē uerā*, *in fact, in reality*, vi. 2. 10.

ἀληθεύω, ἀληθεύσω, ἡλήθευσα [R. λαθ], *speak the truth*, i. 7. 18, vii. 7. 25; *report correctly*, iv. 4. 15; with acc., *tell the truth about*, v. 6. 18.

ἀληθής, ἐς [R. λαθ], *unconcealed, and so true*, of things, v. 5. 24, vii. 2. 25; as subst., τὸ ἀληθές, *the truth, truth*, Lat. *uërum*, ii. 6. 22; ἀληθῇ λέγειν, *speak the truth*, ii. 5. 24, iii. 3. 13, v. 8. 10.

ἀληθινός, *ή, ὄν* [R. λαθ], *agreeable to truth, real and true, genuine*; στρατεῦμα ἀληθινόν, *an army worthy of the name*, i. 9. 17.

ἀλειυτικός, *ή, ὄν* [ἀλειύω, *fish*, ἄλς, *sea, salt*, ἄλς, *ή, sea*, cf. Lat. *sāl, sea, salt*, Eng. *SALT*], *of or belonging to a fisherman*; with πλοῖον, *fishing boat*, vii. 1. 20.

ἀλίζω (ἄλιδ-), ἤλισα, ἤλισθην [ἄλις], *gather, collect, assemble*, ii. 4. 3; in mid. *ιυτῶνς, assemble, meet*, vi. 3. 3.

ἄλιθος, *ον* [λίθος], *without stones, free from stones*, of land, vi. 4. 5.

ἄλις, *adv.*, *in heaps or crowds, in plenty, enough*, with *gen.*, v. 7. 12.

Ἀλίσάρνη, *ης, ῆ*, *Halisarne*, a city in Mysia, south of Pergamus, vii. 8. 17.

ἀλίσκομαι (ἀλ-, ἄλο-), ἀλώσομαι, ἐάλων *or* ἤλων, ἐάλωκα *or* ἤλωκα [αἰρέω], *pass.* *to αἰρέω, be captured, taken, caught*, of persons, animals, places, and things, i. 4. 7, iii. 4. 8, 17, 5. 14, v. 3. 10, vii. 3. 10. The *pres.* sometimes approaches the signification of the *perf.*, as οἱ ἀλίσκόμενοι, *the captives*, iv. 1. 3, cf. i. 5. 2.

ἄλκιμος, *ον* [R. ἀρκ], *stout, brave, warlike*, iv. 3. 4, 7. 15.

ἀλλά, *adversative conj.* [ἄλλος], *otherwise, in another way, on the other hand, still, but*. It introduces something different from what has been said before, or opposed to it, and occurs frequently after negatives, i. 1. 4, 4. 18, ii. 4. 2, 6. 10, vi. 4. 2, vii. 1. 31. It often introduces an antithesis, which emphasises the thought, i. 8. 11, iii. 2. 3, 13, v. 7. 32. At the beginning of a speech, by way of an abrupt transition, or to break off discussion, *well, well but, however, for my part*, i. 7. 6, 8. 17, ii. 1. 19, 5. 16. In conditional sentences, the *apodosis* may be opposed to the *protasis* by ἀλλά, *yet, still, at least*, ii. 5. 19, vii. 7. 43. An objection in the form of a question is introduced by ἀλλά, v. 8. 4. At the beginning of a second question ἀλλά is best translated *or*, ii. 5. 18. After questions containing a negative idea, or one to be refuted, *rather, on the contrary*, iv. 6. 19, v. 1. 7, 7. 30. ἀλλά is joined with various particles, as follows: ἀλλά γάρ, *but really*, iii. 2. 25, 26, v. 7. 11,

vii. 7. 43; ἀλλά γε, *but at any rate*, iii. 2. 3; ἀλλά γέ τοι, *yet at least*, ii. 5. 19; ἀλλά μᾶλλον, *but rather*, iii. 1. 35; ἀλλά μέντοι, *yet truly*, iv. 6. 16; ἀλλά μήν, *but, but then*, used when the speaker resumes an interrupted thought, ii. 5. 12, 14; ἀλλ' ὅμως, *but nevertheless*, i. 8. 13, v. 8. 19.

ἀλλ' ἢ, *i.e.* ἄλλο ἢ, *other than*, with the accent of the first word lost; after a negative, *except*, iv. 6. 11, vii. 7. 53.

ἄλλῃ, *as adv.* [ἄλλος], *in another way*, iv. 2. 4, 10; *elsewhere, somewhere else*, ii. 6. 4, v. 6. 7, vi. 3. 7; *elsewhere, in another direction*, only in phrases, as ἄλλος ἄλλῃ ἐτράπετο, *one one way, another another, different ways*, iv. 8. 19; ἄλλος ἄλλῃ διώκων, vii. 3. 47.

ἀλλήλων, *reciprocal pron.* [ἄλλος], *of one another, each other*, i. 10. 4, iii. 1. 10; ἀλλήλοισι, i. 2. 27, iii. 3. 1, v. 2. 11; ἀλλήλους, iii. 2. 5, iv. 3. 29, vii. 1. 39.

ἄλλοθεν, *adv.* [ἄλλος], *from another place*; ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν, *some from one point, others from another*, i. 10. 13.

ἄλλομαι (ἀλ-), ἀλοῦμαι, ἡλάμην *or* ἡλόμην [cf. Lat. *salio*, *leap*], *leap, jump, hop*, iv. 2. 17, vi. 1. 5.

ἄλλος, *η, ο* [ἄλλος], *other, another*, i. 1. 7, 9, 3. 16, ii. 1. 20, iv. 5. 28. When preceded by the *art.*, *the other, the remaining, the rest, the rest of*, i. 2. 15, iv. 3. 6; οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες, *the rest of the Greeks*, ii. 1. 4; τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα, *the rest of the army*, i. 2. 25, 4. 17; οἱ ἄλλοι πάντες, *all the rest*, ii. 1. 16. τὰ ἄλλα is used adverbially, *as for the rest*, i. 3. 3, 7. 4, iv. 8. 20. When joined with one of its own cases or an *adv.* derived from the same stem, it is used distributively, like Lat. *alius*, as ἄλλος καὶ ἄλλος, *one and another, another and another*, i. 5. 12, vii. 3. 27, 6. 10; ἄλλοι . . . ἄλλοι, *some . . . others*, i. 8. 9, vii. 1. 17; ἄλλος ἄλλα λέγει, *one says*

this, another that, ii. 1. 15; ἄλλος ἄλλῃ, *one in one place, another in another*, vi. 3. 7, or *one in one direction, others in another*, iv. 8. 19, vii. 3. 47; ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν, Lat. *aliū aliunde*, *some from one quarter, others from another*, i. 10. 13; ἄλλοι ἄλλως, Lat. *aliū aliter*, *some one way, others another*, i. 6. 11. τῇ ἄλλῃ, with ἡμέρα understood, means *next day*, ii. 1. 3, iii. 4. 1, vi. 1. 15; ἄλλος ἄλλον εἴλκε, *one pulled up the other*, v. 2. 15. Used with numerals ἄλλος may be best translated *besides, further*, ἄλλοι δὲ ἦσαν ἑξακισχίλιοι ἵππεις, *and there were further six thousand horsemen*, i. 7. 11, cf. vii. 3. 48, 8. 15; so also in enumerating several objects, as οὐ γὰρ ἦν χόρτος οὐδὲ ἄλλο δένδρον, *for there was no grass, and besides not a single tree*, i. 5. 5, cf. iii. 3. 18, v. 4. 25. Resembling this is the phrase οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι Κρήτες, v. 2. 31, where ἄλλοι distinguishes the Cretans from their leader and does not mark a class of Cretans; English has not this idiom, but cf. French *nous autres Français*. Phrases: ἄλλος τις, *any other, some other*, ii. 1. 14; οὐδεὶς ἄλλος, *nobody else*, i. 10. 16, iv. 4. 4, vii. 6. 39; εἰ τις ἄλλος or εἰ τις καὶ ἄλλος, *if anybody, whatever other*, i. 4. 15, 5. 1, 6. 1, iv. 1. 23; ὥς τις καὶ ἄλλος, *as (well as) any other man whatsoever*, i. 3. 15, ii. 6. 8; οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ, *nothing else than, only*, ii. 2. 13, iii. 2. 18, iv. 2. 27, vii. 4. 8; οὐδὲν ἄλλο εἰ μὴ, *nothing else except*, ii. 1. 12; ἄλλο τι ἢ; *is anything else true than?* equivalent to οὐ or ἄρ' οὐ, Lat. *nōne*, ii. 5. 10, iv. 7. 5.

ἄλλοσε, adv. [ἄλλος], *to another place*, in the phrase τινὲς οἰχόμενοι ἄλλοσε, *some having gone one way, others another*, vi. 6. 5 (where some read ἄλλοι ἄλλῃ).

ἄλλοτε, adv. [ἄλλος], *at another time, at other times*, iv. 1. 17; ἄλλοτε καὶ ἄλλοτε, *every now and then*, ii. 4. 26, v. 2. 29; εἰ ποτε καὶ

ἄλλοτε, *if ever in the world*, vi. 4. 12.

ἄλλότριος, ᾧ, ον [ἄλλος], *another's, strange, foreign*, Lat. *alienus*, iii. 5. 5, vii. 2. 33; hence, *lost, forfeit*, iii. 2. 28.

ἄλλως, adv. [ἄλλος], *otherwise, in another way*, iii. 2. 39, v. 2. 20, vii. 5. 5; *in a different way* than is fitting, *at random, rashly*, Lat. *temere*, v. 1. 7. Phrases: ἄλλοι ἄλλως, *some in one way, others in another* (see under ἄλλος), i. 6. 11; ἄλλως ἔχειν or γίγνεσθαι, *be different, be otherwise*, iii. 2. 37, vi. 6. 10; ἄλλως πως, *in any other way*, iii. 1. 20, 26, vi. 4. 2; ἄλλως τε καὶ, *on other grounds and particularly*, hence especially, v. 6. 9, vii. 7. 40.

ἄλόγιστος, ον [R. λεγ], *unreasoning, foolish*, ii. 5. 21.

ἄλσος, οὐς, τό, *grove*, esp. about a temple or shrine, *a sacred grove*, v. 3. 12.

Ἄλυσ, υος, ὁ, the *Halys* (Kizil-Irmak), the principal river in Asia Minor, rising in Pontus, and flowing southwesterly into Cappadocia, then northwesterly through Galatia, and, finally, between Paphlagonia and Pontus into the Euxine. It was two stadia wide near its mouth and impassable except by boats, v. 6. 9, cf. Hdt. i. 75. The Greeks sailed by its mouth, vi. 2. 1.

ἄλφιτον, τό, in Attic always pl., *barley meal*, i. 5. 6, iv. 8. 23.

ἄλωπεκή, ἥς [ἄλώπηξ, fox, cf. Lat. *volpēs*, fox], *fox-skin cap*, worn over the head and ears by the Thracians, vii. 4. 4. Observe the form of the cap worn by Paris, s.v. τῆθριππον, and by the Amazon, s.v. φάρετρά.

ἄλσιμος, ον [αἰρέω], *easy to capture*, of places, v. 2. 3.

ἄλσσοιντο, see ἀλσσκομαι.

ἄμα, adv. [ἄμα], *at the same time or moment, at the same time with, together*, i. 2. 9, 8. 18, iii. 4. 31, v. 4. 17; *together with*, with dat. of pers., ii. 4. 9. Phrases: ἄμα τῇ

ἡμέρα, at daybreak, ii. 1. 2, iii. 1. 13, vi. 5. 1; ἅμα τῇ ἐπιούσῃ ἡμέρᾳ, as the next day was breaking, i. 7. 2; ἅμα ἡλῖω ἀνατέλλοντι, ἀνίσχοντι (or ἀνέχοντι), δύνοντι, at sunrise, at sunset, ii. 1. 3, 2. 13, 3. 1. ἅμα μὲν . . . ἅμα δέ, emphatic expression of the idea, where in Eng. we should naturally translate the adverb with the second clause only, iii. 4. 19, iv. 1. 4, vi. 2. 14. ἅμα is sometimes joined to the first of two verbs where we should expect it with the second, v. 5. 13, vii. 6. 20. It often appears to be closely connected in sense with the partic., but grammatically modifies the verb, as ἅμα ταυτ' εἰπὼν ἀνέστη, as soon as he had said this, he rose, iii. 1. 47, cf. ii. 4. 5, iv. 1. 19, vi. 3. 5.

Ἀμαζών, ὄνος, ἡ, an Amazon. The Amazons were a mythical, warlike race of women, the ideal of female bravery and strength. They have a prominent place in Greek mythology, and are frequently represented in Greek works of art. They lived about the river Thermōdon, and their chief city was Themiscyra. From here they invaded at different times the greater part of the known world. There was a celebrated representation of the battle of the Amazons with the Athenians in the Stoa Poecile at Athens. The cut given s.v. *φάρετρα* represents an

her struggle with Theseus. She is armed simply with bow and quiver, and wears upon her head the so-called *μίτρα*, a cap of wool or leather not unlike a helmet. In the accompanying cut, from a sarcophagus in the Museum of the Capitol at Rome, the Amazon is armed with quiver (see s.v. *φάρετρα*), shield (see s.v. *πέλτη*), helmet (see s.v. *κράνος*), and battle-axe (see s.v. *σάγαρις*). iv. 4. 16.

ἄμαξα, ἡς [ἅμα + R. *αγ*], a heavy wagon, originally and generally with four wheels (and therefore with two united axles, as the name signifies), designed especially for baggage, used also for carrying arms, provisions, and wounded men, i. 5. 7, 7. 20, 10. 18, ii. 2. 14. See s.v. *ἄρμα* and *ἀρμάμαξα*. Phrases: ἄμαξα πετρῶν, wagon-load of stones, iv. 7. 10; βοὺς ὑφ' ἀμάξης, draught-ox, vi. 4. 22, 25.

ἄμαξιαίος, ᾧ, ον [ἅμα + R. *αγ*], fit for a wagon, large enough to load a wagon, iv. 2. 3.

ἄμαξιτός, ὅν [ἅμα + R. *αγ*], passable by wagons; ὁδὸς ἀμαξιτός, wagon-road, i. 2. 21.

ἁμαρτάνω (ἁμαρτ-), ἁμαρτήσομαι, ἥμαρτον, ἥμαρτηκα, ἥμαρτημαι, ἥμαρτήην, fail of one's aim, miss the mark, miss, with the gen. of the person, i. 5. 12, iii. 4. 15, or of the thing, vii. 4. 17; hence fail (in conduct), do wrong, sin against, with cognate acc. and περί with acc. of the pers. wronged, iii. 2. 20; μικρὰ ἁμαρτηθέντα, small blunders, v. 8. 20.

ἄμαχεῖ, adv. [R. *μαχ*], without fighting or resistance, without a struggle, i. 7. 9, iii. 4. 46, iv. 6. 12.

ἄμαχητί, adv. [R. *μαχ*], without fighting, iv. 2. 15.

Ἀμβρακιώτης or Ἀμπρακιώτης, ον, an Ambraciot, a citizen of Ambracia (Arta), which was a colony of the Corinthians in Epīrus, 80 stadia north of the Ambracian Gulf, i. 7. 18, v. 6. 16, vi. 4. 13.



No. 4.

Amazon, as pictured on a Greek vase, attendant on Hippolyte in

ἀμείνων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, comp. of ἁγαθός, *q.v.*, *better, braver, stouter*, iii. 1. 21, 23, 2. 15, v. 6. 28, vii. 6. 44, 7. 54; joined with κρείττων, *braver and mightier*, i. 7. 3; neut. as adv., *better*, ii. 1. 20, vii. 3. 17.

ἀμέλεια, *as* [R. μελ], *carelessness, neglect in guarding*, iv. 6. 3.

ἀμέλῳ, ἀμελήσω, *etc.* [R. μελ], *be careless, be heedless, neglect, slight*, with gen. of the person or thing, i. 3. 11, v. 1. 15, 4. 20, vii. 2. 7.

ἀμελῶς, *adv.* [R. μελ], *heedlessly, negligently*, v. 1. 6.

ἄμετρος, *ον* [μέτρον], *without measure, countless*, iii. 2. 16.

ἀμήχανος, *ον* [R. μακ], *without means, destitute of means (of persons)*, ii. 5. 21; *impossible (of things)*, *impracticable*, i. 2. 21; πολλά καμήχانا, *many difficulties*, ii. 3. 18.

ἀμιλλάσμαι, ἀμιλλήσομαι, *etc.*, *dep. pass.* [ἀμιλλα, *contest*], *contend, struggle*; with ἐπὶ or πρὸς and acc., *race for, struggle for*, iii. 4. 44, 46.

ἄμπελος, ἡ, *vine*, i. 2. 22, vi. 4. 6.

Ἀμπρακιώτης, *see* Ἀμβρακιώτης.

ἀμυγδάλινος, *η, ον* [ἀμυγδάλη, *almond*, cf. Eng. *almond*], *of almonds*, iv. 4. 13.

ἀμύνω (ἀμυν-), ἀμυνῶ, ἤμυνα [*root μν, shut, fasten, a- prothetic, q.v.*, cf. Lat. *moenia, ramparts, muniō, fortify*], *ward off*. Mid., *ward off from oneself, defend oneself, avenge oneself upon*, ii. 3. 23, iii. 1. 14, 29, v. 4. 25, vii. 3. 35.

ἀμφί, *prep.* [akin to ἀμφω, cf. Lat. *ambi-, amb-* in composition, *round about*], *orig. on both sides of*, hence *about*, followed by the acc. and very rarely by the gen. Used of persons, places, and things, sometimes of time and number. With gen., *about, concerning*, of things; ἀμφ' ὧν εἶχον διαφέρεσθαι, *quarrel over what they had*, iv. 5. 17. With acc., of place, *round, about*, of persons, countries, or things, i. 2. 3. v. 2. 17, vii. 8. 2; of the object affected, ἀμφὶ στρα-

τευμα δαπανᾶν, *spend money on an army*, i. 1. 8; of time, *about, at*, ἀμφὶ δорπησόν, *about supper-time*, i. 10. 17; cf. ii. 2. 8, iv. 5. 9, vi. 4. 26; with numerals preceded by the art., *about*, Lat. *circa*, i. 2. 9, 7. 10, iii. 1. 33. Phrases: οἱ ἀμφὶ with an acc. of a pers. may denote either the followers of that pers., or that pers. and his followers, as οἱ ἀμφὶ βασιλέα, *the king's attendants*, i. 10. 3, cf. i. 8. 1, 21, but οἱ ἀμφὶ Χειρίσοφον, *Chirisophus and his men*, iv. 3. 21, cf. iii. 2. 2, 5. 1; τὰ ἀμφὶ τάξεις, *tactics*, ii. 1. 7; ἀμφὶ ταῦτα ἔχειν, *be busy about this, occupied*, v. 2. 26, vii. 2. 16; ἀμφὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια εἶναι, *be busied about the provisions*, iii. 5. 14. In composition ἀμφί signifies *on both sides, about*.

ἀμφιγνοέω, *imp.* ἡμφεγνόουν, ἡμφεγνόησα, ἡμφεγνόησθην [R. γνω], *think on both sides, be in doubt or puzzled*, ii. 5. 33.

Ἀμφιδήμος, ὁ, *Amphidēmus*, father of Amphicrates (see the next word), iv. 2. 13.

Ἀμφικράτης, *ους, ὁ*, *Amphicrates*, an Athenian, son of the preceding, one of the captains of the Greek army, and killed by the Cardūchi in the retreat, iv. 2. 13, 17.

ἀμφιλέγω [R. λεγ], *speak on both sides, have a dispute, quarrel*, i. 5. 11.

Ἀμφιπολίτης, *ου, an Amphipolitan*, a native of Amphipolis, i. 10. 7, iv. 6. 1, a colony of Athens founded in 437 B.C. in eastern Macedonia, on the left bank of the river Strymon, just below its egress from lake Cercinītis and 25 stadia from the sea. The Strymon flowed almost round the town. The ruins of Amphipolis can be seen near Neochorio at the present day.

ἀμφορεύς, ἔως, ὁ [in Epic ἀμφιφορεύς, R. φερ], Lat. *amphora*, a jar primarily intended for liquids,

as wine or oil, but used variously, as for pickled dolphin, v. 4. 28. As the name implies, the ἀμφορεύς had two handles, and was so large as to need two persons to carry it. As a liquid measure it contained 39.39 liters, 41.6 + quarts U. S. liquid measure, having one and one-half times the capacity of the Roman *amphora*. In form it was more or less bulky, had a neck and mouth which were generally of moderate size in comparison with the body of the vessel, and



No. 5.

either rested on a foot, as in the illustration, or was pointed at the lower end. The ἀμφορεύς was sometimes highly ornamented.

ἀμφοτέρος, ᾶ, ον [ἀμφω], *both*, from its signification generally plural (in *Anab.* only dual or pl.); when used with the art., put in the pred. position, i. 1. 1, 4. 4, iii. 1. 31, vii. 6. 17. Sometimes used subst., *both parties*, i. 5. 17, ii. 5. 41, v. 3. 8.

ἀμφοτέρωθεν, adv. [ἀμφοτέρος], *on both sides, from both sides*, i. 10. 9, iii. 5. 10; with the gen., iii. 4. 29.

ἀμφω [akin to ἀμφι, cf. Lat. *ambō*, *both*, Eng. *both*], gen. and dat. ἀμφοῖν, *both*, ii. 6. 30, vi. 2. 6.

ἄν, a post-positive particle without an exact equivalent in English, but having force according to the construction in which it is employed. Three uses of ἄν are to be distinguished: I. In conditional, relative, and temporal protases and in final clauses; II. In apodosis; III. In iterative sentences. I. With subjv. in protases with *εἰ*, when *εἰ* and ἄν combine to form *εἰάν*, *ἄν*, or *ἦν*, or with rel. advs. like *ἐπεὶ*, *ἐπειδή*, *ὅτε*, etc., combining to form *ἐπ'άν*, *ἐπειδάν*, *ὅταν*, etc. (for this use see under the different words); with a rel., as *ὅς*, *ὅστις*, *ὁπόσος*, etc., i. 3. 5, 4. 15, ii. 5. 18, or a temporal conj., as *ὥς*, *πρὶν*, *μέχρι*, *ἕστε*, i. 1. 10, 4. 8, 13, ii. 3. 9, 24; in a final clause with *ὥς* and subjv., ii. 5. 16, vi. 3. 18. II. In apodosis, where ἄν belongs to the verb and is used with secondary tenses of the ind. in conditions contrary to fact, ii. 1. 4, iii. 2. 24, vii. 5. 5, 6. 9; with the opt. in less vivid fut. conditions, i. 3. 19, ii. 3. 23, vi. 1. 28, vii. 1. 21; in Mss. it is sometimes found with the fut. ind., which in edit. is corrected to the opt., ii. 5. 13, v. 6. 32; with the inf. or partic. in indir. disc. representing the ind. or opt., i. 1. 10, 3. 6, 7. 5, 9. 8, 29, ii. 1. 12, 2. 1, iii. 1. 17, v. 2. 8, vi. 4. 7, vii. 7. 30, 40; the protasis may be implied in the context, iii. 5. 12, iv. 2. 10, vii. 6. 23, or be altogether lacking with an independent potential ind. or opt. with ἄν, i. 5. 8, 9. 3, ii. 5. 20, iii. 1. 7, 2. 24, iv. 6. 12, 7. 7, v. 6. 15, 7. 10, vi. 5. 17, vii. 7. 27; ἄν is sometimes repeated for emphasis or in a long sentence, i. 3. 6, 6. 2, ii. 5. 20, iv. 6. 13,

vii. 7. 38; the verb to which ἀν belongs may be omitted when it can easily be supplied from the context, i. 3. 6, iii. 2. 24, v. 4. 34, or ἀν itself may be omitted for the same reason, i. 6. 2, iv. 6. 13. III. In the iterative construction, with impf. and aor. ind., i. 9. 19, ii. 3. 11, iii. 4. 22, iv. 7. 16.

ἀν, conditional conj., contracted form of ἐάν, q.v.

ἀν-, see ἀ-

ἀνά, prep. [cf. Eng. on], up (opposed to κατά), followed by the acc. It is used of place (in the Anab. not of time), up, up along, upon, over, throughout, iii. 5. 16, vii. 4. 2; with numerals to signify distribution, ἀνὰ πέντε παρασάγγας τῆς ἡμέρας, at the rate of five parasangs a day, iv. 6. 4; ἀνὰ ἑκατόν, by hundreds, a hundred each, iii. 4. 21, v. 4. 12, vi. 5. 11; and to express mode and manner, ἀνὰ κράτος, from weakness up to the full measure of strength, at full speed, i. 8. 1, io. 15, iv. 3. 20, v. 2. 30. In composition ἀνά signifies up, back, again, and is sometimes simply intensive.

ἀναβαίνω [R. βα], go up, ascend, climb up, a mountain or stronghold, either with the obj. omitted, iv. 2. 8, 12, 8. 19, v. 2. 15, or with ἐπὶ and acc., i. 2. 22, iii. 4. 25, iv. 8. 13, v. 2. 22; march up (from the coast to the interior, Lat. *ēscendō*), i. 1. 2, 4. 12, ii. 5. 22, iii. 1. 2; mount (a horse), with ἐπὶ and acc., i. 8. 3, iii. 4. 35, vii. 6. 42; embark (sc. ἐπὶ τὰ πλοῖα), vi. 1. 14.

ἀναβάλλω [βάλλω], throw up, v. 2. 5; help to mount, with ἐπὶ and acc., iv. 4. 4.

ἀνάβασις, εως, ἡ [R. βα], going up, ascent, march upward, of a hill, iv. 1. 10. Esp. applied to the expedition from the coast to Babylon, made by Cyrus the Younger against his brother, King Artaxerxes, and used as the title of

Xenophon's history, i. 4. 9, iii. 1. 1, vii. 8. 26.

ἀναβιβάζω (βιβάζω, βιβαδ-, -βιβάσω or βιβῶ, -εβίβασα [R. βα], make go, causative to βαίνω), make go up, lead up, i. 10. 14.

ἀναβοάω [R. βοF], let up a shout, cry out, v. 4. 31.

ἀναβολή, ἥς [βάλλω], that which is thrown up, mound, earth-work, Lat. *uallum*, v. 2. 5.

ἀναγγέλλω [ἀγγέλλω], bring back word, report, Lat. *renūntiō*, i. 3. 19, 21 (some read ἀπαγγέλλω).

ἀναγιγνώσκω [R. γνω], know again what has been seen before, recognize, v. 8. 6; hence of written characters, read, i. 6. 4, iii. 1. 5.

ἀναγκάζω (ἀναγκαδ-, ἀναγκάσω, etc. [ἀνάγκη], force, compel, oblige, generally with acc. and inf., ii. 1. 6, iii. 4. 49, v. 8. 8, vii. 2. 6; in pass. with inf., iii. 3. 12, iv. 1. 16, 19, vii. 6. 28; abs., iii. 4. 19.

ἀναγκαῖος, ᾱ, ον [ἀνάγκη], forced, necessary, indispensable, inevitable, iii. 1. 43, 5. 17, iv. 1. 12, 15; ἀναγκαῖον τι, some necessity, i. 5. 9. As subst., οἱ ἀναγκαῖοι, one's relatives, Lat. *necessarii*, ii. 4. 1.

ἀνάγκη, ἥς, force, necessity, stress, iii. 4. 32; pl. pressure, distress, iv. 5. 15; ἀνάγκη ἐστὶ (more often without ἐστὶ), it is necessary, one must, i. 6. 8, iv. 1. 9; with inf., iv. 6. 10, v. 5. 17, vii. 6. 24, or with acc. and inf., ii. 1. 17, 4. 26, iii. 2. 8, 4. 19, vii. 2. 15, or with dat. and inf., i. 3. 5, v. 5. 12. Phrases: ἀνάγκη, ὅγῃ or of necessity, necessarily, v. 5. 16, vii. 7. 29; ἐν ἀνάγκῃ ἔχεισθαι, be constrained by necessity, be compelled, ii. 5. 21; ἀνάγκη κατέχεσθαι, be mastered by necessity, ii. 6. 13; ἐν ἀνάγκῃ εἶναι, be in straits, in a tight place, vii. 6. 27.

ἀναγνοῦς, see ἀναγιγνώσκω.

ἀνάγω [R. αγ], lead up, take up, from the coast to the interior, or from a lower to a higher place, ii. 3. 21 (some read the simple verb), 6. 1, iii. 4. 28; with ἐκ and the gen.

lead up out of, extricate, vii. 6. 24; withdraw, v. 2. 8 (some read ἀπαγαγεῖν); mid., put to sea, set sail, v. 7. 17, vi. 1. 33, 2. 1.

ἀναζεύγνυμι [R. ζυγ], yoke up beasts of burden, hence transferred to an army, break camp, iii. 4. 37, iv. 6. 1.

ἀναθαρρέω [θρασύς], regain courage, pluck up courage again, vi. 4. 12.

ἀναθεῖναι, ἀναθεῖς, see ἀνατίθηναι.

ἀνάθημα, ατος, τό [R. θε], a thing set up, esp. in a temple, hence votive offering, v. 3. 5.

ἀναθορυβέω (θορυβέω, θορυβήσω, etc. [θόρυβος], make an uproar), send up a shout, cry out, applaud, v. 1. 3, vi. 1. 30.

ἀναθρέψαντι, see ἀνατρέφω.

ἀναιρέω [αἰρέω], take up, pick up, of things, mid., v. 7. 21, vii. 3. 22; also mid., take up one's dead for burial, carry off the dead, iv. 1. 19, v. 7. 30; in this sense rare in act., vi. 4. 9. Of an oracle or deity, take up the subject, answer, direct, act., iii. 1. 6, 8, v. 3. 7, vii. 6. 44. Phrase: ἀνελέσθαι πόλεμον, begin a war, opp. to καταλῦσαι, v. 7. 27.

ἀνακαίω [καίω], light up, kindle, iii. 1. 3.

ἀνακαλέω [R. καλ], call again and again, vi. 6. 7; mid., summon; σάλπιγγι ἀνακαλεῖσθαι, Lat. receptū canere, sound the retreat, iv. 4. 22.

ἀνακείμεν, τό, equal to ἀνώγειν, q.v.

ἀνακοινώνω [κοινώνω], communicate, consult a god, iii. 1. 5, vi. 1. 22, mid., confer with a friend, communicate, iii. 1. 5, v. 6. 36, in both voices with dat. of the person.

ἀνακομίζω [κομίζω], carry up; mid., lay up for oneself, store away, iv. 7. 1, 17.

ἀνακράζω [R. καλ], lift up the voice, raise a shout, shout, iv. 4. 20, 5. 18, v. 1. 14, vi. 1. 6, 4. 22; with an obj. by prolepsis, v. 8. 12. Phrase: ἀνέκραγε πολεμικόν, gave a war-shout, vii. 3. 33.

ἀναλαλάζω [ἀλαλάζω], raise the war-cry, cry ἀλαλή, iv. 3. 19.

ἀναλαμβάνω [λαμβάνω], take or pick up, of persons or things, v. 2. 32, vi. 5. 1, vii. 1. 41; take along with, of soldiers, i. 10. 6, iv. 7. 24, vii. 3. 36.

ἀναλάμπω [λάμπω], burst into flames, flame out, v. 2. 24.

ἀνάλισκω (ἀνάλ-, ἀνᾶλο-), ἀνάλωσω, ἀνήλωσα, ἀνήλωκα, ἀνήλωμαι, ἀνηλώθην, use up, expend, exhaust, iv. 7. 5, 7, 10, vii. 7. 34.

ἀνάλωτος, ον [αἰρέω], not to be taken, invincible, impregnable, v. 2. 20.

ἀναμένω [R. μα], wait for, await, Lat. expectō, with acc. and inf., iii. 1. 14, 24, or the simple acc., v. 8. 14; abs., stay where one is, remain, wait, v. 1. 5, vi. 4. 19, vii. 3. 36.

ἀναμίγνυμι (μῑγνῡμι, μιγ-, μῑξω, ἔμῑξα, μέμῑγμα, ἐμίχθην and ἐμίγην [R. μιγ], mix), mix up, pass., mingle, with ἐν and dat. of the person, iv. 8. 8.

ἀναμνησκω [R. μα], remind of, with two accs., iii. 2. 11; recall, make mention of, v. 8. 26; pass., recall to mind, remember, Lat. reminiscor, with the acc., vii. 1. 26, the acc. and a partic., vi. 1. 23, or with a rel. clause, vi. 5. 23, vii. 6. 24, 7. 25, 27.

ἄνανδρος, ον [ἀνήρ], unmanly, cowardly, ii. 6. 25.

Ἀναξίβιος, ὁ, Anaxibius, a Spartan admiral in command at Byzantium, and a friend of Chirisophus, v. 1. 4, vi. 6. 13, vii. 1. 2. After promising to take the Greeks into his service and enticing them to Byzantium, he treated them with cruelty and faithlessness in order to curry favor with Pharnabazus, who had promised to reward him, vii. 1. 3-39, 2. 4. Succeeded in office by Polus, he found himself snubbed by Pharnabazus, and laid schemes for revenge with Xenophon, but unsuccessfully, vii. 2. 5-15. In

389-8 B.C. he was defeated and slain by the Athenian Iphicrates at Abŷdus.

ἀναξυρίδες, ἰδων, αἱ [Persian word], *trousers*, worn by the Persians in Cyrus's suite, i. 5. 8. These trousers were close-fitting, and were in vogue among nations of the East. They are often worn also by the Amazons, as depicted on the monuments. See *s.v.* φάρετρα.

ἀναπαύω [παύω], *make to cease*, mid., *rest oneself, go to rest, pass the night*, i. 10. 16, ii. 4. 23, iii. 1. 3, iv. 5. 19, 20, vi. 5. 30, vii. 3. 39, 41; *repose, refresh oneself*, vi. 5. 30.

ἀναπείθω [R. πείθω], *bring over to another opinion, persuade*, i. 4. 11, v. 7. 1; with a clause with ὥς, ii. 6. 2.

ἀναπετάννυμι (πετάννυμι, πετα-, πετώ, ἐπέτασα, πέπταμαι, ἐπετάσθην [cf. Lat. *pateo*, *lie open*, *pandō*, *spread out*, Eng. *FATHOM*], *spread out*), *unfold, throw wide*, of gates, vii. 1. 17.

ἀναπηδάω (πηδάω, πηδήσω, ἐπήδησα, -πεπήδηκα [R. πείδω], *leap*), *leap up, spring to one's horse*, vii. 2. 20.

ἀναπνέω [πνέω], *breathe again, catch one's breath*, iv. 1. 22, 3. 1.

ἀναπράττω [πράττω], *exact, collect*, of dues, with acc. of the thing and παρά with gen. of the pers., vii. 6. 40, 7. 31.

ἀναπτύσσω (πτύσσω, πτυγ-, πτύξω, ἐπτύξα, ἐπτύγμαι, -επτύχθην, *fold*), *unfold, fold back*, as a military phrase, ἀναπτύσσειν τὸ κέρας, 'fold back' the wing, an intended movement by which the Greek force in i. 10. 9 would have been brought to face to the right, but still in line, with their rear resting on the river Euphrates.

ἀναπυνθάνομαι [πυνθάνομαι], *inquire again and again, ask carefully*, v. 5. 25; *learn by questioning, inform oneself*, with acc. and a partic. v. 7. 1.

ἀναρίθμητος, ον [R. ἀρ], *not to be counted, innumerable*, iii. 2. 13.

ἀνάριστος, ον [ἄριστον], *without breakfast, not having had breakfast*, Lat. *inpransus*, i. 10. 19, iv. 2. 4, vi. 5. 21.

ἀναρπάζω [R. ἀρπ], *snatch up, carry off as booty*, i. 3. 14, vii. 1. 15.

ἀναρχία, ἄς [ἀρχω], *lack of leaders, anarchy*, iii. 2. 29.

ἀνασκευάζω [R. σκυ], *pack up, get ready*; hence, *remove*, vi. 2. 8.

ἀναστάς, see ἀνίστημι.

ἀνασταυρόω (σταυρόω, ἐσταύρωσα, -εσταύρωμαι, ἐσταυρώθην [R. στα], *fence with pales*), *set up on a stake, impale*, iii. 1. 17.

ἀναστέλλω [στέλλω], *send back, keep back, repulse*, v. 4. 23.

ἀναστήναι, ἀναστήσας, see ἀνίστημι.

ἀναστρέφω [στρέφω], *intrans, turn back, retreat, wheel round, face about*, i. 4. 5, 10. 8, iv. 3. 29; *turn about, of horses, into the home stretch*, iv. 8. 28; mid., *conduct oneself, proceed*, Lat. *uersor*, as ὡς δεσπότης ἀναστρέφεσθαι, *behave like a Czar*, ii. 5. 14; pass., *be turned back, face about, rally*, i. 10. 12.

ἀνασχέσθαι, ἀνάσχωμαι, see ἀνέχω.

ἀναταράττω [ταράττω], *stir up*; perf. pass., *be in confusion or disorder*, i. 7. 20.

ἀνατείνω [τείνω], *stretch up, hold up*; of a show of hands in voting, χειροτονία, iii. 2. 9, 33, v. 6. 33; perf. partic. ἀνατεταμένος, of the royal standard, an eagle with extended wings, with wings displayed, i. 10. 12.

ἀνατέλλω (τέλλω, τελέω, ἔτειλα, -τέταλμαι [R. τάλ], *make to arise*), intr., *rise*; ἅμα ἡλὶφ ἀνατέλλοντι, αἱ sunrise, ii. 3. 1.

ἀνατίθημι [R. θέ], *put or lay upon*, of things, esp. *baggage*, iii. 1. 30, iv. 7. 26; mid., with ἐπί and acc., ii. 2. 4; *set up as a votive offering, dedicate*, v. 3. 5, 6.

ἀνατρέφω [τρέφω], *bring up, fatten*, of a horse for sacrifice, iv. 5. 35.

ἀναφεύγω [R. φυγ], *flee up*, with ἐπί and acc. of the place, vi. 4. 24.

ἀναφρονέω [φρήν], *come back to one's senses, recover one's senses*, iv. 8. 21.

ἀναχάζω (the simple χάζω, *make retire*, is Epic only), *cause to retire*; hence mid., *retreat, draw back*, iv. 7. 10, and so once the act. used intrans. in the same sense, iv. 1. 16.

ἀναχωρέω [χωρέω], *move back, retire*, of troops, iii. 3. 13, iv. 3. 6, vi. 4. 10; ἐπὶ πόδα ἀναχωρεῖν, Lat. *pedem referre, retreat with one's face to the foe*, v. 2. 32.

ἀναχωρίζω [χωρίζω], *make retire, draw off*, of troops, v. 2. 10.

ἄνδρα, see ἀνήρ.

ἀνδραγαθία, ἄς [ἀνήρ + ἀγαθός], *manly virtue, bravery, valour*, v. 2. 11.

ἀνδράποδον, τὸ, *attendant on a freeman, slave*, esp. a captive taken in war, who became the slave of his conqueror, i. 2. 27, ii. 4. 27, iv. 1. 12, v. 6. 13, vi. 6. 38, vii. 8. 12.

ἀνδρείος, ᾶ, ον [ἀνήρ], *manly, valorous*, vi. 5. 24.

ἀνδρειότης, ητος, ἡ [ἀνήρ], *manliness, valour*, Lat. *uirtus*, vi. 5. 14.

ἀνδρίζω, ἀνδρίσω [ἀνήρ], *make a man of*; mid., *play a man's part, act bravely*, iv. 3. 34, v. 8. 15.

ἀνέβην, see ἀναβαίνω.

ἀνεγείρω [ἐγείρω], *wake up, arouse*; pass., *be aroused, awake*, iii. 1. 12, 13.

ἀνεῖλον, see ἀναίρεω.

ἀνεῖναι, see ἀντήμι.

ἀνεῖπον [εῖπον], *proclaim*, of a herald, with inf., or with ὅτι and a clause, ii. 2. 20, v. 2. 18.

ἀνεκπύμπλημι [R. πλά], *fill out or up again*, iii. 4. 22.

ἀνέλσθαι, see ἀναίρεω.

ἄνεμος, ὁ [cf. Lat. *anima, breath, wind, animus, soul*], *wind*, iv. 5. 4; ἄνεμος βορρᾶς ἐναντός, *a north wind full in the face*, iv. 5. 3.

ἀνεπιλήπτως, adv. [ληπτός, verbal of λαμβάνω], *not to be attacked, without blame, in security*, vii. 6. 37.

ἀνερεθίζω (ἐρεθίζω, ἐρεθιδ-, ἐρεθίσω or ἐρεθιῶ, etc., *excite*), *provoke*; pass., *be instigated, egged on*, vi. 6. 9.

ἀνερωτάω [ἐρωτάω], *ask with authority, demand*, ii. 3. 4, iv. 5. 34.

ἀνέστην, see ἀνίστημι.

ἀνέστράφην, see ἀναστρέφω.

ἄνευ, improper prep. [akin to negative prefix ἀ-], *without*, followed by the gen., i. 3. 11, 13, ii. 2. 3, 3. 10, 6. 6, 18.

ἀνευρίσκω [εὐρίσκω], *find out, discover*, vii. 4. 14.

ἀνέχω, impf. and aor. mid. with double aug., v. 6. 34, i. 8. 26 [R. σέχ], *hold up*; mid., *control oneself*, i. 8. 26; *stand firm against, tolerate, endure*, abs., v. 6. 34, with the simple acc., i. 7. 4, 8. 11, with acc. and a partic., vii. 7. 47, or with the gen. and a partic., ii. 2. 1.

ἀνεψιός, ὁ [cf. Lat. *nepōs, grandson*], *first cousin*, Lat. *cōnsobrīnus*, vii. 8. 9.

ἀνήγαγον, see ἀνάγω.

ἀνηγέρθη, see ἀνεγείρω.

ἀνηγμένος, see ἀνάγω.

ἀνήκεστος, ον [ἀκέομαι, *heal*, ἄκος, τὸ, *remedy*, cf. Eng. *pan-acea*], *not to be healed, irreparable*, ii. 5. 5, vii. 1. 18.

ἀνήκω [ἦκω], *have come up to a point, extend, reach*, of land, with els and acc. of limit, vi. 4. 3, 5.

ἄνθρωπος, ὁ [ἀνήρ], *man*, Lat. *uir*, as opposed to woman, youth, or child, in contrast with the generic ἄνθρωπος, *human being*, iv. 7. 2, v. 3. 10, 4. 34, 7. 19; hence, *husband*, iv. 5. 24; *soldier*, i. 1. 11, iii. 4. 21, v. 6. 12; *the enemy*, iii. 1. 23, vi. 5. 16. As a title of honour, a true man, a man indeed, i. 7. 3, 9. 23, vii. 1. 21. Often used with an adj. of nationality and not to be translated, i. 2. 20, iii. 4. 35, v. 4. 5, vi. 1. 26, vii. 6. 40, cf. vii. 7. 23

Sometimes used in respectful allusion, or as a special designation when the person is not named, ὁ ἀνὴρ, i. 3. 12, meaning Cyrus; τὸν ἄνδρα ὁρῶ, i. 8. 26, of the Persian king. Without much force, *person, individual*, i. 3. 18, iii. 2. 20, iv. 8. 4, vii. 6. 39. As a form of address (but not always to be translated), often in connexion with other nouns, with or without ὦ, as ἄνδρες, *gentlemen, soldiers, my men*, i. 4. 16, iii. 1. 43, 4. 46; ἄνδρες φίλοι, *comrades, friends*, i. 6. 6; ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, στρατηγοί, λοχαγοί, Ἕλληνες, *fellow soldiers, etc.*, i. 3. 3, 7. 3, ii. 1. 9, iii. 1. 15, 34, vi. 3. 12. See ἀνθρωπος.

ἀνθρώπα, see ἀνερπτάω.

ἀνήχθησαν, see ἀνάγω.

ἀνθ', by elision and euphony for ἀντί before an aspirate.

ἀνθέμιον, τό [ἄνθος, τό, *flower*], *flower*; pl., *flower patterns*, v. 4. 32.

ἀνθίστημι [R. στα], *match against*; mid., *stand against, resist*, vii. 3. 11.

ἀνθρώπινος, ὁ, ὃν [ἀνὴρ + R. οπ], *human*; neut. pl. as subst., *human things, things fallible*, ii. 5. 8.

ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, ὃς [ἀνὴρ + R. οπ], *man, human being*, Lat. *homō*, one of the human race as opposed to a higher or lower order of beings, ii. 4. 15, iii. 2. 13, v. 8. 9, vii. 6. 11; sometimes used instead of ἀνὴρ as a general term for *soldier*, i. 8. 9, ii. 1. 11, iv. 7. 4, vi. 4. 23. With an adj. of nationality and not to be translated (see ἀνὴρ), vi. 4. 23. As a contemptuous expression, *fellow, person*, i. 7. 3, iii. 1. 27, v. 8. 8. In the pl., *men, human beings, persons, people, inhabitants*, i. 5. 9, 6. 6, ii. 5. 21, iv. 8. 4, v. 2. 2, 7. 32; with implied meaning, *the enemy*, iv. 2. 7, vii. 3. 43. See ἀνὴρ.

ἀνιάω, ἀνιάσω, ἡνιάσα, ἡνιάθην [ἀντῆ, *grief*], *grieve, harass, trouble*, iii. 3. 19; mid., *hurt oneself, be distressed*, iv. 8. 26.

ἀντήμι [τήμι], *send up or back,*

let go, let go free, Lat. *remittō*, vii. 6. 30; intrans., of the wind, *slacken, go down, abate*, iv. 5. 4.

ἀνιμάω, impf. ἀνίμων [ιμάς], *draw up with a strap, draw up*, iv. 2. 8.

ἀνίστημι [R. στα], *make stand up, rouse up*, of persons or animals, i. 5. 3, iv. 5. 19, 21; mid., with pf. and 2 aor. act., *stand up, rise*, i. 6. 10, iii. 3. 1, esp. in order to speak, i. 3. 13, iii. 2. 1, v. 6. 27, vi. 1. 25, vii. 3. 3, or to act, iv. 1. 5, vi. 1. 5, vii. 3. 32; *get up* (from the ground, or after sleep or an illness), iii. 1. 15, 4. 1, iv. 5. 8, 8. 21, vi. 5. 2, vii. 4. 6.

ἀνίσχω [R. σέχ], *hold up*; intrans., *rise*, of the sun, ii. 1. 3.

ἄνοδος, ἡ [δόδος], *way up*, the *march up* from the coast to the interior, ii. 1. 1. See ἀνάβασις.

ἄνοδος, ὃν [δόδος], *having no way, impassable*, of a mountain, opposed to εὐόδος, iv. 8. 10.

ἀνόητος, ὃν [R. γνῶ], *not understanding, foolish*, ii. 1. 13.

ἀνοίγω, ἀνοίξω, ἀνέψα, ἀνέψα or ἀνέψαχα, ἀνέψαμαι, ἀνεψέχθην [οίγω, οίγνυμι, *open*], *open up, open*, of gates, v. 5. 20, vii. 1. 16.

ἀνομία, ἃς [R. νεμ], *lack of law, lawlessness*, v. 7. 33, 34.

ἀνομοίως, adv. [ἄμα], *differently*; ἀνομοίως ἔχειν, *be held in a different light*, vii. 7. 49.

ἀνομος, ὃν [R. νεμ], *without law, lawless*, vi. 6. 13.

ἀντ', by elision for ἀντί.

ἀνταγοράζω [ἀγέλω], *buy in exchange*, i. 5. 5.

ἀνταγωνίζομαι [R. αγ], *struggle against, rival*, with πρὸς and the acc., iv. 7. 12.

ἀντακούω [R. κοφ], *listen in one's turn*, ii. 5. 16.

Ἀντάνδρος, ἡ, *Antandrus* (Antandro), an ancient city on the southern slope of Mt. Ida, vii. 8. 7, in the Troad, and near the head of the gulf of Adramyttium. It was founded by the Pelasgians, and

later colonized by the Aeolians, but the Persians took it, and during the Peloponnesian war engaged in various struggles with the Athenians for its possession. According to Vergil, Aenēas built his fleet there.

ἀντεπίμπλημι [R. πλa], fill in recompense, with acc. and gen., iv. 5. 28.

ἀντεπιμελέομαι [R. μελ], take care in return, take measures against, iii. 1. 16.

ἀντί, prep. with the gen. [ἀντί], orig. over against, against, hence, instead of, for, in place of, i. 1. 4, 7. 16, iii. 1. 17, 47; ἀνθ' ὧν, i.e. ἀντί τούτων &, in return for, i. 3. 4, v. 5. 14, vii. 7. 8; αἰρείσθαι τι ἀντί τινος, prefer one thing to another, i. 7. 3, 9. 9; ἀνθ' ὧν ἐστήκότες, standing with which in front (of pine trees), behind which, iv. 7. 6. As adv., in recompense, in return, v. 5. 21. In composition ἀντί signifies against, in opposition, in return, in turn, instead.

ἀντιδίδωμι [R. δο], give in return, put in place of, iii. 3. 19.

ἀντικαθίστημι [R. στα], establish, appoint instead, iii. 1. 38.

ἀντιλέγω [R. λεγ], say or speak against, oppose, object, iii. 2. 38, vi. 5. 22, vii. 3. 14; say in opposition, with the dat. and inf., ii. 5. 29; with ὥς and a clause, ii. 3. 25.

Ἀντιλέων, οντος, ὁ, Antileon, a Greek soldier from Thurii (see Θούριος), v. 1. 2.

ἀντίος, ᾶ, ον [ἀντί], set against, opposite, face to face. In the pred. where we should use an adv., against, with the dat. of the pers. expressed or understood, i. 10. 10, iv. 3. 26; so ἀντίοι λέναι, go to meet, i. 8. 17; cf. 8. 24, vi. 5. 26. As subst., οἱ ἀντίοι, the enemy, iii. 1. 42; ἐκ τοῦ ἀντίου, from the opposite side, i. 8. 23. Phrase: (rare, only in Xen. in Att. prose, cf. ἐναντίος) λόγοι ἀντίοι ἢ οὐς ἤκουον, words just the reverse of what I heard, vi. 6. 34.

ἀντιπαραθέω [θέω], run along one's own line to meet, iv. 8. 17.

ἀντιπαρασκευάζομαι [R. σκυ], prepare oneself in turn, i. 2. 5.

ἀντιπαρατάττομαι [R. τακ], array oneself against, with κατὰ φάλαγγα, iv. 8. 9 (where some read simply φάλαγγα).

ἀντιπάρειμι [εἶμι], march along over against, on the opposite side of a stream, iv. 3. 17.

ἀντιπάσχω [R. σπα], suffer in return, ii. 5. 17.

ἀντιπέρᾱν or ἀντιπέρᾱς, adv. [R. περ], preceded by κατὰ (κατ'), over against, on the opposite side of, with the gen., i. 1. 9, iv. 8. 3. See καταντιπέρᾱν, καταντιπέρᾱς.

ἀντιποιέω [ποιέω], do in return, retaliate, iii. 3. 7, 12; mid., lay claim to, contend for, dispute about, with the gen. of the cause and dat. of the pers., ii. 1. 11, 3. 23; vie with, be rivals in, with the gen. of the thing, iv. 7. 12, or with the dat. of the pers. and περί with gen. of the thing, v. 2. 11.

ἀντίπορος, ον [R. περ], on the opposite coast, over against, opposite, with the dat., iv. 2. 18. Poetic word, except here.

ἀντιστασιάζω [R. στα], form a party against, contend with, with the dat., iv. 1. 27.

ἀντιστασιώτης, ον [R. στα], one of the opposite faction, party foe or opponent, i. 1. 10.

ἀντιστοιχέω (στοιχέω, στοιχήσω [στοίχος, ὁ, row], be in a row), stand in rows opposite, with the dat., v. 4. 12.

ἀντιστρατοπεδεύομαι [R. στρα + R. πεδ], encamp against, vii. 7. 33

ἀντιτάττω [R. τακ], set against, set in battle against, with the acc. and the dat., ii. 5. 19; mid., set oneself in array, marshal oneself against, set the battle in array, with the dat., iii. 2. 14, iv. 8. 5, v. 4. 23, vi. 1. 9; so the pass., i. 10. 3.

ἀντιτιμάω [R. τι], honour in return, v. 5. 14.

ἀντιτοξεύω [R. τακ], shoot in return, shoot back, iii. 3. 15.

ἀντιφυλάττω [φυλάττω], guard in turn; mid., guard oneself in turn, ii. 5. 3.

ἀντρον, τό [Lat. antrum is a borrowed word], cave, i. 2. 8.

ἀντρώδης, ἐς [ἀντρον + R. Φιδ], cave-like, cavernous, iv. 3. 11.

ἀνυστός, ὄν [verbal of ἀνύω], to be accomplished, possible; σιγῇ ὡς ἀνυστόν, as silently as possible, i. 8. 11.

ἀνύω, Att. regularly ἀνύτω, ἀνύσω, ἤνυσσα, ἤνυκα, ἤνυσμαι, achieve, accomplish, bring to pass; mid., for oneself, vii. 7. 24.

ἄνω, adv. [ἀνά], above, up, on higher ground, upwards, iv. 1. 6, 2. 8, 3. 5, 8. 28, v. 4. 24, 25; up, into the air, iii. 4. 17; up country (from the coast to the interior), i. 2. 1, vii. 3. 16, 5. 9. Comp. ἄνω-τέρω, higher, with the gen., i. 4. 17, iv. 2. 25. Sup. ἡ ἀνωτάτω κώμη, the village highest up, vii. 4. 11.

With the art., τὸ ἄνω (sc. μέρος), the part above, iv. 6. 26; τὰ ἄνω, the heights, iv. 3. 25; οἱ ἄνω πολέμοι, the foe above, iv. 3. 23; ἡ ἄνω ὁδός, the journey inland, iii. 1. 8; ἡ ἄνω χώρα, the up-country, v. 2. 3; ὁ ἄνω βασιλεὺς, the up-country king, vii. 1. 28, 7. 3. As adv. of place, with gen., iv. 3. 3; cf. 3. 21.

ἀνώγειν, τό [ἄνω + γῆ], what is raised above the ground, upper floor, loft, v. 4. 29.

ἄνωθεν, adv. [ἄνω], from above, iv. 7. 12, v. 2. 23; from up-country, vii. 7. 2.

ἀξία, ᾶς [R. αξ], worth, value; τὴν ἀξίαν τινὶ νεῖμαι, give one his deserts, vi. 6. 33.

ἄξινη, ἡς [cf. Lat. ascia, axe, Eng. AXE, ADZE], axe, Lat. bipennis,



No. 6.

with double head. The ἄξινη was used for chopping and digging, and

in Homer as a battle-axe. i. 5. 12, vii. 1. 17.

ἄξιος, ᾶ, ὄν [R. αξ], weighing as much as, worthy of, deserving, of persons, with or without the gen., i. 7. 3, vi. 6. 15, vii. 3. 10, 7. 37; with the inf., i. 9. 1, ii. 5. 24; of things, valuable, befitting, worth, sometimes with the gen. of value, i. 9. 29, vii. 3. 27, 7. 25; neut. ἄξιον (sc. ἐστὶ), be worth while, befitting, becoming, due, Lat. operae pretium est, decet, aequum est, v. 7. 5, 8. 7, with dat. and inf., ii. 3. 25, vii. 3. 19, with the simple inf., vi. 5. 18, or with the gen., vi. 5. 13. Phrases: πολλοῦ ἄξιος, worth much, valuable, of great service, i. 3. 12, ii. 1. 14, iv. 1. 28; πλείονος ἄξιος, more valuable, ii. 1. 20; πλείστον ἄξιος, most valuable, ii. 4. 6; παντὸς ἄξιος, very valuable, vii. 3. 13.

ἀξιοστράτηγος, ὄν [R. αξ + R. στρα], worthy of being general, iii. 1. 24.

ἀξιόω, ἀξιόσω, etc. [R. αξ], think fit, worthy or proper, expect, with the inf., ii. 6. 27, iii. 1. 37, v. 5. 9, vii. 3. 19, or with the gen., ii. 2. 7; so mid. (acc. to some), i. 9. 15, and pass., iv. 6. 16. Hence, claim, ask, demand, with the inf., i. 1. 8, 3. 19, v. 5. 20, vi. 6. 25.

ἄξιωμα, ἄτος, τό [R. αξ], worth, authority, dignity, vi. 1. 28.

ἄξω, see ἄγω.

ἄξων, ὄνος, ὁ [R. αξ], axle, i. 8. 10.

ἄοπλος, ὄν [R. στερ], without arms, unarmed, ii. 3. 3.

ἄπ', by elision for ἀπό.

ἀπαγγέλλω [ἀγγέλλω], bring or carry back word, bring tidings (from a person or place, of envoys, messengers, scouts, etc.), announce, report, with the simple dat. or πρὸς with the acc. of the person to whom the message is sent, and the gen. with παρά of the person from whom it comes, i. 4. 13, 7. 2, ii. 1. 20, 3. 24, 5. 36, vi. 3. 22; the purport of the message is expressed

by the acc., i. 4. 12, ii. 1. 21, 3. 2, vi. 4. 25, or a clause with *ὅτι* or *ὥς*, i. 10. 15, ii. 1. 4, 22, 4. 4, iv. 5. 20, vi. 1. 16, or an indir. quest., i. 10. 14, ii. 5. 27, or with *ὥς* and the gen. abs., ii. 1. 21.

ἀπαγορεύω, pf. ἀπέλρηκα, cf. ἀπεῖπον [ἀγείρω and R. 1 *ἔερ*], *forbid*; intr., *renounce, give up or out, become exhausted*, of men or animals, i. 5. 3, ii. 2. 16, v. 1. 2, vi. 5. 30, 8. 3.

ἀπάγω [R. *αγ*], *lead off or back, march back*, esp. of troops, i. 3. 14, ii. 3. 26, 29, vii. 6. 9, 7. 10, 57; *carry away, remove*, v. 8. 7, vi. 1. 8, 5. 20, 6. 1.

ἀπαγωγή, ἥς [R. *αγ*], *leading off, removal*, vii. 6. 5.

ἀπαθής, ἐς [R. *σπα*], *without experience of, free from*, with the gen., vii. 7. 31.

ἀπαίδευτος, ον [παῖς], *uneducated, ignorant*, ii. 6. 26.

ἀπαίρω [ἀείρω], *lift off*; hence, of a ship, *set sail, depart*, vii. 6. 33.

ἀπαιτέω [αἰτέω], *demand or ask from, demand* (as a right or debt), Lat. *poscō*, i. 2. 11, iv. 2. 18, vii. 5. 7, 7. 20; sometimes with two accs., ii. 5. 38, v. 8. 4, vii. 6. 2; one of the accs. may be represented by a rel. clause, vii. 7. 21, 39.

ἀπαλλάττω (ἀλλάττω, ἀλλαγή, ἀλλάξω, ἡλλάξα, -ἡλλαχα, ἡλλαγμαί, -ἡλλάχθην or ἡλλάγην [ἄλλος], *change*), *change off, abandon, depart*, iii. 2. 28, v. 6. 32; so mid., but with ἀπό or ἐκ and the gen., vii. 1. 4, 6. 2; pass., *be freed from, be rid of*, with the gen., iv. 3. 2, v. 1. 13, vi. 2. 15. Phrase: *ὥς μείον ἔχων ἀπηλλάγη*, *when he had come off with the worst of it*, i. 10. 8.

ἀπαλός, ἡ, ὅν, *tender, delicate*, soft, i. 5. 2, v. 4. 32.

ἀπαμβιβομαι (ἀμβιβω, ἀμβίψω, ἡμψα, -ἡμειφθην, *change*), dep. mid. and pass., *make return, answer, reply*, ii. 5. 15. Poetic verb, perhaps only here in Attic prose,

ἀπαντάω. ἀπαντήσομαι, ἀπήντησα, ἀπήντηκα [ἀντί], *meet, go to meet*, Lat. *obuiam eō*, with the dat., ii. 3. 17, 4. 25, vii. 8. 1; in a hostile sense, *encounter*, iv. 6. 5, 24, vi. 1. 8.

ἄπαξ, numeral adv. [R. *παγ*], *once*; used in Anab. after ἐπεί, ἐάν, ἐάνπερ, or ὥς, without the exact idea of number, Lat. *ut semel, sē semel, etc.*, i. 9. 10, ii. 2. 12, iii. 2. 25, iv. 6. 17, 7. 12.

ἀπαράσκευος, ον [R. *σκυ*], *unprepared*, i. 1. 6, 5. 9, ii. 3. 21.

ἅπας, ἅσα, ἅν [πάς], *all together, all, whole*, of persons or of things, when with the art., it has pred. position, i. 4. 4, 5. 1, 5. 6. 10, 7. 8, ii. 3. 7, 5. 28, 29, iii. 2. 9, iv. 3. 19, v. 6. 8, 7. 28, vi. 4. 20, vii. 1. 27. Phrases: *ἅπᾶν τὸ μέσον*, *the entire space between*, i. 4. 4; *ἅπᾶν ὁμαλές*, *entirely level*, i. 5. 1; *πεδῖον ἅπᾶν*, *all a plain*, iv. 4. 1.

ἀπαυθημερίζω (αὐθημερίζω, αὐθημεριδ- [αὐτός + ἡμέρᾱ], *return on the same day*), *return on the same day*, v. 2. 1.

ἀπεγνωκέναι, see ἀπογιγνώσκω.

ἀπεδόμην, see ἀποδίδωμι.

ἀπέδρᾱ, ἀποδράς, etc., see ἀποδιδράσκω.

ἀπέδωκα, see ἀποδίδωμι.

ἀπέθανον, see ἀποθνήσκω.

ἀπειθέω, ἀπειθήσω [R. *πιθ*], *disobey, be disobedient*, ii. 6. 4, iii. 2. 31.

ἀπειλέω, ἀπειλήσω, etc. [ἀπειλή], *threaten*, with a cognate acc. and a clause with ὥς, or with the dat. of the pers. and a clause with *ὅτι*, v. 5. 22, 6. 34.

ἀπειλή, ἥς, *boastful promise, threat*, generally pl. (always pl. in Anab.), vii. 7. 24, 54.

ἄπειμι [R. *εσ*], *be away, stay away*, ii. 5. 37, vi. 6. 20.

ἄπειμι [εἶμι], *go off or away, depart, retreat, desert, return, go along, disappear* (often with fut. meaning in the pres., like εἶμι), i. 3. 11, ii. 1. 21, 2. 1, 10, 3. 7, iii. 3. 5,

4. 34, iv. 5. 24, 6. 1, v. 2. 3, vi. 3. 25, vii. 2. 16. The *person to whom* is expressed by *πρός*, *παρά* or *ὡς*, with the acc., i. 9. 29, ii. 3. 29, vii. 2. 37; *from whom* by *ἀπό* with the gen., vi. 5. 17; *the place or thing to which* by *εἰς* or *ἐπὶ* with the acc., i. 4. 7, io. 17, ii. 3. 29, 4. 8, iv. 8. 14, vi. 3. 4; *towards which*, by *ἐπὶ* with the gen. or by an adv., i. 7. 4, ii. 1. 3, vii. 8. 2; *for which* by *ἐπὶ* with dat., ii. 4. 5; *within which* by *εἰσω* with gen., vii. 1. 40; *from which* by *ἀπό* or *ἐκ* with gen., iii. 5. 4, iv. 3. 9, vii. 6. 42. A cognate acc. follows the verb in v. 3. 6. Phrase: *κατὰ χώρᾶν ἀπίειναι*, *move back to its former position*, of an army, vi. 4. 11.

ἀπίειπον [εἶπον], *renounce*, vii. 1. 41; *forbid*, with the dat. and the inf. with *μή*, vii. 2. 12.

ἀπειρηκός, see ἀπαγορεύω.

ἄπειρος, *ον* [R. περ], *without experience, unskilled, unacquainted with*, Lat. *imperitus*, abs. or with the gen., ii. 2. 5, iii. 2. 16, v. 1. 8, 6. 29.

ἀπείχων, see ἀπέχω.

ἀπέκτονε, see ἀποκτείνω.

ἀπελαύνω [ἐλαύνω], *drive away, expel*, iii. 1. 32, vi. 6. 6; with *ἀπό* and gen. of the place, iii. 4. 40; intr., *march, ride, or go away*, ii. 3. 6, 4. 24, vii. 3. 1, 7. 12; with *παρά* and acc. of the person, or *εἰς* and acc. of the place, i. 4. 5, 8. 17, vii. 6. 42.

ἀπελθόντας, see ἀπέρχομαι.

ἄπερ, see ὅσπερ.

ἀπερύκω [R. 2 Φερ], *ward off*, v. 8. 25.

ἀπέρχομαι [ἐρχομαι], the verb ἀπείμι serving as fut., *come or go away, go forward, depart, retreat, desert, return*, abs., i. 1. 4, 3. 17, ii. 2. 5, 6. 5, iii. 4. 18, iv. 7. 7, v. 2. 7, vi. 3. 25, vii. 2. 15. The *person to whom* is expressed by *πρός* or *παρά* with acc., i. 4. 7, iv. 2. 21, vii. 6. 34; *from whom* by *παρά* and gen., i. 9. 29; *place or thing to which* by *ἐπὶ*

or *εἰς* with acc., iii. 5. 7, iv. 8. 6, vii. 5. 8, or by the advs. *οἴκαδε* and *χωρὶς*, v. 6. 20, vi. 6. 2; so *ἐξω* with gen., vii. 1. 35; *from which* by *ἀπό* with gen., v. 2. 27, or by the adv. *ἐνθένδε*, v. 7. 5.

ἀπεχθάνομαι, ἀπεχθῆσομαι, ἀπηχθῶμην, ἀπήχθημαι [ἐχθος, τό, *hated*], *be hateful to, incur one's hatred*, with the dat., ii. 6. 19, v. 8. 25, vii. 6. 34, 35, 7. 10.

ἀπέχω [R. σεχ], *keep off or away* (not so in Anab.); intr., *be away from or distant*, Lat. *distō*, with the acc. of extent, i. 3. 20, iii. 2. 34, vi. 3. 20, vii. 3. 2; the *person or place from which* is expressed by the gen., ii. 4. 10, 12, vi. 5. 8, vii. 3. 9; also *the place from which* by *ἀπό* with gen., iv. 3. 5, v. 4. 31; mid., *hold oneself off from, abstain from injuring, keep away from*, with the gen., ii. 6. 10, iii. 1. 22, v. 5. 14, vi. 1. 31, 6. 14.

ἀπήγαγεν, see ἀπάγω.

ἀπήει, see ἀπείμι (εἶμι).

ἀπήλασα, ἀπήλαυνον, see ἀπελαύνω.

ἀπήλθον, see ἀπέρχομαι.

ἀπηλλάγη, see ἀπαλλάττω.

ἀπήρα, see ἀπαίρω.

ἄπιστέω, ἀπιστήσω, etc. [R. πιθ], *distrust, suspect, disobey*, with the dat., ii. 5. 6, 16, 6. 19, vi. 6. 13, vii. 2. 31.

ἄπιστιά, ἄς [R. πιθ], *distrust, suspicion, treachery*, ii. 5. 4, iii. 2. 4, 8; with *πρός* and the acc. of the person, ii. 5. 21.

ἄπιστος, *ον* [R. πιθ], *not to be trusted, untrustworthy, faithless*, vii. 7. 23, 24; with the dat., ii. 4. 7.

ἀπιτέον [ιτέον, verbal of εἶμι], *with ἐστί*, *one must go, must depart*, v. 3. 1.

ἄπλετος, *ον* [R. πλα], *not to be filled or measured, great, tremendous*, iv. 4. 11.

ἀπλόος, *δη, ὄν*, contr. *οὗς, ἦ, οὐί* [R. πλα], *simple, frank, straightforward*, Lat. *simplex*, v. 8. 18; *τῇ ἀπλοῦν*, *sincerity*, ii. 6. 22

ἀπό, by elision and euphony, **ἀπ'** or **ἀφ'**, prep. with gen. [Lat. *ab*, Eng. *off*, *of*], *from*, *off*, *away from*. Used of place, including persons and things; of time; and of source in its broadest sense, including cause and means. Of place, including separation and distance, *from*, *away from*, i. 1. 2, 8. 15, 28, 9. 6, iii. 4. 24, iv. 3. 5, v. 4. 31, vi. 3. 8, vii. 3. 12. Of time, *from*, *after*, *starting from*, i. 7. 18, ii. 6. 30, v. 6. 23, vii. 5. 6, 8; *ἀπὸ τοῦτου*, *from this time on*, ii. 6. 5; *ἀφ' οὗ*, *since*, iii. 2. 14. Of source, including origin, i. 5. 10, ii. 3. 14, 4. 13, iii. 1. 12, vi. 1. 22, vii. 2. 37; descent, ii. 1. 3, vii. 8. 17; cause, *on*, *upon*, ii. 5. 32, iv. 1. 5; means, *by*, *out of*, *by the aid of*, i. 1. 9, ii. 6. 5, v. 3. 4, 5, 1, vii. 7. 9. In the *cōnstrūctiō praeagnāns*, *οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκῶν*, *the people in the houses*, v. 2. 24, 25, cf. ii. 2. 16, iii. 4. 43. Phrases: *ἀπὸ ἵππου*, *on horseback*, i. 2. 7; cf. iii. 3. 10; *ἀπὸ τῶν θεῶν ἄρχεσθαι*, *start out from the gods, supplicate them before beginning an undertaking*, vi. 3. 18, cf. ii. 5. 7; *εὐθὺς ἀφ' ἑσπέρης*, *just after night-fall*, vi. 3. 23. In composition **ἀπό** signifies *from*, *away*, *off*, *in return*, *back*, but is sometimes simply intensive, and sometimes almost neg. (arising from the sense of *off*).

ἀποβαίνω [R. βα], *step off*, esp. from a ship, *disembark*, Lat. *ēgre-dior*, with *eis* or *ἐπί* and the acc. of place, v. 7. 9, vi. 2. 17, 19, 3. 2; *issue*, *result*, *come true*, vii. 8. 22.

ἀποβάλλω [βαλλω], *cast off* or *away*, *lose*, iv. 6. 10, vi. 1. 21, vii. 6. 31.

ἀποβιβάζω (βιβάζω, βιβαδ-, -βι-βάσω or βιβῶ, -εβίβασα [R. βα], *make go*, causative to *βαίνω*), *cause to go off*, *disembark*, i. 4. 5.

ἀποβλέπω [βλέπω], *look away from* all other objects at one, *look steadily*, with *eis* and the acc. of the thing, i. 8. 14; as a dog towards his master's table, *look*

with longing eye, of a dependant, vii. 2. 33.

ἀπογιγνώσκω [R. γνω], *give up the intention of*, with the gen., i. 7. 19.

ἀποδεδράκασιν, see *ἀποδιδράσκω*.

ἀποδείκνυμι [R. 1 δακ], *point out*, *make known*, v. 8. 7, 11; *show to*, *direct*, with the inf., ii. 3. 14; *ap-point*, i. 1. 2, 9. 7; mid., *set forth one's views*, *declare*, with or without *γνώμην*, and with a clause with *ὅτι* or with inf., v. 2. 9, 5. 3, 6. 37; pass., *be declared*, vii. 1. 26.

ἀποδέρω (δέρω, δερῶ, ἔδειρα, δέ-δαρμαι, ἐδάρην [R. δαρ], *flay*), *take the hide off*, *flay*, *skin*, iii. 5. 9.

ἀποδέχομαι [R. 2 δακ], *receive at the hands of*, *accept*, vi. 1. 24.

ἀποδημέω, *ἀποδημήσω* [R. δα], *be from home*, *go abroad*, vii. 8. 4.

ἀποδιδράσκω (-διδράσκω, δρα-, -δράσομαι, -έδρᾶν, -δέδρᾶκα [root δρα, run, cf. Eng. TREAD], run), *run away*, *desert*, *escape by stealth*, i. 4. 8, ii. 2. 13, iv. 6. 3, v. 6. 34, vii. 6. 36; *abandon*, with acc., vi. 4. 8; *withdraw*, *hide oneself*, with *eis* and the acc. of the place, ii. 5. 7.

ἀποδίδωμι [R. δο], *give back* or *up*, *restore*, *deliver*, iv. 2. 19, 23, v. 3. 6, 7, vii. 5. 5, 6. 2, 3, 8. 6; *return* what is due, *pay*, with or without *μισθόν*, i. 2. 11, 12, 4. 15, vii. 5. 4, 7. 34; *fulfil* a promise, i. 7. 5, vii. 6. 22; mid., *sell*, vii. 2. 3, 6, 8. 2, 6.

ἀποδοκεῖ [R. δοκ], *it displeases*, with dat. and inf., ii. 3. 9.

ἀποδοῦναι, see *ἀποδίδωμι*.

ἀποδραΐη, *ἀποδράναι*, see *ἀπο-διδράσκω*.

ἀποδραμοῦμαι, see *ἀποτρέχω*.

ἀποδύω [δύω], *strip off*, *spoil* the slain, v. 8. 23; mid. with 2 aor. act., *throw off* (a garment), iv. 3. 17.

ἀποδώσει, see *ἀποδίδωμι*.

ἀποθανεῖν, see *ἀποθνήσκω*.

ἀποθνήσκω [θνήσκω], *die off*, *div be killed*, *fall in battle*, i. 6. 11, 9. 31, ii. 6. 20, iv. 1. 18, v. 1. 17.

be put to death, ii. 1. 10, iii. 1. 13, v. 3. 5, vii. 4. 7; with ὑπό and gen., *by, at the hands of*, ii. 6. 29, v. 1. 15, vii. 5. 13; the manner of death is expressed by the dat. or by a partic., iii. 1. 13, 2. 18, v. 7. 19, vii. 2. 32. οἱ ἀποθανόντες, *the dead, the fallen*, iii. 4. 5, iv. 2. 23.

ἀποθύω [R. 2 θυ], *sacrifice as due, offer up, pay a vow*, Lat. *uotum soluō*, with cognate acc., iii. 2. 12, iv. 8. 25.

ἀποικία, ᾱς [R. Φικ], *colony*, *settlement*, Lat. *colōnia*, iv. 8. 22.

ἀποικος, ον [R. Φικ], *away from home*; πόλις ἀποικος, *a colony*, v. 3. 2, vi. 2. 1; as subst., ἀποικοι, *colonists*, Lat. *colōnī*, v. 5. 10, vi. 1. 15.

ἀποκαίω, Att. ἀποκάω [καίω], *burn off*; of a blizzard, *freeze off*, Lat. *adūrō*, iv. 5. 3, vii. 4. 3.

ἀποκαλέω [R. καλ], *call off, call aside*, Lat. *seuocō*, vii. 3. 35.

ἀποκάμνω [κάμνω], *grow weary, fail, flag*, iv. 7. 2.

ἀπόκειμαι [κείμει], *be laid away, be laid up in store*, ii. 3. 15, vii. 7. 46.

ἀποκλείω [κλείω], *shut off, cut off, exclude*, iv. 3. 20; with the gen., vi. 6. 13; *shut*, vii. 6. 24.

ἀποκλίνω (κλίνω, κλιν-, κλινῶ, ἐκλίνα, κέκλιμαι, ἐκλίθην or -εκλίθην [root κλι, *lean*, cf. κλίμαξ, Lat. *inclīnō*, *bend*, *clīnus*, *declivity*, *libra*, *balance*, Eng. *LEAN*, *LID*], *bend*), intr., *turn aside, turn off the road*, ii. 2. 16.

ἀποκόπτω [κόπτω], *cut off, strike off*, vii. 4. 15; *beat off from*, of an enemy, iii. 4. 39, iv. 2. 10; with ἀπό and gen. of the place, iv. 2. 17.

ἀποκρίνομαι [κρίνω], *give a decision, answer*, Lat. *respondeō*, abs., i. 4. 16, ii. 3. 20, vii. 2. 26, or with cognate acc., ii. 5. 42, iii. 3. 3, or with a rel. clause, ii. 1. 9; *the person to whom* is expressed by the dat., i. 4. 14, vi. 6. 34, vii. 7. 4, *the thing to which* by πρὸς and acc., ii. 5. 39, v. 4. 8; the answer itself may be a direct quotation, with or without

δι, i. 6. 8, 8. 16, ii. 1. 22, 4. 5, iv. 8. 6, vii. 1. 22, or indirect with δι, i. 3. 20, 8. 13, iv. 5. 10, v. 4. 8, vii. 2. 10.

ἀποκρύπτω [κρύπτω], *hide from, conceal*, i. 9. 19, iv. 4. 11.

ἀποκτείνω [κτείνω], with ἀποθνήσκω (q.v.) serving as passive, *kill off, put to death, slay*, i. 1. 3, 7, 2. 20, ii. 1. 8, 3. 23, iv. 7. 22, v. 7. 16, vi. 4. 24, vii. 1. 28.

ἀποκτίννυμι [κτίννυμι, not Attic, collateral form of κτείνω], only pres. and impf., *kill*, vi. 3. 5, 5. 28.

ἀποκωλύω [κωλύω], *hinder from, prevent*, with the acc. and the gen., iii. 3. 3; with the acc. and μή with inf., vi. 4. 24.

ἀπολαμβάνω [λαμβάνω], *take from, take back, receive back, recover, regain*, i. 2. 27, 4. 8, vii. 3. 31, 7. 25, 8. 6; pass., *be cut off*, as a military phrase, ii. 4. 17; cf. iv. 3. 20 (where editions differ).

ἀπολείπω [λείπω], *leave behind, forsake, desert, abandon*, i. 4. 8, ii. 6. 12, iv. 2. 15, vi. 2. 12; *leave open, leave a space*, vi. 5. 11; mid. and pass., *fall behind, be parted from*, iv. 3. 22, v. 8. 16; with the gen., v. 4. 20, vi. 3. 26.

ἀπόλεκτος, ον [R. λεγ], *selected, picked*, ii. 3. 15.

ἀποληφθήτε, ἀπολήφονται, see ἀπολαμβάνω.

ἀπόλλυμι (δλλυμι, δλ-, δλῶ, ὤλεσα, ὤλομην, -ολώλεκα, or δλωλα [root ολ, *destroy*, cf. Lat. *ab-oleō*, *destroy*], *destroy utterly, kill, lose*, ii. 4. 3, 5. 39, iii. 2. 4, vi. 6. 23; with ὑπό and the gen. of agent, iii. 4. 11, vii. 2. 22; mid. with 2 pf. and plpf. act., *perish, die, be lost, be ruined*, i. 2. 25, ii. 5. 41, iii. 1. 2, 38, vii. 1. 19, 4. 12; with ὑπό and the gen. of cause or the dat. of manner, i. 5. 5, v. 3. 3, 8. 2, vii. 4. 5.

Ἀπόλλων, ὄνος, acc. ὄνα and ὄ, voc. Ἀπολλον, *Apollo*, one of the greatest of the divinities of the

Greeks, son of Zeus and Leto, twin brother of Artemis. His birthplace was Delos. He was the god of prophecy, his most famous oracle being at Delphi, iii. 1. 6, of music (cf. i. 2. 8), and of poetry. As god of archery and preserver of health, the Greeks made thank-offerings to him for their safe return, v. 3. 4, cf. vii. 8. 3.

Ἀπολλωνία, *ās*, *Apollonia*, a town in the district of Teuthrania in Mysia, east of Pergamus. The exact site of it is not known. vii. 8. 15.

Ἀπολλωνίδης, *ου*, *Apollonides*, a pretended Boeotian among the captains of Proxenus. Having given cowardly advice, he was discovered to be a Lydian, and was driven off, iii. 1. 26-32.

ἀπολογόμαι, ἀπολογήσομαι, etc. [R. λεγ], *say in defence, offer a defence*, with *περί* and the gen., v. 6. 3.

ἀπολύω [λύω], *loose from, acquit*, with gen. of the charge, Lat. *absoluo culprae*, vi. 6. 15, 16.

ἀπολωλέκατε, see ἀπόλλυμι.

ἀπομάχομαι [R. μαχ], *fight off, resist*, Lat. *repugnō*, vi. 2. 6.

ἀτόμαχος, *ον* [R. μαχ], *not fighting*; hence, *disabled or non-combatant*, iii. 4. 32, iv. 1. 13.

ἀπονοστήω (νοστήω, νοστήσω [νόστος, ὁ, *a return home*], *go home*), *return home*, iii. 5. 16.

ἀποπέμπω [πέμπω], *send off or back, despatch, send what is due, remit*, i. 1. 8, 7. 8, iii. 1. 9, vii. 7. 51; with *πρός* and the acc. of the person, or *εἰς* or *ἐπί* with the acc. of the place, i. 1. 3, 2. 1, 20, or with the acc. and the inf., vii. 4. 2; mid., *send from oneself, dismiss*, i. 1. 5, vii. 7. 8, 23.

ἀποπήγνυμι [R. παγ], *freeze*; mid., of blood, *freeze, curdle*, Lat. *concresecō*, v. 8. 15.

ἀποπηδάω (πηδάω, πηδήσομαι, ἐπήδησα, -πεπήδηκα [R. πεδ], *leap*), *spring away*, iii. 4. 27.

ἀποπλέω [R. πλεF], *sail off, away, or back, hence, sail home*, i. 3. 14, v. 4. 12, vi. 6. 9, vii. 1. 4; with *ἐκ* and the gen. of the place, vii. 1. 38, 2. 5.

ἀπόπλοος, Att. ἀπόπλους, ὁ [R. πλεF], *a sailing back, homeward voyage*, v. 6. 20.

ἀποπορεύομαι [R. περ], *journey away, depart*, vii. 6. 33, 7. 8.

ἀπορέω, ἀπορήσω, etc. [R. περ], *be without ways and means, be in doubt, perplexed, at a loss*, act. and mid., iii. 5. 8, v. 6. 30, vi. 1. 21, vii. 3. 20; with the dat. of cause, i. 3. 8, 5. 13; with an indir. question, vii. 3. 29; with the inf., vi. 1. 22; *be in want of, lack*, with the gen., i. 7. 3, v. 1. 11.

ἀπορίᾱ, *ās* [R. περ], *lack of ways and means, difficulty, perplexity, embarrassment*, i. 3. 13, ii. 5. 9, vi. 6. 11; *lack, want*, with the gen., ii. 5. 9; pl., *difficulties, straits*, iii. 1. 12, 26.

ἄπορος, *ον* [R. περ], *without ways and means, without resources*, of persons, Lat. *inops*, ii. 5. 21; with the inf., v. 6. 20; of roads, mountains, or rivers, *impassable, unfordable*, Lat. *inuius*, ii. 4. 4, 5. 18, iii. 2. 22; neut., ἀπορόν *ἔστι*, *it is impracticable*, iii. 3. 4, vi. 6. 23; subst., ἀπορον, *obstacle*, Lat. *impedimentum*, iii. 2. 22. Phrase, ἐν ἀπόροις εἶναι, *be at a loss, in straits*, vii. 6. 11, 38.

ἀπόρητος, *ον* [R. 1 Fερ], *not to be told, secret*, Lat. *secretus* (for *infandus* and *nefandus* mean *unutterable, abominable*; so ἀπόρητος, but not in Anab.), i. 6. 5; ἐν ἀπορήτῳ, Lat. *secretō*, *under seal of secrecy*, vii. 6. 43.

ἀπορρώξ, ὦγος, ὁ, ἡ [root Fρακ], *break, cf. ῥήγνυμι, break*, Lat. *frangō, break*. Eng. *BREAK, BREACH*], *broken off*; with *πέτρα*, *sheer*, Lat. *abruptus*, vi. 4. 3.

ἀποσῆπω (σῆπω, σαπ-, σήψω, σέσηπα, ἐσάπην, *make rot*), *make rot off*; pass., with perf. act., *rot*

off, lose by rotting, iv. 5. 12, v. 8. 15.

ἀποσκάπτω (σκάπτω, σκαφ-, σκάψω, ἔσκαφα, ἔσκαφα, ἔσκαμμαι, ἔσκάφην, dig) off; with τι, cut off by a trench, Lat. *trānsuersam fossam oblitūcō*, ii. 4. 4.

ἀποσκεδάννυμι [σκεδάννυμι], scatter to the winds; mid. and pass., be dispersed, straggle, iv. 4. 9, 15, vi. 1. 1.

ἀποσκηνόω [R. σκα], encamp apart from, iii. 4. 35.

ἀποσπάω [R. σπα], draw off, withdraw, trans., i. 8. 13; intr., separate from, withdraw, i. 5. 3 (some read mid.), vii. 2. 11; pass., be separated from, with the gen. or with ἀπό and the gen., ii. 2. 12 (some read act.), vii. 3. 41.

ἀποσταυρόω (σταυρόω, ἐσταύρωσα, -ἐσταύρωμαι, ἐσταυρώθην [R. στα], fence with pales), stake off, i.e. by driving in stakes along the top of a rampart, vi. 5. 1.

ἀποστέλλω [στέλλω], send back, ii. 1. 5.

ἀποστερέω [στερέω], defraud, rob, despoil, with two accs. or abs., vi. 6. 23, vii. 6. 9, 7. 48.

ἀποστήναι, see ἀφίστημι.

ἀποστρατοπεδεύομαι [R. στρα + R. πεδ], encamp away from, vii. 7. 1; with the gen., iii. 4. 34.

ἀποστρέφω [στρέφω], turn back, induce to return, ii. 6. 3.

ἀποστροφή, ἡ [ἀποστρέφω], a turning back, retreat, place of refuge, Lat. *per fugium*, ii. 4. 22, vii. 6. 34.

ἀποσῦλάω (σῦλάω, σῦλήσω, etc. [R. σκυ], strip, spoil, Lat. *spoliō*), strip off, plunder, i. 4. 8.

ἀποσχεῖν, ἀπόσχωμεν, see ἀπέχω.

ἀποσφύζω [R. σαφ], lead back in safety, with ἐς and the acc. of the place, ii. 3. 18.

ἀποταφρεύω (ταφρεύω, ταφρεύσω, ἐτάφρευσα, -τετάφρευμαι [τάφρος], make a trench), trench off, draw a trench (the Lat. *uallō fossāque mūnō* includes both this word and ἀποσταυρόω, q.v.), vi. 5. 1.

ἀποτείνω [τείνω], reach out, extend; pass. with ἐκ and the gen. and ἐς and the acc., i. 8. 10.

ἀποτερίζω [τερίζω], wall off, build an intercepting wall, ii. 4. 4.

ἀποτέμνω [τέμνω], cut off, sever, of heads, iii. 1. 17, iv. 7. 16; in the pass. the part cut off may be retained in the acc., or changed to the nom., i. 10. 1, ii. 6. 1; as a military phrase, cut off, intercept, Lat. *intercipiō, intercludō*, in the pass., iii. 4. 29.

ἀποτίθημι [R. θε], put away, store away, ii. 3. 15.

ἀποτίνω (τίνω, τίσω, ἔτισα, τέτικα, τέτισμαι, ἐτίσθην [R. τι], pay), pay back, pay what is due, vii. 6. 16; mid., exact payment, punish, requite, iii. 2. 6.

ἀποτμηθέντες, see ἀποτέμνω.

ἀπότομος, ον [τέμνω], cut off, steep, sheer, iv. 1. 2.

ἀποτρέπω [τρέπω], turn off; mid., turn aside or back, return, iii. 5. 1, vii. 6. 11.

ἀποτρέχω [τρέχω], run away or back, escape, v. 2. 6, vii. 6. 5.

ἀποφαίνω [R. φα], show forth; mid., show oneself or something of one's own, appear, declare, i. 6. 9, v. 7. 12.

ἀποφεύγω [R. φυγ], flee away, flee too far to be caught, escape, i. 4. 8, ii. 2. 13, iii. 4. 9, vii. 1. 20; ol ἀποφυγόντες, the fugitives, v. 7. 19.

ἀπόφραξις, εως, ἡ [φράττω, fence in, root φρακ, shut in, cf. Lat. *farcio*, cram, frequens, repeated, full, Eng. BOROUGH, BORROW], a fencing off, blockade, iv. 2. 25, 26.

ἀποχωρέω [χωρέω], go away from, retreat, withdraw, i. 10. 13, iv. 2. 21, v. 2. 22, vii. 3. 26; with ἐκ or ἐξω and the gen., or with πρὸς or ἐς and the acc., i. 2. 9, iii. 4. 15, iv. 3. 24, v. 7. 16.

ἀποψηφίζομαι [ψηφίζω], vote away from, vote against, reject by vote, i. 4. 15.

ἀπρόθυμος, ον [R. 1 θυ], not eager, unwilling, vi. 2. 7.

ἀπροσδόκητος, *ον* [προσδοκάω], *unexpected*; ἐξ ἀπροσδοκῆτου, *unexpectedly*, Lat. *ex imprōvisō*, iv. 1. 10.

ἀπροφασίστως, *adv.* [R. φά], *without offering excuses, without evasion*, ii. 6. 10.

ἄπτω (ἀψ-), ἄψω, ἥψα, ἥμμαι, ἥφθην [cf. Lat. *aptus*, *fit*, Eng. *apse*], *lay hold of*; mid., *touch, undertake, engage in*, with the gen., i. 5. 10, v. 6. 28.

ἀπώλετο, see ἀπόλλυμι.

ἄρα, post-positive particle of inference, *therefore, accordingly, indeed, then, it seems, certainly*. ἄρα denotes a connexion of events, and adds something new to what has already been said, or is used by way of oblique reference; i. 7. 18, ii. 2. 3, iv. 2. 15, v. 6. 29, 7. 5, vii. 4. 13, 6. 11. It often follows *εἰ* or *ἐάν*, and in this connexion means *perhaps*, ii. 4. 6, iii. 2. 22, v. 1. 13.

ἄρα, interrogative particle denoting anxiety on the part of the questioner, *surely? indeed?*, but often its meaning can be best expressed in Eng. by the intonation. When it is followed by *οὐ*, an affirmative answer is expected, Lat. *nōne*, by *μή*, a negative, Lat. *num*, iii. 1. 18, vi. 5. 18, vii. 6. 5, 7. 54.

Ἄραβιᾶ, *ās*, *Arabia*, a large peninsula in the southwestern part of Asia, lying between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, bounded on the north by Syria, and separated from Mesopotamia by the Euphrātes. It included *Arabia Petraea*, ἡ Πετραῖα, *Arabia Dēserta*, ἡ ἔρημος, and *Arabia Fēlix*, ἡ εὐδαίμων. The ancients used the word in a wider sense than we do, including the neighbouring tracts inhabited by nomadic tribes; so i. 5. 1, of a district still called Irak-al-Arabi. The greater part of Arabia is a desert; on the western coast is a strip of fertile land.

Ἀράξης, *ον*, the *Araxes*, an affluent of the Euphrātes, above the Tigris, called by other authors

Χαβώρας and Ἀβόρρας, now Chabūr. i. 4. 19. The name Araxes is applied by other writers to the Phasis of Xenophon.

ἄρατω, see αἶρω.

Ἀρβάκας, *ον*, *Arbacas*, ruler of Media at the time of the retreat of the Ten Thousand, vii. 8. 25.

Ἀρβάκης, *ον*, *Arbaces*, one of the four generals of the king's army, commanding 300,000 men, i. 7. 12.

Ἄργεῖος, *ᾱ, ον* [Ἄργος, τό, *Argos*], *of Argos or Argolis*, as subst. masc., *an Argive*, iv. 2. 13, 17. Argos, the capital of Argolis or Argeia, was situated in a level plain a little to the west of the Inachus, and was, according to Greek tradition, the oldest city in Peloponnēsus. Said to have been built by Inachus, it was in mythological times the capital city of Danaus, Acrisius, and Orestes. In Homer Argos is subordinate to Mycēnae. On its first appearance in history, about 750 B.C., it was the most important city in the peninsula. Owing to destructive wars with Sparta, its power declined, and it took no part in the Persian wars, but, having partially recovered, sided with the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war. It was famous for its worship of Hera.

ἄργός, *ον* [R. *ἔργω*], *without labour, idle, lazy*, iii. 2. 25.

ἀργύρεος, *ᾱ, ον*, contr. ἀργυροῦς, *ᾱ, ουν* [ἀργυρος, ὁ, *silver*, ἀργός, *shining, bright*, root *αργ*, *bright*, cf. Lat. *arguō*, *make clear*, *argentum, silver*], *of silver, silver*, iv. 7. 27, vii. 3. 27.

ἀργύριον, τό [cf. ἀργύρεος], *silver*, esp. coined, *money*, i. 4. 13, ii. 6. 16, v. 3. 9, vii. 7. 53.

ἀργυρόπους, *οδος, ὁ, ἡ* [cf. ἀργύρεος + R. *πεδ*], *with silver foot, silver footed*, iv. 4. 21.

Ἄργώ, *οὐς, ἡ*, the *Argo*, the ship in which Jason and the Argonauts sailed from Iolcos to Colchis to

fetch the golden fleece for King Pelias. She was built of pine from Mt. Pelion, and at her stern was a piece of the talking oak of Dodōna. vi. 2. 1.

ἄρδην, adv. [ἀέρω], *raised up*, i.e. from the ground up, *wholly, quite*; ἄρδην πάντες, *all together*, vii. 1. 12.

ἄρδω, impf. ἤρδον, *water*, of land, *irrigate*, Lat. *inrigō*, ii. 3. 13.

ἀρέσκω (ἀρε-), ἀρέσω, ἤρεσα, ἤρεσθην [R. αρ], *please, suit*, ii. 4. 2.

ἀρετή, ἡς [R. αρ], *fitness*, esp. in war, *bravery, valour, magnanimity*, Lat. *uirtūs*, i. 4. 9, ii. 1. 12, iv. 7. 12, vi. 4. 8; *good service* towards one, with περί and the acc., i. 4. 8.

ἀρήγω, ἀρήξω, ἤρηξα [R. αρκ], *help*, esp. in war, *succour, save*, i. 10. 5.

Ἀρηξίων, υἱος, ὁ, *Arexion*, of Parrhasia in Arcadia, soothsayer to the Greek army after the desertion of Silānus, vi. 4. 13, 5. 2, 8.

Ἀριαῖος, ὁ, *Ariaeus*, the lieutenant-general of Cyrus, and commander of his barbarian force. He held the left wing at Cunaxa, and was the only one of the friends of Cyrus who escaped alive, i. 8. 5, 9. 31. After exchanging oaths of fidelity and alliance with the Greeks, he deserted them, and joined Tissaphernes, ii. 1. 4, 2. 1, 8, 4. 9, 5. 39, 6. 28, iii. 5. 1.

ἀριθμός, ὁ [R. αρ], *number*, Lat. *numerus, numbering, enumeration*, i. 7. 10, v. 3. 3, vii. 7. 36; ἀριθμῶ, *in number*, Lat. *numerō*, v. 6. 12. Phrases: ἀριθμὸν ποιεῖν, *hold a count, census*, i. 2. 9, vii. 1. 7; ἀριθμὸς τῆς ὁδοῦ, *extent of the march*, ii. 2. 6, vii. 8. 26.

Ἀρίσταρχος, ὁ, *Aristarchus*, the successor of Cleander as Spartan harmost at Byzantium, vii. 2. 5. He was corrupted by Pharnabazus, and acted in hostility to the Greeks under Xenophon, vii. 2. 7, 12, 3. 2 ff.

ἀριστάω, ἀρίστησω, etc. [ἄριστον], *take breakfast, breakfast*, Lat. *prandeō*, iii. 3. 6, iv. 3. 10, vi. 3. 24, 5. 21, vii. 3. 9.

Ἀριστέας, ου, *Aristeas*, a Chian, a brave commander of a company of light-armed troops, and especially useful in volunteer service, iv. 1. 28, 6. 20.

ἀριστερός, ὁ, ὄν, *left*, Lat. *sinister*, ii. 3. 11, iv. 2. 28; esp. in fem. without χεῖρ, as ἐν ἀριστερᾷ, ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς, *on the left*, ii. 4. 28, iv. 8. 2, vi. 1. 14.

Ἀρίστιππος, ὁ, *Aristippus*, of the noble family of the Aleuadae in Larissa, Thessaly. He received money from Cyrus with which he raised an army against a hostile faction in Thessaly, and afterwards sent the army under Menon to join Cyrus, i. 1. 10, 2. 1, ii. 6. 28.

ἄριστον, τό [cf. ἤρι, *early*], an *early meal*, Lat. *prandium*, generally translated *breakfast*, although corresponding more nearly in time and nature to the English *lunch-eon*, French *dejeuner à la fourchette*, i. 10. 19, ii. 3. 5, vi. 5. 1; ἐκ τοῦ ἄριστου, *after breakfast*, iv. 6. 21.

ἀριστοποιέομαι, ἀριστοποιήσομαι, ἡριστοποιησάμην [ἄριστον + ποιέω], *get one's breakfast ready*, iii. 3. 1, iv. 6. 8.

ἄριστος, η, ον [R. αρ], *fittest* in any sense, serving as sup. of ἀγαθός; hence, *bravest, noblest, most eminent* in rank, i. 5. 7, 6. 1, 8. 27, 9. 3, ii. 2. 20, iii. 1. 24, iv. 2. 28; of things, *best, most advantageous*, i. 3. 12, v. 6. 28. Neut. pl. ἀρίστα as adv., *in the best way, most successfully*, i. 9. 5, iii. 1. 6.

Ἀρίστων, υἱος, ὁ, *Ariston*, an Athenian, chosen as one of the envoys to the Sinopeans, v. 6. 14.

Ἀριστώνυμος, ὁ, *Aristonymus*, a captain of heavy-armed troops, conspicuous for his bravery. He came from Methydrum in Arcadia. iv. 1. 27, 6. 20, 7. 9, 11, 12.

Ἀρκαδικός, ἡ, *ὃν* [Ἀρκάς], *belonging to Arcadia, Arcadian*; τὸ Ἀρκαδικόν, *the Arcadian force*, iv. 8. 18.

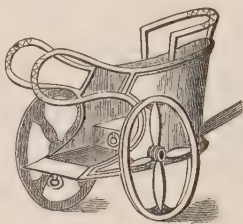
Ἀρκάς, ἄδος, ὁ, *an Arcadian*, i. 2. 1, ii. 1. 10, vi. 1. 11, vii. 3. 23. Arcadia was the country in the centre of Peloponnēsus, mountainous and surrounded by mountains, and watered by many streams, esp. the Alphēus. The Arcadians were a strong, brave, and active race, of a simplicity of life which has been exaggerated by poets into an ideal excellence. They were devoted to hunting and pastoral pursuits. They worshipped especially Pan and Artemis. They were fine soldiers, and, with the Achaeans, formed more than half of the Greek force of Cyrus, vi. 2. 10.

ἄρκέω, ἄρκέω, ἡρκεσα [R. ἀρκ], *suffice, be sufficient or enough*, with or without the dat. of the person, also with inf., v. 1. 13, 7. 11, 8. 13, vii. 5. 3; with πρὸς and the acc. of the thing, ii. 6. 20; partic. ἀρκῶν as adj., *enough*, v. 6. 1, vi. 4. 6.

ἄρκτος, ἡ [cf. Lat. *ursus*, *bear*], *bear, she-bear*, i. 9. 6; the constellation *Ursa Maior, the North*; so in the phrase πρὸς ἄρκτον, *towards the North*, i. 7. 6, iii. 5. 15.

ἄρμα, ἄτος, τό [R. ἀρ], *chariot*, Lat. *currus*, either the war-chariot (the only sort mentioned in the *Anab.*, i. 2. 17, 8. 20, and only of the Persians), or for racing. The two sorts were essentially the same, but among the Greeks the war-chariot belongs to the Heroic Age. The Persian war-chariots were sometimes fitted with scythes, ἄρματα δρεπανηφόρα, i. 7. 10 ff., 8. 10. See *s.v.* δρεπανηφόρος. The ἄρμα was low and broad, to prevent its upsetting, and was open behind. It consisted of the δέλφος

or body (see *s.v.* δέλφος), axle (ἄξων), wheels, and pole. In the war-chariot the δέλφος was large



No. 7.

enough, as the name implies, to accommodate both the warrior and his driver (see *s.v.* ἡνίοχος). It consisted of the floor, and of enclosing sides that protected the occupants. At the top of this barrier in front was a curved rim (ἀντιζύ), which could be grasped by the hand or serve as a place to which to attach the reins. There were generally curved rims also at each side of the chariot behind, to assist in mounting. The chariot



No. 8.

had a single axle and two wheels. The latter were of small diameter, and in the vase paintings have

generally four spokes. For an additional representation of the ἄρμα, see *s.v.* τέθριππον. Phrases: ἐφ' ἄρματος or ἐπὶ τοῦ ἄρματος, *in a chariot*, i. 2. 16, 7. 20; ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄρματος, with a verb of motion, *out of the chariot*, i. 8. 3.

ἀρμάμαξα, ἡς [R. **αρ** + **ἄμα** + R. **αγ**], *closed carriage*, luxurious, and used in travelling, esp. by women and children, i. 2. 16, 18.

Ἀρμενία, ἄς, *Armenia*, a lofty table-land of Western Asia, part of the plateau of Irán. Of volcanic nature, it had many mountains, including Ararat, and numerous rivers, with the sources of the Tigris and the Euphrates, iii. 5. 17, iv. 3. 1, 4. 1, 4. 4, 5. 34. No exact boundaries can be given, as the country has greatly varied in extent at different periods. The climate was severe in winter, but the valleys were fertile and produced a famous breed of horses. The people were hospitable, although rude, and still live in the manner described by Xen., iv. 5. 25 ff. The Armenians were perhaps the first nation to adopt Christianity.

Ἀρμένιος, ἄ, *ον* [Ἀρμενία], *of or belonging to Armenia, Armenian*, iv. 3. 4, 5. 33.

Ἀρμήνη, ἡς, *Harmēne* (Ak Liman), a port town of the Sinopeans, about 50 stadia west of Sinōpe, vi. i. 15, 17.

ἀρμοστής, οὗ [R. **αρ**], *one who sets in order, organizer, administrator, harmost*, a Spartan officer in charge of a district of the Perioeci, but also and generally one sent out by Sparta to govern a subject state, vi. 2. 13, vii. 2. 5. Xen. applies the title to the Sinopean governor of Cotyōra, v. 5. 19, 20.

ἄρνιος, ἄ, *ον* [ἀρνός, *of a lamb*, without nom. in use], *of lamb*, with κρέα, *lamb's meat, lamb*, iv. 5. 31.

ἀρπαγή, ἡς [R. **ἀρπ**], *a seizing, plundering, pillage*, v. 4. 16, vii. i. 18; καθ' ἀρπαγὴν, *after plunder*, iii. 5. 2.

ἀρπάξω (ἀρπαδ-), ἀρπάσω, ἡρπασα, ἡρπακα, ἡρπασμαι, ἡρπάσθην [R. **ἀρπ**], *snatch, snatch up, seize, capture*, iv. 6. 11, v. 2. 15, vi. i. 8, 5. 18; *sweep away*, of a river, iv. 3. 6; *plunder, pillage, rob*, i. 2. 25, iv. 5. 12, vii. 5. 13; οἱ ἀρπάζοντες, *the pillagers*, i. 10. 3; perf. pass. partic., *carried off, stolen*, i. 2. 27.

Ἀρπασος, ὁ, the *Harpasus*, a river separating the Chalybes from the Scythini, probably emptying into the Pontus and identical with the Acampsis (Charuk), iv. 7. 18.

Ἀρταγέρσης, *ον*, *Artagerxes*, in command of the king's body-guard of cavalry at Cunaxa, and said to have been slain by Cyrus there, i. 7. 11, 8. 24.

Ἀρτακάμας, ἄ (Dor. gen.), *Artacamas*, satrap of Phrygia, vii. 8. 25.

Ἀρταξέρξης, *ον* [Pers. *Artakshatra*, *Lord of the Times*], in the Anab. *Artaxerxes II.* (called Mnemon from his good memory), eldest son of Darius II. and Parysatis, and king of Persia from 405 to 361 or 359 B.C., i. i. 1, 3, 4. Against him Cyrus, his younger brother, made the expedition recorded in the Anab. His reign was a succession of wars, carried on with rebellious satraps and tributary princes. Of a weak and mild character, he left too much to the government of his slaves. Towards the end of his reign his eldest son, Darius, formed an unsuccessful conspiracy to assassinate him. He was succeeded by his son Ochus (under the style of Artaxerxes III.), who gained the throne by causing the death of his two brothers.

Ἀρτάοιζος, ὁ, *Artaozus*, a trusted friend of Cyrus, but after the battle of Cunaxa one of the king's party, ii. 4. 16, 5. 35.

Ἄρταπάτης, ου, *Artapates*, the confidential attendant of Cyrus, slain upon his master's body at Cunaxa, i. 6. 11, 8. 28.

ἄρτάω, ἄρτησω, etc. [ἄείρω], *hang on to, fasten one thing to another*, iii. 5. 10.

Ἄρτεμις, ἰδος, ἡ, *Artemis*, daughter of Zeus and Leto, and twin-sister of Apollo. Like her brother, she spread pestilence and sudden death with her arrows, but protected those who loved her. She was the especial patroness of hunting, and as such was worshipped at Agrae in Attica, where also there was a yearly sacrifice in her honour to commemorate the victory over the Persians, iii. 2. 12. The Artemis of the renowned temple at Ephesus was an Asiatic divinity, the Anaitis-Aphrodite of the Persians, having originally nothing in common with the Greek goddess. v. 3. 4, 6 ff.

ἄρτι, adv. [R. ap], *just, just now*, iv. 6. 1, vii. 4. 7.

Ἄρτίμας, ᾱ (Dor. gen.), *Artimas*, satrap of Lydia, vii. 8. 25.

ἄρτοκόπος, ὁ [ἄρτος + root κοπ, *cook*, cf. Lat. *coquō*, *cook*], *baker*, iv. 4. 21.

ἄρτος, ὁ, *loaf of bread*, generally of wheat, but sometimes of barley, i. 9. 26, ii. 4. 28, iv. 5. 31, v. 3. 9; ἄρτοι ζυμῆται, *leavened or raised bread*, vii. 3. 21; τριχοῖνικος ἄρτος, *three-quart loaf*, vii. 3. 23.

Ἄρτούχᾱς, ᾱ (Dor. gen.), *Artūchas*, a general in the king's army, iv. 3. 4.

Ἄρυστᾱς, ᾱ or ου, *Arystas*, an Arcadian, described as a great eater, vii. 3. 23 f.

Ἄρχαγόρᾱς, ᾱ or ου, *Archagoras*, captain in the Greek army, exiled from Argos, iv. 2. 13, 17.

ἀρχαῖος, ᾱ, ου [ἀρχω], *from of old, old, ancient*, iii. 1. 4, iv. 5. 14, vii. 1. 28, 3. 28; Κῦρος ὁ ἀρχαῖος, *Cyrus the Elder*, i. 9. 1; τὸ ἀρχαῖον, adv., *formerly*, i. 1. 6.

ἀρχή, ἡς [ἀρχω], *beginning, origin*; so adv. ἀρχὴν, *from the first, at first*, often followed by a neg. in the sense of *not at all*, vii. 7. 28; *the first place, sovereignty, rule, power, command*, ii. 1. 11, 3. 23, iii. 4. 8, vi. 1. 19, 2. 12; *government, province, empire, realm*, i. 1. 2, 5. 9, ii. 3. 29, vii. 2. 32, 5. 1.

ἀρχικός, ἡ, ὄν [ἀρχω], *fit to command*, ii. 6. 8, 20.

ἀρχω, ἀρῶ, ἡρξα, ἡργμαι, ἡρθην [ἀρχω], *begin, be first*, with the inf. or with the gen., i. 3. 1, 4. 15, iii. 1. 24, v. 7. 34, vii. 7. 17; *be the foremost, hence rule, command, lead, reign over*, abs., or with the gen. of persons, countries, or cities, i. 1. 8, 7. 11, 9. 1, 19, 10. 7, ii. 2. 5, 6. 21, v. 7. 10, vi. 6. 9; as subst., ἀρχων, *leader, chief, general, governor*, i. 1. 2, 8. 22, ii. 1. 3, iii. 1. 38, iv. 5. 28, v. 6. 8; a higher title than στρατηγός, vi. 1. 18, 2. 6; ὁ ἀρξᾱς, *the former ruler*, i. 4. 10, v. 7. 34; τὸ ἀρχειν, *the government*, ii. 1. 4; mid., *begin*, abs., with the gen., or with the inf., i. 8. 18, ii. 6. 14, iii. 2. 7, 9, v. 7. 13, vii. 2. 24; of the extent of a country, *begin with*, with ἀπό and the gen., vi. 4. 1; of a place, *begin from, start from*, with ἐκ and the gen., vi. 2. 18; pass., *be begun, be ruled*, with or without ὑπό and the gen., obey, i. 3. 15, 9. 4, ii. 6. 15, v. 7. 12; οἱ ἀρχόμενοι, *subjects, soldiers*, ii. 6. 19, iii. 2. 30. Phrases: πρὸς ἄλλον ἀρχομένους ἀπένειναι (others read ἄλλους ἀρχοντας, or ἀρξομένους, fut. pass.), *go into another's service, transfer one's allegiance*, ii. 6. 12; ἀρχεσθαι ἀπὸ τῶν θεῶν, *begin with the gods, consult the gods first*, vi. 3. 18.

ἀρχων, see ἀρχω.

ἄρωμα, ατος, τό [cf. Eng. *aroma*], *spice, fragrant herbs*, i. 5. 1.

ἀσάφεια, ᾱς [σαφής], *obscurity, uncertainty*, iii. 1. 21.

ἀσέβεια, ᾱς [ἀσεβής], *irreverence, impiety*, iii. 2. 4.

ἀσεβής, ἐς [σέβομαι, *worship*, cf. Lat. *sevērus*, *severe*], *irreverent*, *impious*, *sacrilegious*, Lat. *impius*, v. 7. 32; with πρὸς and gen., ii. 5. 20.

ἀσθενέω, ἀσθενήσω [ἀσθενής], *be weak*, *feeble*, *ill*, i. 1. 1, v. 8. 25, vi. 2. 18; οἱ ἀσθενούντες, *the sick*, *the men on the sick-list*, iv. 5. 19, v. 3. 1.

ἀσθενής, ἐς [σθένος, τό, *strength*], *without strength*, *weak*, i. 5. 9.

Ἀσία, ἄς, *Asia*, the continent separated from Europe, acc. to some of the ancient geographers, by the Tanais and the Cimmerian Bosphorus, acc. to others by the Phasis, or even the Araxes and the Caspian sea, and from Libya at the Isthmus of Suez. It was sometimes divided into Lower and Upper Asia, τὰ κάτω Ἀσιᾶς ὅρ ἡ κάτω Ἀσιᾶ, and τὰ ἄνω Ἀσιᾶς, or ἡ ἄνω Ἀσιᾶ, being the parts to the west and east of the Halys respectively. In the Anab. no such division is mentioned. v. 3. 6, vi. 4. 1, vii. 1. 2, 6. 32.

Ἀσιδάτης, ου, *Asidates*, a noble and wealthy Persian, captured by Xen., vii. 8. 9 ff.

Ἀσιναιος, ᾶ, ου [Ἀσίνη, *Asine*], *of* or *belonging to Asine*; subst., an *Asinaean*, v. 3. 4, 6. 36. Asine was a seaboard town of Laconia, between Gythium and Taenarum. Hence Neon the Asinaean is called Laconian, vii. 2. 29.

ἀσινῶς, adv. [σίνομαι], *harmlessly*, *without doing harm*, ii. 3. 27; ὡς ἂν δυνάμεθα ἀσινέστατα, *doing as little damage as possible*, iii. 3. 3.

ἄσιτος, ου [σίτος], *without food*, *in want of food*, ii. 2. 16, iv. 5. 11.

ἀσκέω, ἀσκήσω [cf. Eng. *ascetic*], *practise*, *cultivate*, Lat. *exerceō*, of a virtue, ii. 6. 25, vii. 7. 24.

ἀσκός, ό, *skin forming a bag*, *leathern bag*, but esp. *goat-skin bag*, used particularly for storing and

in transporting wine, *wine-skin*. The raw side of the skin was kept inward, the seams were tightly sewed and pitched, and the neck closed by binding with a cord. ἀσκοί were used for carrying other commodities than wine, vi. 4. 23, and when inflated with air might be used as a float for a temporary pontoon bridge, iii. 5. 9 ff.



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ἄσμενος, η, ου [R. ἀδ], *well pleased*; always with a verb, where in Eng. an adv. is used, *with joy*, *with pleasure*, *gladly*, ii. 1. 16, v. 6. 22, vii. 2. 9, 6. 6.

ἀσπάζομαι (ἀσπαδ-), ἀσπάζομαι [R. σπα], *draw to oneself*, *embrace*, either at meeting or parting, *greet* or *take leave*, vi. 3. 24, vii. 1. 8, 40, 2. 23; ἀσπάζεσθαι τὸν θεόν, *bring one's parting greeting to the god* (i.e. by an offering), vii. 8. 23.

Ἀσπένδιος, ό [Ἀσπενδος, *Aspendus*], *native of Aspendus*, an *Aspendian*, i. 2. 12. Aspendus was an Argive colony in Pamphylia, about sixty stadia from the mouth of the Eurymedon. It early fell into the hands of the barbarians. Thrasybūlus was surprised and slain here, B.C. 389.

ἀσπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *shield*, in shape either oval or round. The large oval shield was an important part of the defensive armour of the hoplite, i. 2. 16, 5. 13, iii. 4. 47, vii. 4. 16, and covered him from the neck to the knees. It was convex on the outer side, so that it could on occasion be used in sacrifices to catch the blood of the victims, ii. 2. 9. About the outer edge ran a continuous rim of metal, fastened

with nails (*ἔτυς, q.v.*). See *s.v.* ὀπλίτης. The oval shield was often



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emblazoned with a device, either that of an individual or the common symbol of an entire state, as Λ on the shields of the Lacaedaemonians. A peculiar form of the oval shield, called Boeotian, had apertures at the sides. See *s.v.* κνημῖς, where the illustration also shows the manner in which the shield was held. See further *s.v.* ὄπλον, where Hephaestus is fitting the metal 'handle' to the inside of the shield. The round or Argolic shield was similar to the oval shield in most respects except its



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shape, but was held differently. A bar ran across the centre, under which the left arm was slipped, the hand grasping any one of a

succession of leathern loops that ran about the outer circle. Since the round shield was too small to cover in action the lower part of the body, a flap, generally of leather, was often attached to it. This might be ornamented. See *s.v.* ξίφος and σάλπιγξ. In historical times shields were made chiefly of bronze. Shields made of other materials, however, are mentioned; those carried by the Egyptians in the army of Cyrus were of wood, i. 8. 9, ii. 1. 6. When not in use the shield was protected by a leathern case, hence the expression ἀσπίδες ἐκκεκαλυμμέναι, i. 2. 16. Phrases: παρ' ἀσπίδα, to the left, since the shield was carried on the left arm, iv. 3. 26; ἀσπίς μῦρῳ καὶ τετρακοσίᾳ, 10,400 shield (i.e. men), i. 7. 10.

Ἀσσυρίᾱ, ἄς, Assyria, properly the long narrow territory on the Tigris, chiefly to the east, and extending as far as Media; in a later and wider sense, the great Assyrian empire, which extended to the Mediterranean and to Pontus, and which was destroyed towards the end of the seventh century B.C. by the Medes and Babylonians. To the Greeks with Cyrus Assyria meant the former district, as a province of the king, vii. 8. 25. In it were Arbēla and Gaugamēla.

Ἀσσύριος, ᾶ, ον [Ἀσσυρίᾱ], Assyrian, vii. 8. 15.

ἄσταφίς, ἰδος, ἡ, collective subst., dried grapes, raisins, iv. 4. 9.

ἀστράπτω (ἀστραπ-), ἤστραψα, flash, glitter, i. 8. 8.

ἀσφάλεια, ἄς [Ῥ. σφαλ], security, personal safety, Lat. incolumitās, v. 7. 10, vii. 6. 30.

ἀσφαλίστατα, see ἀσφαλῶς.

ἀσφαλέστερος, see ἀσφαλῆς.

ἀσφαλῆς, ἐς [Ῥ. σφαλ], not liable to be tripped up, hence sure, safe, secure, Lat. incolumis or tūtus, iv. 3. 12, v. 2. 20, vi. 4. 27. vii. 3. 3; comp. ἀσφαλέστερος, safer,

surer, iii. 2. 19, 36; vi. 2. 13. Phrases: ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ, ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ, *in security, in a safe place*, iv. 7. 8, v. 6. 33; ἐν ἀσφαλεστέρω, *in greater security*, iii. 2. 36; ἐν ἀσφαλεστάτῳ, *in the safest place*, i. 8. 22. ἄσφαλτος, ἡ [cf. Eng. *asphalt*], *asphalt, a mineral pitch, soft and combustible, used as a cement or as mortar*, ii. 4. 12.

ἀσφαλῶς, adv. [R. σφαλ], *firmly, safely, without danger*, i. 3. 19, iii. 4. 6, vi. 3. 7; sup. ἀσφαλέστατα, i. 3. 11, iii. 2. 27.

ἀσχολία, *ās* [R. σεχ], *lack of leisure, business*, Lat. *negotium*; pl., *engagements*, vii. 5. 16.

ἀτακτέω [R. τακ], *be disorderly, be undisciplined*, v. 8. 21.

ἀτακτος, *ον* [R. τακ], *in disorder, not in battle array, undisciplined*, i. 8. 2, iii. 4. 19, v. 4. 21.

ἀταξία, *ās* [R. τακ], *disorder, insubordination, lack of discipline*, opp. to εὐταξία, iii. 1. 38, 2. 29, v. 8. 13.

ἀτάρ, *adversative conj., but, but yet*, Lat. *at*, always standing first in its sentence, and introducing an objection or a self-correction in the form of a question, iv. 6. 14, vii. 7. 10.

Ἀταρνεύς, *έως, ό*, *Atarneus* (near Dikeli Koi), a corn-producing country with a city of the same name in the southwestern part of Mysia (or acc. to others in Aeolis), opposite to Lesbos, vii. 8. 8.

ἀτασθαλία, *ās* [ἀτάσθαλος, *presumptuous*], mostly poetic, *blind folly, presumption, wantonness*, iv. 4. 14.

ἀταφος, *ον* [θάπτω], *unburied*, vi. 5. 6.

ἄτε, adv. of manner [acc. pl. neut. of *ός + τέ*], *as, just as*; often emphasising a causal partic., *inasmuch as, because*, iv. 2. 13, 8. 27, vi. 3. 3, 5. 28.

ἀτέλεια, *ās* [R. ταλ], *freedom from a public tax, hence exemption from any service*, Lat. *immunitās*, iii. 3. 18.

ἀτίμάζω (ἀτίμαδ-), *ἀτίμάσω, etc.* [R. τι], *dishonour, affront, disgrace*, i. 1. 4, 9. 4.

ἄτιμος, *ον* [R. τι], *without honour, in dishonour, disregarded*, vii. 7. 24, 46; comp. ἀτιμότερος, vii. 7. 50.

ἀτμίξω (ἀτμιδ-), *ἀτμίσω* [R. 2 αF], *steam*, iv. 5. 15.

Ἀτραμύτειον or Ἀδραμύττιον, τό, *Adramyttium* (Edrenit), a city in the western part of Mysia, on a bay of the same name, founded by the Lydians and afterwards colonized by the Athenians, vii. 8. 8.

ἀτριβής, *ές* [τριβή], *untrodden, unused, of roads*, iv. 2. 8, vii. 3. 42.

Ἀττικός, ἡ, *όν*, *of or belonging to Attica, Attic*, i. 5. 6. Attica was a country in the southeastern part of Northern Greece, forming a triangular peninsula, of which two sides were washed by the sea and the third was separated from Boeotia and Megaris by mountains. Its area, Salamis included, was 748 sq. miles, and its population in the fifth century B.C., excluding its capital, Athens, was about 350,000 (see Ἀθῆναι). A poor country for agricultural and pastoral pursuits, it was rich in marble quarries and silver mines.

αὖ, adv., *post-positive, of relations of time, often adversative and preceded by δέ, again, back again, in turn, on the other hand, moreover*, i. 1. 7, 9, 10. 5, ii. 6. 5, 18, iii. 1. 32.

ἀνάλω (ἀναν-), *ἀνανῶ, ἤνηνα, ἀνάνθην* [αὔω, *dry*], *dry; mid., dry up, wither*, impf. without aug., ii. 3. 16.

αὐθαίρετος, *ον* [αὐτός + αἰρέω], *self-appointed*, v. 7. 29.

αὐθημερόν, adv. [αὐτός + ἡμέρᾱ], *on the same day*, iv. 4. 22, 5. 1.

αὖθις, adv. [αὖ], *again, once more, a second time*, i. 10. 10, iv. 7. 2, v. 8. 9; *in turn, afterwards, next*, iv. 2. 12, vii. 2. 25, 5. 3.

αὐλέω, αὐλήσω [R. 2 αF], *play the flute, play on any wind instrument, κέρασι καὶ σάλπιγγιν*, vii. 3. 32; mid., *have the flute played for one, be accompanied on the flute*, vi. 1. 11.

αὐλιζομαι (αὐλιδ-), ἡυλίσαμην and ἡυλίσθην [R. 2 αF], *lie in the open air, pass the night, bivouac, encamp*, ii. 2. 17, iv. 1. 11, 3. 1, vi. 4. 1, vii. 4. 11.

αὐλός, ὁ [R. 2 αF], *a wind-instrument, usually rendered flute*,



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although more like our clarinet. The αὐλός had a mouth-piece, and consisted of two connected tubes. The manner of playing it is illustrated in the accompanying school-room scene. See also *s.v.* κλίνη. Phrases: πρὸς τὸν αὐλόν, *to the sound of the flute*, vi. 1. 8, 10; πρὸς αὐλὸν ὀρχεῖσθαι, *dance to the flute*, vi. 1. 5.

αὐλών, ὦρος, ὁ, *hollow between hills or banks; canal, drain*, Lat. canālis, ii. 3. 10.

αὔριον, adv., *to-morrow*, Lat. crās, ii. 2. 1, iv. 6. 8, vi. 5. 21; ἡ αὔριον (*sc.* ἡμέρᾱ), *the morrow*, vi. 4. 15; αὔριον πρῶ, Lat. crās māne, *early to-morrow morning*, vii. 6. 6.

αὐστηρότης, ητος, ἡ [αὐστηρός, dry, rough, αὐα, dry, cf. αὐαίνω], *harshness, bitterness, acidity*, Lat. austeritās, of wine, v. 4. 29.

αὐτίκα, adv., *at this very moment, immediately, on the spot*, i. 8. 2, ii.

i. 9. 5. 34; strengthened by a following μάλα, *instantly, in a twinkling*, iii. 5. 11, vi. 6. 17.

αὐτόθεν, adv. [αὐτός], *from this or that very spot, hence, thence*, iv. 2. 6, 7. 17, v. 1. 10.

αὐτόθι, adv. [αὐτός], *in this or that very place*, Lat. ibī, ibidem, i. 4. 6, iv. 5. 15, vii. 1. 13.

αὐτοκέλευστος, ον [αὐτός + R. κελ], *self-directed, of one's own accord*, Lat. suā sponte, iii. 4. 5.

αὐτοκράτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ [αὐτός + R. 1 κρα], *being one's own master, as adj. with ἀρχων, absolute*, Lat. cum potestate imperioque uersārī, vi. 1. 21.

αὐτόματος, η, ον [αὐτός + R. μα], *self-impelled, of one's own accord, spontaneously, of persons or of things*, iv. 3. 8, v. 7. 3; ἀπὸ or ἐκ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, *unbidden, by chance, voluntarily*, i. 3. 13, 2. 17, vi. 4. 18.

αὐτομολέω, αὐτομολήσω, ἡτομόλησα [αὐτόμολος], *desert, abs., with πρὸς and acc., or with παρά and gen.*, ii. 1. 6, 2. 7; οἱ αὐτομολήσαντες, *the deserters*, i. 7. 13, io. 6.

αὐτόμολος, ὁ [αὐτός + root μολ, move, cf. βλώσκω], *deserter*, Lat. transfuga, with παρά and gen., i. 7. 2.

αὐτόνομος, ον [αὐτός + R. νεμ], *under one's own laws, independent*, Lat. suī iūris esse, vii. 8. 25.

αὐτός, ἡ, ὁ (neut. with the art. often ταυτόν, iii. 1. 30, vi. 3. 17) [αὐτός], *intensive pron., self, when preceded by the art., same*. Not preceded by the art.:—in the oblique cases it may serve as the common pron. of the third pers., *him, her, it, etc.*, Lat. is, i. 1. 2, 8, ii. 1. 5, 3. 8, iii. 1. 4, 4. 7, v. 3. 6, 4. 26; in all its cases it may be used as an intensive adj. pron., Lat. ipse, self, myself, himself, etc., or very, exactly, either with or without a personal or a dem. pron. in agreement, i. 6. 7, 9. 21, io. 17, iii. 1. 4, 44, 2. 24, iv. 4. 6, 7. 7, 10, v. 6. 24, vii. 3. 3, 7. 13; with a subst.

always in the pred. position, the art. never being omitted unless the subst. is a prop. name or denotes an individual, i. 7. 11, 8. 14, ii. 1. 5; as a refl., either alone or joined with an oblique case of a pers. pron., i. 1. 5, ii. 3. 22, 5. 28, iii. 1. 37, 2. 14; with possessives, as τοῖς ἡμετέροις αὐτῶν φίλοις, *our own friends*; often more than simply emphatic, admitting of such translations as *by oneself, in one's own person, of one's own accord, alone*, ii. 3. 7, iii. 2. 11, iv. 7. 11, vi. 6. 9; sometimes when followed by the art. and a subst. it may be rendered by *just, right*, as ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ τοῦ στρατεύματος, *just over the army*, iii. 4. 41, cf. iv. 3. 11, vi. 4. 4; the gen. αὐτοῦ or αὐτῶν serves as a possessive pron., Lat. *ēius, eōrum*, i. 1. 7, 9. 23, iii. 4. 44. Preceded by the art., *the same*, Lat. *īdem*, i. 1. 7, iv. 5. 31, v. 8. 22; neut. often denoting place, as ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ, *from the same place*, ii. 4. 11; so also with εἰς or ἐν, with or without a following dat. of resemblance, i. 8. 14, ii. 6. 22, iii. 1. 27, 30, vi. 3. 17, 21.

αὐτόσε, adv. [αὐτός], *to the place itself, thither*, iv. 7. 2.

αὐτοῦ, adv. [αὐτός], *in the very place, here, there*, Lat. *īlicō*, i. 3. 11, 5. 13, ii. 1. 21, iv. 3. 28; often the place is still further noted, αὐτοῦ παρὰ Ἀριαίῳ, *there with Ariæus*, ii. 2. 1; αὐτοῦ πον, *hereabouts*, iii. 2. 24.

αὐτοῦ, see ἐαυτοῦ.

αὐτως, adv. [αὐτός], *in the very manner*; only in the phrase ὡς δ' αὐτως, *just so, even so*, v. 6. 9; see ὡσαύτως.

αὐχὴν, ἐνος, ὁ, *the neck*, Lat. *ceruix*; hence, of a neck of land, *isthmus*, vi. 4. 3 bis.

ἀφ', by elision and euphony for ἀπό.

ἀφαιρέω [αἰρέω], *take away, detach*, vi. 5. 11; mid., *take away for oneself, deprive, rob*, either with

acc. of the thing, or the acc. or gen. of the person, with two accs., or with the object omitted, i. 3. 4, 9. 19, iii. 1. 30, iv. 1. 14, 4. 12, vi. 6. 7, and in the pass. either with the thing omitted or in the acc., vi. 6. 5, vii. 2. 22; *take away to oneself, rescue*, with acc. or with acc. and gen., vi. 6. 10, 21, 23; in the pass., vi. 6. 19, 27.

ἀφανής, ἐς [R. φα], *invisible, out of sight, unobserved, and so hidden, doubtful*, i. 4. 7, ii. 6. 28, iv. 2. 4.

ἀφανίζω (ἀφανιδ-), ἀφανῶ, ἡφάνισα, ἡφάνικα [R. φα], *make hidden, hide, blot out, annihilate*, iii. 2. 11, 4. 8.

ἀφαρπάζω [R. ἀρπ], *snatch away, plunder, pillage*, i. 2. 27.

ἀφειδώς, adv. [ἀφειδής, unsparing, cf. ὑποφειδομαι], *without sparing, mercilessly*, vii. 4. 6; sup. ἀφειδέστατα, i. 9. 13.

ἀφειστήκεσαν, see ἀφίστημι.

ἀφέξεσθαι, see ἀπέχω.

ἀφεστήξει, see ἀφίστημι.

ἀφηγόμαι, [R. αγ], *explain, tell*, vii. 2. 26.

ἀφήσετε, see ἀφῆμι.

ἀφθονία, ἄς [ἀφθονος], *freedom from envy, liberality*; hence *plenty, abundance*, of men or things, i. 9. 15, vi. 6. 3; εἰς ἀφθονίαν, *in plenty*, vii. 1. 33.

ἀφθονος, ον [cf. φθονέω], *ungrudging, plentiful, abundant*, of supplies, iii. 1. 19, vii. 6. 26, 28; of a country, *fertile*, v. 6. 25; of water, *copious*, vi. 4. 4. Phrases: ἐς ἀφθόνοισ βιοτείνειν, *live in clover*, iii. 2. 25; ἐν πᾶσιν ἀφθόνοισ, *in all sorts of comforts*, iv. 5. 29; ἐν ἀφθονωτέροις, *in greater supply*, v. 1. 10.

ἀφῆμι [ἔημι], *send away, let go, let depart*, iv. 5. 24, 30; *let escape, set free, give up*, ii. 3. 25, iv. 1. 12, 14, vi. 6. 30; of water, *let flow*, of animals, *let loose*, ii. 2. 20, 3. 13, v. 8. 24; *send back, cast off, reject, dismiss*, sometimes with acc. and

inf., v. 4. 7, vii. 3. 44; of an anchor, *let go*, iii. 5. 10. Phrase: *πρὸς φιλιάν ἀφιέναι*, *let depart in peace*, i. 3. 19.

ἀφικνέομαι (ικνέομαι, ικ-, ἔξομαι, ἰκόμην, ἔγμαι [R. **Φικ**], *come*), *arrive*, abs., ii. 3. 19, v. 4. 4; *arrive at*, *come to*, *reach*, with παρά or πρὸς and acc. of pers., or with εἰς, ἐπὶ, πρὸς, οὐ κατὰ and acc. of place, i. 1. 5, 2. 4, 12, 25, 4. 19, 5. 4, ii. 2. 8, iii. 1. 43, 4. 30, iv. 1. 5, 7. 18, 8. 1, vii. 2. 28, 7. 49; with ἐκ or ἔξω and gen., vi. 1. 16, 6. 3; *return*, with πρὸς and acc. of pers., εἰς or ἐπὶ and acc. of place, or an adv., i. 10. 17, iii. 2. 26, vi. 1. 17, 6. 38, vii. 8. 23. Phrase: *εἰς τὸ γῆρας ἀφικνεῖσθαι*, *live to be old*, iii. 1. 43.

ἀφιππεύω (ἰππεύω, ἰππεύσω [R. **ακ**], *ride*), *ride back* or *off*, i. 5. 12.

ἀφίστημι [R. **στα**], *set off from*, *separate*, trans., *lead to revolt*, with ἀπὸ and gen., vi. 6. 34; intr. in pass. and in 2 aor., pf., and fut. pf. act., *stand away from*, *revolt*, *go over to*, *withdraw*, Lat. *dēficiō*, i. 4. 3, ii. 4. 5, iii. 2. 17; with εἰς and acc. of place, and εἰς or πρὸς and acc. of pers., i. 1. 6, 6. 7, ii. 5. 7; with gen. of person from whom, ii. 6. 27.

ἄφοδος, ἡ [δόδος], *a going away*, *retreat*, *place for retreat*, Lat. *receptus*, iv. 2. 11, v. 2. 7, vi. 4. 13, vii. 8. 16.

ἄφροσύνη, ἡ [φρήν], *thoughtlessness*, *folly*, v. 1. 14.

ἄφρων, ον, gen. ονος [φρήν], *without sense*, *foolish*, *light-headed*, *out of one's head*, iv. 8. 20, vii. 1. 28.

ἀφυλακτέω [φυλάττω], *be without a watch*, *off one's guard*, vii. 8. 20.

ἀφύλακτος, ον [φυλάττω], *unwatched*, *unguarded*, ii. 6. 24, v. 7. 14.

ἀφύλακτως, adv. [φυλάττω], *unguardedly*, *rashly*, v. 1. 6.

Ἀχαιοί, οἱ, ὁ, *an Achaean*, i. 2. 11, ii. 6. 30, vi. 2. 7. Achaia was the country lying along the northern coast of Peloponnēsus, and contained a confederacy of twelve cities. The Achaeans enjoyed internal prosperity, but had but little influence outside and held aloof from Hellenic affairs until after the death of Alexander, when they formed the Achaean League. In the Heroic Age they were the ruling nation in Peloponnēsus, and accordingly Homer calls the Greeks collectively Achaeans. They formed with the Arcadians over one-half of the Ten Thousand, vi. 2. 9, 10.

ἀχάριστος, ον [R. **χαρ**], *ungracious*, *unpleasant*; οὐκ ἀχάριστα λέγειν, *ironical*, *speak prettily enough*, vii. 1. 13 (some read ἀχάριτα); of persons, act., *ungrateful*, pass., *unrewarded*, i. 9. 18, vii. 6. 23.

ἀχαρίστως, adv. [R. **χαρ**], *ungraciously*, *without gratitude*, *thanklessly*, ii. 3. 18, vii. 7. 23.

ἀχάριτα, see ἀχάριστος.

Ἀχερουσιás, áδος, ἡ [Ἀχέρων, Acheron], *Acherusian*; with Χερρόνησος, *the promontory or peninsula of Acheron* (Baba-Burun), near Heraclēa in Bithynia, where Heracles, according to the myth, descended to fetch up Cerberus, vi. 2. 2.

ἄχθομαι, ἀχθέσομαι, ἡχθέσθην [cf. ἄχος, τό, *pain*, *distress*, Lat. *anger*, *anguish*, Eng. *awe*, *ugly*], *be weighed down*, *distressed*, *troubled*, *displeased*, *vexed*, *angry at*, abs., vii. 5. 5, 6; with δτι and a clause, sometimes accompanied by τοῦτο, iii. 2. 20, v. 4. 18, vi. 6. 9; with the gen. abs., i. 1. 8; with the dat. of the person, vi. 1. 29, vii. 5. 7; with the dat. of the cause, sometimes governed by ἐπὶ, v. 7. 20, vii. 6. 10.

ἀχρεῖος, ον [χράομαι], *useless*, *unfit for service*, of persons or things, iv. 6. 26, v. 2. 21.

ἄχρηστος, *ον* [χράσμαι], *useless, unserviceable*, iii. 4. 26.

ἄχρη, *adv.*, *utterly*, *Lat. usque*; with *eis*, *up to*, v. 5. 4; as temporal conj., with *ἄν* and the subjv., *until*, ii. 3. 2.

ἀψινθιον, *τό*, *wormwood*, i. 5. 1.

B.

Βαβυλόν, *ῶνος*, *ἡ* [*Babel, the gate of God*], *Babylon*, i. 4. 11, 5. 5, ii. 2. 6, 4. 12, iii. 5. 15, one of the oldest and most famous cities of antiquity. Its origin is unknown. It was the capital of the province of the same name as early as the Elamite conquest, B.C. 2300. After the 13th century, when Assyria became the controlling power in the Tigris-Euphrates region, the city was conquered at various times by Assyrian kings and finally by Sennacherib (first part of the 7th century), who dealt its prosperity a heavy blow. With the fall of Nineveh and the rise of the new Babylonian empire (B.C. 606), it entered on a career of unprecedented splendour. It was rebuilt and beautified by Nabopolassar, his son Nebuchadnezzar, and their successors down to the last native king, Nabonidas. It survived the conquests of Cyrus the Great (539 B.C.) and of Alexander (331 B.C.); its last king was the Seleucid Antiochus the Great (224-187 B.C.). In Pliny's time it was a ruin, and has so continued until to-day. Herodotus (who probably and rightly included Baisippa in his measurement) describes it as a square, each side of which was 120 stadia long. Its hanging-garden, built by Nebuchadnezzar for his Median queen, was reckoned one of the wonders of the world. The ruins of Babylon (which represent the city of

the Nabopolassar dynasty) have been in part excavated, and numerous inscriptions have been found, from which and from Assyrian inscriptions its history has been to some extent recovered.

Βαβυλωνία, *ἄς* [*Babylōnios*], *Babylonia*, the district in which Babylon was situated, i. 7. 1. It was a plain, watered by the Tigris and Euphrates and bounded on the north by Mesopotamia, and extending to the Persian gulf on the south. The famous Median wall was intended as a barrier against foes from the north. The natural fertility of the plain was increased by means of canals from the rivers.

Βαβυλώνιος, *ἄ*, *ον* [*Babylōn*], *of Babylon*, with *χώρα*, ii. 2. 13.

βάδην, *adv.* [*R. βα*], *at a walk, with slow pace*, of men or horses, iv. 8. 28, v. 4. 23, vi. 5. 25. Phrase: *βάδην ταχύ*, of soldiers, *at a quick-step*, of an advance in which the ranks were still preserved, as opposed to *δρόμῳ*, iv. 6. 25.

βαδίξω (*βαδιδ-*), *βαδιοῦμαι*, *ἐβάδισα*, *βεβάδικα* [*R. βα*], *go on foot, walk, march*, *Lat. incēdō*, of soldiers, v. 1. 2, vi. 3. 19.

βάθος, *ους*, *τό* [*βαθύς*, cf. Eng. *bathos*], *depth or height*, acc. to the point of view of the speaker, *Lat. altitūdō*, i. 7. 14, iii. 5. 7, iv. 5. 4.

βαθύς, *εἶα*, *ύ*, *deep or high*, *Lat. altus*, i. 7. 14, v. 2. 3.

βαίνω (*βα-*, *βαν-*), *βήσομαι*, *βέβηκα*, *ἔβην* [*R. βα*], *go, walk*; perf., *have stepped out, stand, stand fast*, iii. 2. 19.

βακτηρία, *ἄς* [*R. βα*], *staff, walking-stick*, *Lat. baculum*. Staves and walking-sticks were very generally carried by the Greeks, not only by the old for support (see the representation of Pelias, *s.v. ἀμφορεύς*), but also by young men, and even in the army, ii. 3. 11, iv. 7. 26.

βάλανος, ἡ [cf. Lat. *glāns*, *acorn*, *nut*], *acorn*, hence any acorn-shaped fruit, as a *daté*, i. 5. 10, ii. 3. 15.

βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-), βαλῶ, ἔβαλον, βέβληκα, βέβλημαι, ἐβλήθην [βάλλω], *throw, throw at, hit*, abs. or with the acc. of the person, the word for the missile being omitted or in the dat., i. 3. 1, iii. 4. 25, iv. 2. 12, v. 4. 23, 7. 21, vii. 4. 15; pass., *exposed to missiles, under fire*, iv. 7. 6, v. 2. 32. Phrase: οἱ ἐκ χειρὸς βάλλοντες = ἀκονισταί, iii. 3. 15.

βάπτω (βαφ-), βάψω, ἔβαψα, βέβαυμαι, ἐβάφην [cf. Eng. *baptize*], *dip, dip in*, ii. 2. 9.

βαρβαρικός, ἡ, ὃν [βάρβαρος], *not Greek, foreign, barbaric*, i. 3. 14, 8. 14, iv. 5. 33, v. 7. 13; τὸ βαρβαρικόν (sc. σπράτευμα), *the Persian force of Cyrus*, i. 2. 1, 8. 5.

βαρβαρικῶς, adv. [βαρβαρικός], *in a foreign tongue, e.g. in Persian*, i. 8. 1.

βάρβαρος, ον [cf. Eng. *barbarous*], *not Greek, foreign, barbarian, uncivilized*, a word applied by the Greeks to all other races, their possessions, and defects; as adj., i. 7. 3, ii. 5. 32, v. 5. 16, vii. 1. 29, 3. 18; sup. βαρβαρώτατος, *most uncivilized*, v. 4. 34; as subst., *foreigner, barbarian*, in the Anab. applied esp. to Persians, i. 1. 5, 9. 13, ii. 1. 7, 6. 28, iii. 1. 35, iv. 2. 3, v. 4. 16, vii. 1. 28.

βαρέως, adv. [βαρύς, *heavy*, cf. Lat. *gravis*, *heavy*, Eng. *bary-tone*], *heavily, grievously*; in the phrases βαρέως φέρειν, *take to heart*, Lat. *grauiter ferre*, ii. 1. 4, and βαρέως ἀκοῦειν, *hear with anger*, ii. 1. 9.

Βασίλας, ον, *Basias*, an Arcadian, killed by the Cardūchi, iv. 1. 18.

Βασίλας, ον, *Basias*, of Elis, a soothsayer, vii. 8. 10.

βασιλεία, ἄς [βασιλεύς], *kingdom, royalty, royal dignity*, i. 1. 3, iii. 2. 15, vii. 7. 26.

βασιλείος, ον [βασιλεύς], *belonging to a king, royal*, i. 2. 20, io. 12,

ii. 1. 4; neut. as subst. and generally pl., *palace*, cf. Lat. *rēgia* (fem.), i. 2. 7, 9, 4. 10, iii. 4. 24, iv. 4. 2.

βασιλεύς, ἔως, ὁ [cf. Eng. *basilica*, *basilisk*], *king*, Lat. *rēx*, esp. the King of Persia, when the art. is regularly omitted as the word is used as a proper name, i. 1. 5, ii. 1. 4, iii. 1. 2, v. 5. 17; so μέγας βασιλεύς or βασιλεὺς μέγας, i. 2. 8, 4. 11; of other kings with the art., i. 2. 12, v. 4. 26, vii. 1. 28; of Zeus, iii. 1. 12, vi. 1. 22. Phrases: ὁ ἄνω βασιλεὺς, *the king of the up-country*, applied even to the king of Persia, vii. 1. 28, 7. 3; παρὰ βασιλεῖ, *at court*, i. 2. 27.

βασιλεύω, βασιλεύσω [βασιλεύς], *be king, be sovereign*, i. 1. 4, ii. 2. 1; with gen., v. 6. 37.

βασιλικός, ἡ, ὃν [βασιλεύς], *fit to be king*, i. 9. 1; *belonging to a king, royal*, i. 2. 12, iii. 5. 16.

βάσιμος, ον [R. βα], *passable*, for animals; ἔως βάσιμα ἦν (sc. τῷ ἵππῳ), *as long as he could ride*, iii. 4. 49.

βατός, ἡ, ὃν [R. βα], *passable*, for animals, with dat., iv. 6. 17.

βέβαιος, ἄ, ον [R. βα], *abiding fast, trusty, constant*, i. 9. 30.

βεβαιῶ, βεβαιώσω [R. βα], *make sure, confirm, fulfil*, with acc. of the thing and dat. of the person, vii. 6. 17.

βεβηκότες, see βαλνω.

Βέλεσις, see Βέλεσος.

Βέλεσος, υος, or Βέλεσις, υος, ὁ, *Belesys*, satrap of Syria and Assyria, i. 4. 10, vii. 8. 25.

βέλος, ουσ, τό [βάλλω], *thing thrown of any sort, missile*, iii. 3. 16, iv. 3. 6, v. 2. 14; ἔξω τῶν βελῶν, *out of range*, iii. 4. 15, v. 2. 26.

βέλτιστος, η, ον [R. βολ], used as sup. of ἀγαθός, *best in any respect, noblest, bravest*, of measures, *most advantageous*, i. 1. 6, ii. 5. 41, v. 1. 8, 6. 2, vii. 6. 12.

βελτίων, ον [R. βολ], used as comp. of ἀγαθός, *better in any respect, braver, nobler*, of measures,

more advantageous, ii. 2. 1, iii. 2. 23, 32, 3. 5, vi. 1. 31, vii. 6. 38.

βῆμα, ατος, τό [R. βα], *step, stride*, iv. 7. 10.

βιά, ᾱs, *physical strength, force, violence*, Lat. *vis*, vi. 6. 25, vii. 7. 24; freq. as adv., βίᾱ, *by force, by storm*, i. 4. 4, iii. 4. 12, vii. 3. 3; βίᾱ τῆς μητρός, Lat. *inuītā mātre*, *against his mother's will*, vii. 8. 17.

βιάζομαι (βιαδ-), βιάσσομαι, ἄc. [βιά], *employ force, compel*, with acc. and inf., i. 3. 1, v. 7. 8, 8. 14; *overpower*, with acc., i. 4. 5; abs., *force oneself upon, obtrude oneself*, vii. 8. 11.

βίαιος, ᾱ, ον [βιά], *forcible, violent*, v. 5. 20; neut. as subst., *violence, act of violence*, vi. 6. 15.

βιαίως, adv. [βίαιος], *with violence, hard*, i. 8. 27.

βιβλος, ῆ [cf. Eng. *Bible, bibliography*], properly the cellular substance of the stem (not the inner layers of bark, as it is often erroneously stated) of the Egyptian βύβλος, or papȳrus (an *endogenous* plant), from which the papȳrus-paper was made on which Greek and Latin 'books' were written. Hence βιβλοι γεγραμμένοι, *manuscripts, books*, vii. 5. 14. The pith of the papȳrus was cut into thin strips, which were placed one by the side of the other on a wetted board. A second layer was placed on these crosswise, and the whole was submitted to pressure, and afterwards smoothed. The glutinous nature of the pith was generally sufficient to make the two layers adhere. The pages thus manufactured were pasted together at the longer edges, so as to form a continuous strip. The writing was in columns, one column to each page, with a space between the pages. Only one side of the strip was written on, and the strip was formed into a roll with the written side inward. These rolls were sometimes of great length.

As the 'book' was read it was unrolled at one side, which was, in



No. 13.

its turn, rolled up as the reader proceeded. A tag with a title was attached to the roll, and several rolls might be kept together in a single case. Books in the modern form belong to a later age. For an additional illustration of the βιβλος (Lat. *liber*), see s.v. ἱμάτιον (No. 27), where is a case containing seven rolls, representing the seven extant plays of the poet Sophocles.

Βιθύνος, ῆ, ὄν, *Bithynian*, vi. 5. 30; as subst., οἱ Βιθύνιοι, *the Bithynians*, vi. 2. 17, 4. 24, 6. 37. Bithynia was a province in the north-western part of Asia Minor, on the Pontus. It was separated by the Bosphorus from Thrace from which the Bithynians had migrated, hence they are called Thracian, and the province Thrace in Asia, vi. 4. 1, 2. The principal cities were Heraclēa and Chalcedōn. Pliny the Younger was governor of Bithynia under Trajan.

βικος, ὁ, a *large jar or vessel* of earthenware, used for storing oil, figs, salt meat, and esp. wine, i. 9. 25.

βίος, ὁ [cf. Lat. *vīvus, alive*, Eng. *quick, bio-logy, bio-graphy*], *life*, Lat. *vīta*, i. 1. 1, 9. 30; *living, subsistence, support*, vi. 4. 8; with ἀπό and gen. of the trade or pursuit, v. 5. 1, vii. 7. 9.

βιοτεύω, βιοτεύσω [βίος], *live*, iii. 2. 25.

Βισάνθη, ῆs, *Bisanthe* (Rodosto), a Thracian city on the Propontis, with a fortress and harbour, belonging to Seuthes, vii. 2. 38, 5. 8.

Βίων, see **Βίωv**.

Βίωv or **Βίτων**, *ωνος, ὁ, Bion*, a messenger from Thibron, bringing money to the Greeks, vii. 8. 6.

βλάβη, *ης, hurt, damage, injury*, ii. 6. 6.

βλάβος, *ους, τό [βλάβη], hurt, damage, injury*, vii. 7. 28.

βλακεύω [**βλάξ**, *slack*], *be slack or idle, shirk*, ii. 3. 11, v. 8. 15.

βλάπτω (**βλαβ-**), **βλάψω**, **έβλαψα**, **βέβλαφα**, **βέβλαμμαι**, **έβλάφθην** or **έβλάβην** [**βλάβη**], *hurt, damage, harm*, ii. 5. 17, iii. 3. 11, 14, iv. 8. 3.

βλέπω, **βλέψω**, **έβλεψα**, *look, turn one's eyes, look to one for aid*, Lat. *spectō*, with *πρός* and the acc., iii. 1. 36, iv. 1. 20; of things, *face, point*, with *εἰς* and acc., i. 8. 10.

βλώσκω (**μολ-**, **μλο-**, **βλο-**), **μολοῦμαι**, **έμολον**, **μέμβλωκα** [root **μολ**, cf. *αὐτόμολος* and Lat. *remulcum, torpore*], *go, arrive*, vii. 1. 23; perhaps only here in Att. prose, and here in the mouth of a Theban.

βοάω, **βοήσομαι**, **έβόησα** [**R. βοF**], *shout, call out, cry aloud*, abs., with dat. and a clause with *ὅτι*, or with dat. and inf., i. 8. 1, 12, iv. 3. 22, 7. 24, v. 6. 34.

βοεικός or **βοϊκός**, *ή, ὁv* [**R. βοF**], *belonging to an ox*; **ζεύγη βοεικά**, *ox-teams*, vii. 5. 2, 4.

βοϊκός, see **βοεικός**.

βοή, *ής* [**R. βοF**], *shout, call, cry*, iv. 7. 23 bis.

βοήθεια, *ās* [**R. βοF + θέw**], *succour, help*, esp. in the form of troops, Lat. *auxilia, rescuing party*, ii. 3. 19, iii. 5. 4.

βοηθέw, **βοηθήσω**, **έβοήθησα**, **βεβοήθηκα**, **βεβοήθημαι** [**R. βοF + θέw**], *run to rescue at a cry for help, come to the rescue, help*, abs., i. 9. 6, iv. 8. 13, v. 1. 8, vii. 7. 19, with dat., ii. 4. 20, 25, iii. 4. 13, vii. 4. 7, or with *ἐπί* and acc. of the enemy and *ὑπέρ* with gen. of the side helped, iii. 5. 6.

βόθρος, *ὁ* [cf. Lat. *fodiō, dig*], *pit, hole, hollow*, iv. 5. 6, of a grave, v. 8. 9.

Βοῖσκος, *ὁ, Boiscus*, a Thessalian pugilist, a shirk and a plunderer, v. 8. 23.

Βοιωτία, *ās* [**Βοιώτιος**], *Boeotia*, iii. 1. 31, a country in northern Greece, bounded on the north by the territory of the Opuntian Locrians, east by the Euboean sea, south by Attica, Megaris, and the Corinthian gulf, and west by Phocis. Its position, between seas and mountains, and its numerous lakes and marshes, rendered the climate damp and subject to frequent changes, and its cloudy skies made the air thick and heavy. To this and to the fact that the Boeotians were great eaters may be ascribed the natural dullness attributed to them, especially by the lively Athenians, which passed into a proverb. Yet Boeotia furnished not only good soldiers, athletes, and flute-players, but also several great generals, poets, and historians. Under Epaminondas it became for a short time the mistress of Hellas. Boeotia was settled by Aeolians from Thessaly after the Trojan war.

Βοιωτιάzw [**Βοιώτιος**], *act the Boeotian*; **βοιωτιάζειν τῇ φωνῇ**, *speak with a Boeotian accent*, that is, *broadly, coarsely*, as if from a full mouth, iii. 1. 26.

Βοιώτιος, *ā, ὁv* [**Βοιωτός**], *Boeotian*; only as subst., ii. 5. 31, 6. 16, v. 6. 19.

Βοιωτός, *ὁ, a Boeotian*, v. 3. 6.

Βορέās, *ου, or contr., Boppās, ā, Boreas, the North wind*, Lat. *aquilō*, with or without *άνεμος*, iv. 5. 3, v. 7. 7. Strictly speaking, this was to the Greek a north-east wind, blowing over the Thracian mountains, and bringing purer and cooler air.

βόσκημα, *ατος, τό* [**βόσκω**, *feed*], *fed or fattened beast*; pl., *cattle in pasture*, iii. 5. 2.

βουλεύω, **βουλεύσω**, etc. [**R. βολ**], *plan, think up*, rare in act., with

acc. and dat., ii. 5. 6; usually in mid., *advise with oneself, plan, ponder, consider, deliberate, meditate*, abs., ii. 3. 8, iii. 2. 36, vi. 2. 8; the subject under consideration may be expressed by the acc., i. 1. 7, io. 10, vi. 1. 33, 2. 4, or by a relative clause, i. 3. 11, 6. 6, iii. 2. 38, or by a clause introduced by *ὅπως* with the fut. ind. or the opt. with *ἄν*, i. 1. 4, iv. 6. 7, v. 7. 20, or by an indirect question, single or double, i. 10. 5, iv. 6. 8, vi. 2. 4, vii. 5. 9, or by *περί* with gen. of the person or the thing, or *πρός* with acc. of the thing, i. 3. 19, ii. 3. 20, 21, v. 1. 2, vi. 6. 28; the person on whose behalf the plan is made is expressed by *ὑπέρ* or *πρό* with gen., v. 7. 12, vii. 6. 27; *resolve on, settle on*, Lat. *cōnsilium capiō*, with acc. of the thing, or with the inf., iii. 1. 34, 2. 8, 3. 2.

βουλῆ, ἥς [R. **βολ**], *consultation, reflexion, deliberation*, vi. 5. 13.

βουλιμία, ἐβουλιμῖα, [R. **βοF** + *λίμς*], *have bulimiy*, iv. 5. 7, 8. Bulimiy, or 'ox-famine' (i.e. *great hunger*), was a disease brought on by exposure to intense cold and hunger. It developed suddenly, the symptoms being a burning and gnawing in the pit of the stomach, until faintness and collapse ensued. The patient quickly recovered on receiving nourishment.

βούλομαι, βουλήσμαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην [R. **βολ**], *wish, desire, be inclined*, Lat. *uolō*, used abs. or with acc., ii. 1. 5, 3. 4, iii. 4. 41, iv. 1. 3, v. 4. 6, 8, vi. 1. 20, vii. 2. 3, with the simple inf. or acc. and inf., i. 1. 1, 11, ii. 1. 10, 5. 12, iii. 1. 25, 45, iv. 2. 11, v. 6. 17, vi. 2. 13, 5. 18, vii. 1. 4; *prefer, choose*, ii. 6. 6; *ὁ βουλούμενος, he that wishes, whoever likes*, i. 3. 9, v. 3. 10, 7. 27, vi. 4. 15.

βουπόρος, ον [R. **βοF** + R. **περ**], *ox-pierring*; only in phrase *βουπόρος ὀβελίσκος, a spit big enough for a whole ox, ox-spit*, vii. 8. 14.

βοῦς, βοός, ὁ, ἡ [R. **βοF**], *ox, steer, bullock, cow*, Lat. *bōs*; pl., *cattle, oxen*, ii. 1. 6, iii. 5. 9, iv. 5. 25, vi. 1. 4, vii. 7. 53; **βοῦς, ἡ, ox-hide**, iv. 5. 14, 7. 22, v. 4. 12. Phrase: *βοῦς ὑφ' ἀμάξης, draught-ox*, vi. 4. 22, 25.

βραδέως, adv. [*βραδύς*], *slowly, leisurely*, i. 8. 11.

βραδύς, εἶα, ὕ, slow; only in the phrase *τὸ βραδύτατον* (sc. *τοῦ στρατεύματος*), *the slowest division of the army*, vii. 3. 37.

βραχύς, εἶα, ὕ [cf. Lat. *brevis*, *short*], *short*, of space and time; only in phrases: *πέτεσθαι βραχύ, have a short flight*, i. 5. 3; *βραχύτερα τοξεύειν, shoot less far*, iii. 3. 7; *ἐπὶ βραχὺ ἐξικνεῖσθαι, have a short range*, iii. 3. 17.

βρέχω, ἔβρεξα, βέβρεγμα, ἐβρέχθην [cf. Lat. *rigō, wet*], *wet, pass., get wet*, i. 4. 17, iii. 2. 22, iv. 3. 12, 5. 2.

βροντή, ἥς [root *βρεμ*, *roar*, cf. Lat. *fremō, roar*, Eng. *brim*], *thunder, clap of thunder*, iii. 1. 11.

βρωτός, ἡ, ὄν [cf. *βιβρώσκω, eat*, Lat. *vorō, devour, vorāx, voracious*], *that is to be eaten, eatable*, iv. 5. 5, 8.

Βυζάντιον, τό [*Βυζάντιος*], *Byzantium* (Constantinople), a city in Thrace on the Bosphorus, founded by the Megarians (led, acc. to the story, by Byzas) in 667 B.C. Its favourable situation rapidly gave it importance, and it became the key to the Pontus. Abandoned by its inhabitants in the Persian wars, it afterwards fell into the hands of the Athenians, vii. 1. 27, and after Aegios Potami passed to the Spartans, in whose control it was at the time of the retreat of the Ten Thousand, vi. 2. 13, 4. 2, vii. 1. 2, 2. 5. Later it became an ally of Athens and enjoyed independence until it fell into the power of the Romans. The Emperor Constantine founded the modern city in 330 A.D. (Turkish *Istamboul* or *Samboul*).

Βυζάντιος, ᾧ, ον, *belonging to Byzantium, Byzantine*; only as subst. in pl., *the Byzantines*, vii. i. 19, 39.

βωμός, ὁ [R. βα], *any raised place*, but. esp. *altar*, Lat. *āra*, i. 6. 7, v. 3. 9; in the stadium (see s.v. στάδιον) it was usual to have the start made from near an altar, iv. 8. 28. For an illustration of one form of the altar used in bloody sacrifice, vii. i. 40, see s.v. σφάττω.

Γ.

γαλήνη, ης, *stillness, calm*, of wind or sea, v. 7. 8.

γαμέω (γαμ-), γαμῶ, ἔγημα, γεγάμηκα, γεγάμημαι [γάμος], *marry, wed*, act. of the man, Lat. *dūcō*; mid. and pass. of the woman, Lat. *nūbō*, ἐλίστην ἡμέρᾱν γεγαμημένην, *an eight days' bride*, iv. 5. 24.

γάμος, ὁ [cf. Eng. *bi-gamy, cryptogam*], *wedding, marriage*; ἀγειν ἐπὶ γάμῳ, *take home as one's wife*, ii. 4. 8.

Γάνος or **Γάνος**, ἡ, *Ganus* (Ganos), a Thracian city on the Propontis, southwest of Bisanthe, vii. 5. 8.

γάρ, post-positive causal conj. [γέ + ἀρα], *for*, commonly giving the cause, reason, explanation, or confirmation of some fact, which may either follow or precede the clause with γάρ, or be supplied from the context, i. 2. 2, 3. 17, 6. 8, ii. 3. 13, 5. 40, v. 6. 4; γάρ cannot always be translated *for*, but *because, indeed, certainly, then, now, for example, namely*, may be used when it expresses specification, confirmation, or explanation, i. 7. 4, 9. 25, ii. 5. 11, iii. 2. 29, v. i. 8, vii. 7. 5; in questions γάρ refers to a circumstance not expressed, though giving rise to the question, and may be translated *then*, or left untranslated, i. 7. 9, v. 7. 10, vii. 2. 28.

In elliptical phrases: καὶ γάρ, Lat. *etenim*, *and to be sure, and really*, where there is an ellipsis between καὶ and γάρ, *and (this was so) because*, i. 1. 6, 8, iii. 3. 4, v. 6. 11, 8. 11; καὶ γὰρ οὖν, *and therefore, and consequently*, in full, *and (this is) then (so), for*, i. 9. 8, 12, 17, ii. 6. 13, vii. 6. 37; ἀλλὰ γάρ, Lat. *at enim, but, but to be sure*, in full, *but (enough of this), for*, iii. 1. 24, 2. 25, 32.

γαστήρ, τρός, ἡ [cf. Lat. *uenter*, *belly*, Eng. *gastric*], *belly*, of men or animals, ii. 5. 33, iv. 5. 36.

γαυλικός or **γαυλιτικός**, ἡ, ὅν [γαυλός, ὁ, *merchant-vessel*], *belonging to a merchant-vessel*; γαυλικά χρήματα, *merchantmen's cargoes*, v. 8. 1.

Γαυλίτης, ον, *Gaulites*, a Samian exile, in the confidence of Cyrus, i. 7. 5.

γαυλιτικός, see γαυλικός.

γέ, intensive particle, enclitic and post-positive, serving to emphasise a preceding word, or the clause which the word introduces; often it can be translated only by emphasis, at other times *yet, at least, nevertheless, indred, certainly, even*, can be used, i. 3. 9, 6. 5, 9. 18, ii. 2. 12, iii. 1. 27, 2. 24, iv. 8. 6, vii. 2. 38, 7. 47, 51; in addition to its emphasising force it often has a limiting or restricting sense, like Lat. *quidem*, i. 3. 21, 10. 3; it is also used to introduce and contrast something new with the foregoing, i. 9. 14, 24, ii. 5. 19, iii. 3. 5; with other particles, γε δὲ, *indeed*, iv. 6. 3; γε μὴν, γε μέντοι, *at least, at any rate, certainly*, i. 9. 14, 16, 20, ii. 3. 9, iii. 1. 27, vii. 7. 32.

γεγενῆσθαι, γέγονα, see γίγνομαι.

γείτων, ονος, ὁ [γῆ], *neighbour*, Lat. *uicīnus*, with gen. or dat., ii. 3. 18, iii. 2. 4, vii. 3. 17.

γελάω, γελάσσομαι, ἐγέλασα, ἐγέλασθην, *laugh*, Lat. *rideō*, abs. or with ἐπὶ and dat., ii. 1. 13, v. 4. 34, vii. 4. 11, 7. 54.

γελοῖος, ᾧ, ον [γελάω], *laughable, farcical, ridiculous*, with inf. or with εἰ and a clause, v. 6. 25, vi. 1. 30.

γέλως, ωτος, ὁ [γελάω], *laughter, roar of laughter*, i. 2. 18, iv. 8. 28, vii. 3. 25.

γελωτοποιός, ὁ [γέλως + ποιέω], *one who makes laughter, jester*, a professional who was employed chiefly at dinner-parties, vii. 3. 33.

γέμω, only in pres. and impf., *be full of, stuffed with*, with gen., iv. 6. 27.

γενεά, ἄς [R. γεν], *time of birth, birth*; ἀπὸ γενεᾶς, *from one's birthday, of age*, ii. 6. 30.

γενειάω [γένυς], *grow a beard, be bearded*, ii. 6. 28.

γενναϊότης, ητος, ἡ [R. γεν], *eminence of race or character* (cf. Lat. *generosus*), hence, *nobility, magnanimity, generosity*, vii. 7. 41.

γένος, ους, τό [R. γεν], *family, race*, Lat. *genus*, i. 6. 1.

γεραιός, ᾧ, ὄν [γέρων], *old*, with the additional idea of reverence or dignity; comp. οἱ γεραιότεροι, *dignitaries, elders*, v. 7. 17.

γερόντιον, τό [γέρων], *poor or weak old man*, vi. 3. 22.

γέρρον, τό, *shield of wicker-work covered with ox-hide*, iv. 7. 22, v. 4. 12, *wicker-shield*, carried by the Persians and by other Eastern tribes, ii. 1. 6, iv. 3. 4, 6. 26, 7. 26, 8. 3, v. 2. 22. Cf. i. 8. 9, where the γέρρα are contrasted with the long wooden shields of the Egyptian heavy-armed troops in the king's army. The γέρρα of the Mossynoeci are said to have resembled an ivy-leaf in shape, v. 4. 12.

γεροφόρος, ὁ [γέρρον + R. φερ], *one who carries a wicker-shield*; pl., *light-armed troops with wicker-shields*, i. 8. 9.

γέρων, οντος, ὁ [root γερ, *old*, cf. Eng. *gray*], *old man*, Lat. *senex*, iv. 3. 11, vii. 4. 24.

γεύω, γεύσω, ἔγευσα, γέγευμαι [cf. Lat. *gustō*, *taste*, Eng. *choose*],

give a taste of; mid., *taste*, Lat. *gustō*, abs. or with gen., i. 9. 26, iii. 1. 3, vii. 3. 22.

γέφυρα, ᾤς, *bridge*, i. 7. 15, ii. 3. 10, 4. 17, iii. 4. 19; γέφυρα ἐξευγμένη πλοίοις, *bridge of boats, pontoon bridge*, i. 2. 5, ii. 4. 24; also *raised way, dam, embankment*, vi. 5. 22.

γεώδης, ἐς [γῆ + R. Fiδ], *of earth, earthy, deep-soiled*, vi. 4. 5.

γῆ, γῆς [γῆ], *earth, ground, country*, Lat. *terra*, i. 3. 4, 5. 1, 8. 10, iii. 2. 19, 5. 10, v. 5. 16, vi. 4. 6, vii. 7. 11; *land*, as opp. to sea, v. 4. 1, 6. 5, vi. 4. 3, 6. 13. Phrases: καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, *by land and sea*, Lat. *terrā marīque*, i. 1. 7, iii. 2. 13, vii. 6. 37; παρὰ γῆν, *along the coast*, vi. 2. 1.

γῆινος, η, ον [γῆ], *of earth*; πλίνθοι γῆιναι, *sun-burnt earthen bricks*, vii. 8. 14. See ὀπτός.

γῆλοφος, ὁ [γῆ + λόφος], *mound of earth, hill, hillock*, i. 5. 8, 10. 12, iii. 4. 24, iv. 4. 1.

γῆρας, γήρως, τό [γέρων], *old age*, iii. 1. 43.

γίγνομαι (γεν-), γενήσομαι, ἐγενόμην, γέγονα or γεγέννημαι [R. γεν], *become, be*, used of men and things. Of men, *be born, be descended from*, with gen. or with ἀπὸ and gen., i. 1. 1, ii. 1. 3, iii. 2. 13, vii. 6. 34. Phrases: οἱ τριάκοντα ἔτη γεγονότες, *men thirty years old*; τῶν μετὰ Κύρον γενομένων, *men born after Cyrus*, i. 9. 1. Of things, *be, become, happen, take place, occur*, but the translation of the verb varies greatly according to its subject. Used with words signifying the time of day (ἡμέρᾳ, σκότος, ἔως, δείλη), *dawn, break, come, draw on*, i. 8. 8, ii. 2. 13, 4. 24, iv. 2. 4; with words signifying time of year or weather (χειμῶν, χιῶν, ὁμίχλη), *arrive, fall*, iv. 1. 15, 2. 7, 4. 8; with πόλεμος, τάραχος, θόρυβος, and μάχη, *arise, take place, break out*, i. 8. 2, ii. 1. 6, iii. 4. 35; with words meaning *pledge, oath, or treaty* (ὅρκοι, σπονδαί), *be taken or given, concluded*,

ii. 2. 10, 3. 6, 5. 3; used of money or taxes, *be paid, accrue, come in*, i. 1. 8, v. 3. 4, vii. 6. 41, 7. 27; of sacrifices or victims, *be favourable*, sometimes with the inf., ii. 2. 3, vi. 4. 9, 6. 36; of numbers, *amount to*, i. 2. 9, 7. 10, v. 2. 4; of shouting and other noises (*κραυγή, βοή, βροντή*), *arise, resound*, iii. 1. 11, iv. 7. 23, 8. 28. When followed by the simple inf., *be possible*, i. 9. 13; when by an adj. or adv., *be, prove oneself to be*, i. 6. 8, 10. 7, ii. 2. 18, iii. 4. 36, iv. 1. 26, 2. 15, 3. 24, vii. 8. 11. Often with dat., as *δρόμος ἐγένετο τοῖς στρατιώταις*, *the soldiers started to run*, i. 2. 17. Phrases: *ἐν ἑαυτῷ γίνεσθαι*, *come to himself, recover himself*, i. 5. 17; for many others, see the various prepositions; *τὸ γεγνημένον* or *τὸ γεγεννημένον*, *the occurrence, the fact*, i. 9. 30, vi. 3. 23; *τὰ γεγεννημένα*, *the circumstances*, ii. 5. 33, v. 4. 19.

γιννώσκω (γνο-), γνώσομαι, ἔγνω, ἔγνωκα, ἔγνωσμαι, ἔγνώσθην [R. γνω], *know, perceive, feel, experience, understand, recognise, learn, think, be convinced*, with the simple acc., i. 3. 13, ii. 3. 19, 5. 35, iii. 1. 45, iv. 8. 4, v. 1. 14, vii. 5. 11; with *ὅτι* and a clause, i. 3. 2, ii. 2. 15, iii. 3. 4, v. 6. 13, vi. 1. 31; with the acc. and a partic., i. 7. 4, ii. 5. 13, iii. 4. 36, vii. 7. 24; with the acc. and inf., i. 3. 12, 9. 18; with *περὶ* and gen., ii. 5. 8; abs., iii. 1. 27; the source is expressed by *ἐκ* and gen., vii. 7. 43.

Γλοῦς, ὁ, *Glus*, a noble Egyptian, son of Tamos, on the staff of Cyrus. After the death of Cyrus, he joined the king's party, i. 4. 16, 5. 7, ii. 1. 3, 4. 24. He was honoured by Artaxerxes and placed in command of a fleet, but on engaging in another revolt he was put to death.

Γνήσιππος, ὁ, *Gnesippus*, a captain from Athens, vii. 3. 28.

γνολή, see *γιννώσκω*.

γνώμη, ης [R. γνω], *opinion, intention, purpose, plan, judgment, advice*, Lat. *sententia*, i. 6. 9, 10, 8. 10, ii. 2. 10, 12, iii. 1. 41, vi. 1. 31, 3. 17, vii. 6. 20. Joined with certain verbs, it forms a phrase which is treated like a single verb and which may be followed by the inf. or by *ὅτι* and a clause, v. 5. 3, 6. 37, or by *ὡς* with the gen. or acc. abs., i. 3. 6, 8. 10. Phrases: *ἀνεν γνώμης τινός*, *against one's will*, i. 3. 13; *ἐμπιμπλᾶς τὴν γνώμην*, *satisfy one's heart's desire*, i. 7. 8; *πρὸς τινα τὴν γνώμην ἔχειν*, *be on one's side, be devoted to one*, ii. 5. 29; *γνώμη κολάζειν*, *punish on principle*, ii. 6. 9.

γνώναι, γνῶσεσθε, see *γιννώσκω*.

Γογγύλος, ὁ, *Gongylus*, 1) a Greek living at Pergamus, vii. 8. 8; 2) his son, vii. 8. 8, 17. Their common ancestor, Gongylus of Eretria in Euboea, had been the go-between of Pausanias and Xerxes, and was rewarded by the king with four cities in the Troad.

γοητεύω, γεγοήτευμαι, ἐγοητεύθην, [γόςης, ητος, *sorcerer*], *ensorcel, bewitch*, v. 7. 9.

γονεύς, ἑως, ὁ [R. γεν], *begetter, father*; pl., *parents*, iii. 1. 3, v. 8. 18.

γόνυ, γόνατος, τό [cf. Lat. *genū*, *knee*, Eng. *KNEE*], *knee*, of men, i. 5. 13, iii. 2. 22, vii. 3. 23; *joint, knot*, of reeds or canes, iv. 5. 26.

Γοργιάς, ου, *Gorgias*, of Leontini in Sicily, a famous rhetorician, who lived about 485-380 B.C. He first came to Athens in 427 B.C. on an embassy from his native city, and won literally golden opinions by the brilliancy of his oratory. Later he revisited Athens, and travelled through Greece, getting pupils everywhere. Among these was Proxenus, ii. 6. 16, but his most celebrated pupil was Isocrates.

Γοργίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Gorgion*, son of Gongylus the elder, q.v., vii. 3. 8.

γούν, postpositive intensive particle [**γέ** + **ούν**], stronger than **γέ**, used to bring forward the proof of a foregoing assertion, or a reason for it, *at least, at any rate, anyhow, at all events*, iii. 2. 17, v. 8. 23, vi. 5. 17, vii. 1. 30.

γράδιον, τό [**γέρων**, cf. **γραῦς**, *old woman*], *poor or feeble old woman*, vi. 3. 22.

γράμμα, ατος, τό [**γράφω**], *letter of the alphabet*, Lat. *littera*; pl., *inscription*, v. 3. 13.

γράφω, **γράψω**, **ἔγραφα**, **γέγραφα**, **γέγραμμαι**, **ἐγράφην** [cf. Lat. *scribō*, *write*, Eng. **SHARP**, **GRAVE**, **graphic**, **bio-graphy**, **dia-gram**, **grammar**, etc.], *make a mark, draw, paint, write*, ii. 3. 1, 6. 4, vii. 5. 14, 8. 1; the person to whom is expressed by **παρά** and acc., i. 6. 3.

γυμνάζω (**γυμναδ-**), **γυμνάσω**, etc. [**γυμνός**], *train naked, exercise*, i. 2. 7.

γυμνής, ἦτος, or **γυμνήτης**, ου, ὁ [**γυμνός**], a generic term signifying *light-armed foot-soldier*, in contradistinction to the heavy-armed hoplite, i. 2. 3, iv. 6. 20, and applicable properly to javelin-men, bowmen, and slingers, who wore no defensive armour, iii. 4. 26 (*σφενδονῆται* and *τοξόται* are immediately mentioned), v. 2. 12 (probably slingers). The word **ψιλός**, *q.v.*, has, as a military term, the same application. But **γυμνής** is sometimes used so broadly as to include peltasts, who were light-armed troops, although they carried a shield for defence, iv. 1. 6, 28 (equal to *πελτασταί* in 26), vi. 3. 15 (equal to *πελτασταί* in 19). Conversely *πελταστής*, *q.v.*, is sometimes used to designate all the light-armed troops. The Greek light-armed troops in the army of Cyrus amounted, just before the battle of Cunaxa, to 2500, i. 7. 10. These were principally peltasts. The javelin-men, bowmen, and slingers were relatively of much

less importance. See *s.v.* **ἀκοντιστής**, **τοξότης**, **σφενδονήτης**.

γυμνήτης, see **γυμνής**.

Γυμνιάς, **άδος**, or **Γυμνίας**, **αδος**, ἡ, *Gymnias*, a flourishing city of the Scythiāi, in Armenia, but its exact site is now unknown.

γυμνικός, ἡ, ὁν [**γυμνός**], *belonging to physical exercise* (practised naked), *gymnastic, athletic*, iv. 8. 25, v. 5. 5.

γυμνός, ἡ, ὁν [cf. Eng. *gymnast*], *naked, stripped*, Lat. *nūdus*, iv. 3. 12; *lightly clad, i.e. without the ἱμάτιον, in one's shirt or shift* (see *s.v.* **χιτών**), i. 10. 3, iv. 4. 12; of soldiers without armour, *exposed, defenceless*, with **πρός** and acc., iv. 3. 6.

γυνή, **γυναικός**, ἡ [**Γ. γεν**], *woman, wife*, i. 2. 12, 4. 8, iii. 2. 25, iv. 1. 14, 3. 11, 5. 9; *chief wife, consort of a Persian king as distinguished from the rest of his Harem*, ii. 3. 17, iii. 4. 11.

Γωβρύās, ου or **ā**, *Gobryas*, one of the four field marshals of Artaxerxes, in command of 300,000 men, i. 7. 12.

Δ.

δ', by elision for **δέ**.

δάκνω (**δακ-**), **δήξομαι**, **ἔδακον**, **δέδηγμαι**, **ἐδήχθην**, *bite*, Lat. *mordō*, iii. 2. 18, 35.

δακρύω, **δακρῶτω**, **ἐδάκρῶσα**, **δεδάκρῶμαι** [**δάκρυ**, *tear*, cf. Lat. *lacrima*, *tear*, Eng. **TEAR**], *shed tears, weep*, Lat. *lacrimō*, i. 3. 2, iv. 7. 25.

δακτύλιος, ὁ [**R. 2 δακ**], *finger ring, ring*, Lat. *ānulus*. Rings were much affected by the Greeks of the historical period, esp. by men, and were used either as an ornament or as a seal. Cf. iv. 7. 27, where they are worn by soldiers in the rank and file.

δάκτυλος, ὁ [**R. 2 δακ**], *finger*, Lat. *digitus*; with **τῶν ποδῶν**, *toe*, iv. 5. 12, v. 8. 15.

Δαμάρατος or **Δημάρατος**, ὁ, *Demaratus*, son of Ariston and king of Sparta, deposed by his colleague and rival, Cleomenes I., B.C. 491. He fled to Darius, and was by him presented with the cities and districts of Halisarne and Teuthrania. He accompanied Xerxes in the invasion of Greece, but his advice and counsel were neglected. ii. 1. 3, vii. 8. 17.

Δάνα, τὰ, *Dana*, called also *Tyana* (Kilisse-Hissar), a city of Cappadocia north of Tarsus and at the foot of Mt. Taurus. Its position on the highway to Cilicia and Syria rendered it important, i. 2. 20.

δαπανάω, *δαπανήσω*, etc. [R. **δα**], *spend, expend*, of money, with *εἰς* or *ἀμφί* and the acc. of person or thing, i. 1. 8, 3. 3, ii. 6. 6; τὰ ἐαυτῶν *δαπανᾶν*, *live at their own expense*, v. 5. 20; of property or provisions, *use up, consume*, vii. 6. 31, 7. 2.

δάπεδον, τό [R. **πεδ**], *solid earth, ground*, iv. 5. 6.

Δαραδάξ, see **Δάρδας**.

Δαρδανεύς, ἑως, ὁ [Δάρδανος, ἡ, *Dardanus*], a *Dardanian*, an inhabitant of Dardanus, which was an Aeolic city in the Troad on the Hellespont. Near by was Cape Dardanis, noted for a naval battle in the Peloponnesian war. iii. 1. 47, v. 6. 21, vi. 1. 32.

Δάρδας, αἶος, or **Δαραδάξ**, ἄκος, ὁ, *Dardas*, a little river in Syria whose exact position is unknown. It was probably west of Thapsacus, i. 4. 10.

δάρεικος, ὁ, *daric*, the name of a gold coin of great purity, said to have been coined first by Darius Hystaspes and to have derived its name from him (compare *Napoléon, Louis d'or*, as names of coins), but both statements are in doubt. The device on the obverse of the daric is a crowned archer kneeling, as shown in the cut, which is of the

size of the original. The daric contained about 125.5 grains of gold, and would therefore now be worth about \$5.40 in American gold (\$1.00 containing 23.22 grains). The daric was worth 20 silver drachmas, i. 7. 18, where Cyrus pays a bet of 10 talents, or 60,000 drachmas with 3,000 darics. The silver drachma was of greater value, relatively to gold, then than now. See s.v. *μνᾶ*. The weight of the daric was about equal to that of two Attic drachmas. i. 1. 9, 3. 21, ii. 6. 4, iv. 7. 27, vii. 6. 1, 8. 6.



No. 14.

Δάρειος, ὁ [Persian *darā, king*], *Darius*, a name of many of the Persian kings. In the Anab., Darius II., called ὁ Νόθος as being the natural son of Artaxerxes I.; his real name was Ὁρχος. He overthrew and murdered his brother Sogdiānus, and reigned from 425 to 405 B.C. His sons were Artaxerxes II., who succeeded him, and Cyrus the Younger, i. 1. 1, 7. 9.

δάσμευσις, ἑως, ἡ [R. **δα**], *distribution*, vii. 1. 37.

δασμός, ὁ [R. **δα**], *division, partition*; hence *tribute, tax*, as laid in equal parts on all subjects. A yearly tribute was imposed on all the provinces of the Persian empire; this was paid either in money or in kind, as horses, cattle, slaves, and fruits of the field, i. 1. 8, iv. 5. 24.

δασύς, εἶα, ὅ [cf. Lat. *dēnsus, thick*], *thick, thickly grown*, esp. with trees and shrubs, which may be expressed in the gen. or dat., ii. 4. 14, iv. 7. 6, 8. 2, 26, vi. 4. 27; τὸ δασύ, *thicket, coppice, copse*, iv. 7. 7; also of ox-hide with the hair on, used for shields, *shaggy, rough*, iv. 7. 22, v. 4. 12.

Δαφναγόρας, ον, *Daphnagoras*, a favourite of Hellas, the wife of Gongylus, vii. 8. 9.

δαφιλής, ἐς [R. δα], *liberal, ample*, of provisions, *plentiful, abundant*, iv. 2. 22, 4. 2.

δέ, post-positive conjunction, *but*, strictly, but often weakly, adversative, standing midway in force between ἀλλά and καί, and introducing something new, which the lively Greek felt to be of the nature of opposition. In English this opposition is not so apparent, and therefore δέ is often to be rendered by *and, however, yet, to be sure, further, by the way, while, now*, or even omitted in the translation, i. 3. 5, ii. 3. 10, 4. 24, iii. 1. 13, iv. 1. 2, 6. 10, v. 2. 22, 5. 13, 6. 10, vi. 3. 7, 4. 12, vii. 5. 1, 6. 1. In the preceding clause μέν is often found, to call attention to the fact that δέ is to follow in the second, μέν... δέ being equivalent to *while... yet, on the one hand... on the other*, or weaker, *both... and*, i. 1. 1, 2, 8, 3. 16, 5. 2, 10. 6, ii. 3. 10, iii. 1. 40, v. 6. 12, vi. 6. 18. The μέν is often omitted in the first clause, i. 7. 5, 9, iii. 1. 23, 4. 7, especially in questions, v. 7. 33. An apodosis is sometimes introduced by δέ, which marks a survival of the paratactic construction, v. 6. 20, 8. 25. Phrases: καί... δέ, *and also, but further*, i. 1. 5, 8. 2, iii. 1. 25, iv. 1. 3, vi. 1. 1; οὐδὲ... δέ, *and not indeed, and not even*, i. 8. 20.

-δε, a suffix joined to names of places, generally in the acc., to denote motion towards; to demonstrative pronouns to give them greater force.

δεδιώς, see δειδω.

δεδογμένα, see δοκέω.

δεδοικα, see δειδω.

δεδομέναι, see διδωμι.

δέη, δεηθῆναι, δεῖ, see δέω, *lack*.

δεῖδω (δι-, δει-), δέισμαι, ἔδωσα, δέδοικα and δέδια (the present is found only in Homer, in Attic the perf. has a present force) [δεῖδω], *be afraid, fear, dread*, with acc., with

μή and a clause, or with a combination of the two, or abs., i. 3. 10, 7. 7, 8. 24, iii. 5. 18, iv. 2. 15, 5. 18, v. 7. 22, vii. 3. 26.

δείκνυμι (δεικ-), δέλω, ἔδειξα, δέ-δειχα, ἐδείχμαι, ἐδείχθην [R. 1 δακ], *point out, indicate, show, make signs to*, Lat. *ostendō*, the thing shown being expressed by an acc. or a rel. clause with or without the dat. of the person, iv. 5. 33, 7. 4, 27, v. 6. 7, vi. 2. 2, vii. 4. 12.

δείλη, ης, *afternoon*, whether *early*, i. 8. 8, vii. 3. 10, or *late*, sometimes *evening*, iii. 3. 11, 4. 34, 5. 2, iv. 2. 1, vii. 2. 16; ἀμφὶ δέιλην, *towards evening*, ii. 2. 14 (cf. ii. 2. 16, ὁπὲρ ἦν).

δειλός, ἡ, ὅν [δεῖδω], *fearful, cowardly, skulking, vile*, i. 4. 7, iii. 2. 35, vi. 6. 24.

δεινός, ἡ, ὅν [δεῖδω], *frightful, terrible, awful, horrible, outrageous, severe*, iii. 1. 13, iv. 6. 16, 7. 13, v. 5. 8, 6. 27, vii. 1. 25; as subst., τὸ δεινόν, *terror, danger, misfortune*, ii. 3. 13, 22, 6. 7, 12; with the added idea of power, *marvellous, skilful, clever*, i. 9. 19; sometimes with an inf., ii. 5. 15, iv. 6. 16, v. 5. 7, vii. 3. 23. Phrases: δεινὰ ὑβρίζειν, *treat with outrageous insolence*, vi. 4. 2; δεινότατα ποιεῖν, *foully maltreat*, v. 7. 23; δεινὰ ποιεῖσθαι, *think prodigious*, vi. 1. 11.

δεινῶς, adv. [δεῖδω], *terribly*; ἔχειν δεινῶς, *be in a dreadful situation*, vi. 4. 23.

δειπνέω, δειπνήσω, ἔδειπνησα, δε-δειπνηκα [R. δα], *take the chief meal, dine*, ii. 2. 4, iii. 5. 18, iv. 3. 10, vi. 1. 4, vii. 3. 23.

δείπνον, τό [R. δα], the chief meal of the day, generally eaten towards evening, *evening meal, dinner*, Lat. *cēna*, ii. 4. 15, iv. 2. 4, vii. 3. 15, 21, 4. 3.

δειπνοποιέω [R. δα + ποιέω], *get dinner, entertain at dinner*; mid., *get dinner for oneself, dine*, vi. 3. 14, 4. 26.

Δελσᾶς, see δελδω.

Δείσει, see δείδω.

Δεῖσθαι, see δέω, lack.

δέκα, indecl. [δέκα], *ten*, Lat. *decem*, i. 2. 10, iv. 4. 3, v. 2. 29, vii. 3. 2.

δεκαπέντε, indecl. [δέκα + πέντε], *fifteen*, Lat. *quīndecim*, vii. 8. 26.

δεκατεύω [δέκα], *exact the tenth part or tithe, take the tithe of*, v. 3. 9.

δέκατος, η, ον [δέκα], *tenth*, Lat. *decimus*, vii. 7. 35; as subst., ἡ δεκάτη (*sc. μοῖρα*), *the tithe*. The tenth part of the spoil taken in war was dedicated to the gods, v. 3. 4, either in the form of offerings in the temples, as to Apollo at Delphi, v. 3. 5, or in lands, which were bought and dedicated to the god, as in the celebrated instance when Xenophon bought an estate at Scylus near Olympia and dedicated it in perpetuity to Ephesian Artemis, v. 3. 7-13.

Δέλτα, τό, indecl. [*cf.* Eng. *delta*, *delt-oid*], *the Delta*, a peninsula of Thrace, lying between the Pontus, Bosphorus, and Propontis, named from its triangular shape, resembling the letter Δ, vii. 1. 33, 5. 1.

δελφίς, ἴνος, ὁ, *dolphin*, the smallest species of the whale family, still killed for its fat, v. 4. 28.

Δελφοί, οἱ, *Delphi* (Castr), a city in Phocis, on the southern slope of Parnassus and renowned for its oracle of Apollo, for the Pythian games, and for its temple filled with the richest treasures of art and wealth, iii. 1. 5, v. 3. 5, vi. 1. 22. It was regarded by the Greeks as the centre of Hellenic civilization, and even called the navel of the whole earth. The city itself lay in a deep valley between Mt. Parnassus and Mt. Cirphis, and extended like an amphitheatre to the river Pleistus. The great temple was situated on the rock above; in its sanctuary was the chasm in the earth from which issued the

vapour which was thought to inspire the oracles; over the chasm was placed the colossal tripod on which sat the priestess, called the Pythia. On the road to the temple was the Castalian spring. The existence of a modern town on the site has hitherto prevented excavations to any extent. The oracle was abolished by Theodosius, A.D. 390.

δένδρον, τό [*cf.* Eng. *rhododendron*], *tree*, Lat. *arbor*, i. 2. 22, ii. 4. 14, iv. 7. 8, v. 3. 11; dat. pl. δένδροις and δένδρεσι, iv. 7. 9, 8. 2.

δέξασθαι, see δέχομαι.

δεξιόμοι, δεξιόσωμαι, ἐδεξιωσάμην [R. 2 δακ], *take or give the right hand, welcome*, vii. 4. 19.

δεξιός, ὁ, ὄν [R. 2 δακ], *right, right-hand side*, Lat. *dexter*, i. 7. 1, 8. 13, 10. 1, iii. 4. 28, vi. 5. 25. Phrases: the word *χείρ* is often omitted, and we have ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ, *in the right hand*, ii. 3. 11, v. 4. 12; ἐν δεξιᾷ, *on the right*, i. 5. 1, ii. 2. 13, iv. 3. 17, v. 2. 24, vii. 5. 12; ὑπὲρ δεξιῶν, *above on the right*, iv. 8. 2; δεξιᾶν δοῦναι, *give the right hand in confirmation, promise*, ii. 3. 28, 4. 7, 5. 3; δεξιᾶς δοῦναι καὶ λαβεῖν, *exchange hand-grasps, shake hands*, in token of friendship, in concluding a treaty, etc., i. 6. 6, vii. 3. 1; δεξιᾶς φέρειν, *bring assurances, pledged by the person who brought them with his right hand*, ii. 4. 1. In military language *κέρας* may be omitted, as τὸ δεξιόν, *the right wing, the right*, i. 2. 15, 8. 5, iv. 8. 14, vi. 5. 28; but τὰ δεξιὰ (*sc. μέρη*) τοῦ κέρατος, *the right of the wing*, i. 8. 4, *cf.* ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ, *to the right*, vi. 4. 1. In Greek divination the right was the propitious side, because the Greek soothsayer faced the North, and therefore the lucky omens from the East, the side of light, were on his right; so ἀεὶ δὲ δεξιός, vi. 1. 23.

Δέξιππος, ὁ, *Dexippus*, a Laconian Perioecus (see *s.v.* περλοίκος). He deserted the Greeks while in

command of a ship, v. 1. 15, slandered Xenophon before Anaxibius, vi. 1. 32, and tried to prejudice Cleander against the army, but in vain, vi. 6. 5 ff. He was finally killed in Thrace for meddling in the affairs of that country, v. 1. 15.

ἴοι, δέομαι, δέον, see **δέω**, *lack*.

Δερκυλίδας, ου, *Dercylidas*, a famous Spartan general, harmost of Abydus in 411 B.C., v. 6. 24.

ἔδρμα, ατος, τό [R. **δαρ**], *hide* of animals, rarely of the *skin* of a man flayed off, i. 2. 8, iv. 7. 26, 8. 26.

Δέρνης, ου or ους, ὁ, *Dernes*, sarp-
trap of Phoenicia and Arabia, vii. 8. 25.

δεσμός, ὁ [R. **δε**] *band, halter, strap, yoke-strap*, iii. 5. 10.

δεσπότης, ου [cf. Eng. *despot*], *master, lord, owner*, Lat. *dominus*, ii. 3. 15, 5. 14, iii. 2. 13, vii. 4. 14.

δεῦρο, adv., *hither, here*, i. 3. 19, ii. 2. 11, v. 4. 10, vi. 3. 26, vii. 6. 9.

δεύτερος, ᾱ, ου [δύο], *second* in time or order, iii. 4. 28, iv. 2. 13, v. 6. 9; adv. *δεύτερον* or *τὸ δεύτερον*, *for the second time, over again*, Lat. *iterum*, i. 8. 16, ii. 2. 4.

δέχομαι, δέξομαι, ἐδέξαμην, δέδεγμαι, ἐδέχθην [R. 2 **δακ**], *receive*, used of persons or things. Of things, *receive, accept, allow, take*, i. 8. 17, iii. 4. 32, iv. 5. 32, v. 4. 8, vi. 6. 37, vii. 3. 29. Of persons the word may have either of two meanings:—1) *receive as guests, hospitably, or in a friendly manner*, abs. or with acc., iv. 8. 23, v. 5. 6, 24, vi. 6. 9; with εἰς and acc. or with οἰκία, vii. 2. 6, 37; ἐπὶ ξένια δέχεσθαι, see ξένιος; 2) *receive as an enemy, await the charge of, meet the attack*, abs. or with acc., i. 10. 6, iii. 1. 42, 2. 16, iv. 2. 7, v. 4. 24, vi. 5. 27; εἰς χεῖρας δέχεσθαι τινα, *come to close quarters*, Lat. *in manūs uenire*, iv. 3. 31.

δέω, δήσω, ἔδησα, δέδεκα, δέδεμαι, ἐδέθην [R. **δε**], *bind, tie, fetter, shackle*, iii. 4. 35, 5. 10, iv. 2. 1;

with ἐν and dat., iv. 3. 8; τῷ χεῖρε δεδέσθαι, *have both hands tied*, vi. 1. 8.

δέω, δέῃσω, ἐδέησα, δεδέηκα, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην [R. **δε**], *lack*, used personally and impersonally. As a personal verb it is rare in the active, being confined to phrases like ὀλίγον δεῖν, *want little, i.e. almost*, and πολλοῦ δεῖν, *be far from*, both followed by inf., i. 5. 14, v. 4. 32, vii. 6. 18; commonly in mid., *want, need, lack*, abs. or with gen., i. 9. 21, ii. 6. 13, iii. 1. 46, 5. 9, iv. 4. 6, v. 1. 11, vi. 4. 17, vii. 1. 9; *wish, desire, seek for*, with gen., i. 4. 15, iii. 2. 32, v. 7. 27, vii. 6. 1, with acc. of a pron., i. 3. 4, ii. 3. 29, vii. 2. 34, 7. 24, or with acc. and inf., i. 4. 14; *ask, request, beg*, with gen. of the person expressed or understood and inf. of the thing: i. 1. 10, 9. 25, iv. 5. 16, v. 7. 30, vi. 6. 10, vii. 1. 2, 7. 14, 19. Impersonally it occurs in the forms δεῖ, δέη, δέοι, δεῖν, δέον, etc., *there is need of or that, it is necessary or proper*, or when translated personally *must, ought, etc.* As an impersonal it is followed by the simple inf., which may also be understood, i. 3. 5, 6. 9, ii. 1. 20, iii. 1. 6, 37, iv. 1. 13, v. 1. 6, 2. 12, vi. 1. 18, vii. 1. 14, by the acc. and inf., i. 7. 7, ii. 1. 10, iii. 4. 1, iv. 6. 19, v. 4. 21, vi. 1. 30, vii. 1. 30, and very rarely by dat. and inf., iii. 4. 35; the gen. of the thing needed is also rare, ii. 3. 5, iii. 2. 33, 3. 16, v. 1. 10, vii. 3. 45. Phrases: τὰ δέοντα, *the needful business*, iii. 1. 47; αὐτὸ τὸ δέον, *the very thing wanted*, iv. 7. 7; εἰς τὸ δέον καθίστασθαι, *be settled in the right way*, i. 3. 8.

δη, post-positive intensive particle, serving chiefly to emphasise the idea or word to which it belongs, and which it generally immediately follows. Among its various renderings are *now, just now, in particular, indeed, surely, truly, exactly, quite, accordingly*, but often

its force can be given only by emphasis of tone; such phrases as *you see, you know, I assure you, that's clear*, may sometimes be useful, i. 2. 3, 3. 5, 8. 10, 10. 10, ii. 1. 20, 3. 29, iii. 1. 3, iv. 1. 2, 3. 7, 4. 10, v. 4. 25, 8. 13, 26, vi. 1. 22, vii. 1. 26, 3. 47, 4. 24. With imperatives it adds urgency, *ἀγε δῆ, come now*, Lat. *age uenō*, ii. 2. 10, v. 4. 9; *ὁρᾶτε δῆ, pray consider*, vi. 5. 16; cf. vii. 6. 23, 7. 27. It adds force to superlatives, as *κράτιστοι δῆ, the very best*, i. 9. 18; cf. i. 9. 12. It is common in the apodosis of temporal clauses, i. 10. 13, ii. 1. 2, iv. 2. 20, 7. 23. Phrases: *τί ἔῃ; what now?* Lat. *quid tandem?* ii. 5. 22, vii. 6. 20; *ὥσπερ ἔῃ, just as, exactly as*, iii. 1. 29; *ἐνθα δῆ, then, I assure you*, i. 5. 8, iv. 5. 4; *νῦν δῆ, now at once*, Lat. *nunc iam*, ii. 3. 29; *οὕτω δῆ, just so*, vi. 1. 24.

δῆλος, η, ον, *plain, clear, evident, certain, manifest*, ii. 2. 18, 3. 1, vii. 2. 16, 6. 16; *δῆλον εἶναι, be clear, be manifest*, with a clause with *ἔτι*, ii. 3. 6, iii. 2. 34, iv. 1. 17, vi. 1. 25, vii. 6. 17, or with *τί, ὅτι*, or *οὐ ἔνεκα*, i. 4. 13, 14, vii. 4. 4; *δῆλον ἔτι* is often used parenthetically, *evidently*, i. 3. 9, iii. 1. 16, 35, vi. 4. 12. The personal construction with a participle is often used instead of the impersonal, as *δῆλος ἦν ἀνιώμενος, it was evident that he was troubled*, i. 2. 11, cf. ii. 5. 27, 6. 21, v. 5. 24; rarely *ὥς* with the participle or *ἔτι* and a clause, i. 5. 9, v. 2. 26.

δηλώω, δηλώσω, etc. [**δῆλος**], *make clear, make known, explain, show*, with acc., i. 9. 28, ii. 1. 1, 2. 18, iii. 3. 14; the person to whom is expressed by dat. or *πρός* and acc., the thing shown by *ἔτι* or *ὅθεν* and a clause, ii. 5. 26, v. 4. 21, vii. 1. 31, 7. 35.

δημαγωγέω, δημαγωγῆσω [**Ῥ. δα** + **Ῥ. αἰ**], *be a leader of the people*, generally with the idea of unwor-

thy means, *play the demagogue, win by currying favour*, vii. 6. 4.

Δημάρατος, see **Δαμάρατος**.

Δημοκράτης, ους or ου, *Democrates*, of Temnus or Temenium (see **Τημνίτης**), a scout, iv. 4. 15.

δημόσιος, ᾱ, ον [**Ῥ. δα**], *belonging to the community, public*, Lat. *publicus*, vi. 6. 2, 6, 37; *τὰ δημόσια, the public money, the treasury*, iv. 6. 16.

δηῶω, δηῶσω, ἐδήῶσα [**Ῥ. δῆλος**, *hostile, destructive*], *destroy, lay waste, ravage*, v. 5. 7.

δήπου, intensive particle [**δῆ** + **ποῦ**], *surely, I s'pose, of course*, iii. 2. 15, v. 7. 6, vii. 6. 13.

δήσαι, see **δέω**, *bind*.

δηχθεῖς, see **δάκνω**.

διά, by elision **δι'**, prep. with gen. or acc. [**δύο**], *through*. With gen., used of place, time, or means, *through, during, throughout, by means of*, Lat. *per*, i. 4. 6, 5. 12, ii. 3. 17, 6. 22, iii. 5. 15, iv. 2. 4, 6. 22, v. 4. 14, vii. 7. 49. Phrases: *διά ταχέων, rapidly*, i. 5. 9; *διά σκότους, in darkness*, ii. 5. 9; *διά πίστews, trustingly*, iii. 2. 8; *διά φιλιᾱς λέναι τι, enter into friendship with one*, iii. 2. 8; *διά παντός πολέμου λέναι τι, wage every kind of war with one*, iii. 2. 8; *διά τέλους, from beginning to end*, vi. 6. 11, cf. vii. 8. 11. With acc., *through, by means or aid of, on account of, for the sake of*, Lat. *ob* or *propter*, i. 7. 6, iii. 5. 16, v. 8. 12, vii. 6. 33, 7. 7; *because of*, with *τό* and inf. where we use a causal clause, i. 7. 5, iv. 5. 15, v. 5. 17. Phrases: *διὰ τοῦτο, for this reason*, i. 7. 3; *διὰ πολλά, for many reasons*, i. 9. 22; *διὰ φιλιᾱν, out of friendship*, v. 5. 15. In composition **διά** signifies *through* or *over*; sometimes it adds an idea of continuance or of fulfilment, or it may signify *apart*, Lat. *di-*, *dis-*.

Δία, **Δι'**, **Διός**, etc., see **Ζεύς**.

διαβαίνω [**Ῥ. βα**], *go with long strides, stride, walk freely*, iv. 3. 8; but mostly trans., *go over, cross*,

Lat. *trānseō*, abs. or with acc., i. 2. 6, 4. 15, ii. 2. 3, 3. 10, iii. 3. 6, 4. 3, iv. 1. 3, 3. 7, v. 2. 4, vi. 5. 3, vii. 1. 3; the means may be expressed by dat. or by *ἐπὶ* and gen., i. 5. 10.

διαβάλλω [βάλλω], *throw over or across*; in Anab. always *throw at* with words, *slander, traduce, accuse falsely*, Lat. *maledicō*, abs. or with acc., ii. 5. 27, 6. 26, v. 7. 5, vi. 6. 11; the person to whom is expressed by *πρός* and acc., i. 1. 3, v. 6. 29, vii. 5. 6, the slander by the acc. or by *ὡς* and a clause, v. 7. 5, vii. 5. 8.

διαβάς, see *διαβαίνω*.

διάβασις, *εὖς, ἡ* [R. βα], *a going over, a crossing*, hence *place or means of crossing, ford, bridge*, i. 5. 12, iii. 4. 20, 5. 9, iv. 8. 3, vi. 3. 5.

διαβατέος, *ᾱ, ον*, verbal [R. βα], *that must be crossed or passed over*, Lat. *trānseundus*, ii. 4. 6, vi. 5. 12.

διαβατός, *ῆ, ὄν*, verbal [R. βα], *that can be crossed, fordable, passable*, i. 4. 18, ii. 5. 9, iii. 2. 22.

διαβεβηκότας, see *διαβαίνω*.

διαβιβάζω (βιβάζω, βιβαδ-, -βιβάσω or βιβῶ, -εβίβασα [R. βα], *make go*), *make go across, lead across, drive across, transport*, Lat. *trādūcō*, iii. 5. 2, iv. 8. 8, v. 2. 10, vii. 1. 2.

διαβολή, *ῆς* [βάλλω], *slander, false charges*, ii. 5. 5.

διαγγέλλω [ἀγγέλλω], *carry word through*, where *διά* suggests intervening space, cf. Lat. *internūntius*, *bring word, report*, with dat. or *els* and acc. of the person to whom, and *παρά* with gen. of the person from whom, i. 6. 2, ii. 3. 7, vii. 1. 14; mid., *carry word along, pass the word*, iii. 4. 36.

διαγελάω [γελάω], *laugh to scorn, ridicule*, ii. 6. 26.

διαγίγνομαι [R. γεν], of time, *get through, pass through, continue, exist, remain*, i. 10. 19, vii. 3. 13, often with partic., i. 5. 6, ii. 6. 5, iv. 5. 5.

διαγκυλόδομαι, pf. *διηγκύλωμαι* [R. αγκ], *hold by the thong, insert the finger through the javelin-thong*,



No. 15.

only in pf. partic., iv. 3. 28, v. 2. 12. See the account of the manner in which a rotary motion was given to the javelin, s.v. *ἀκόντιον*.

διάγω [R. αγ], *carry through or across*, used esp. of ships, *transport*, ii. 4. 28, iii. 5. 10, vii. 2. 12; of time, *pass, spend, live, tarry*, Lat. *dēgō*, with or without acc., iii. 1. 43, 3. 2, iv. 2. 7, vi. 5. 1; with partic., *continue*, i. 2. 11.

διαγωνίζομαι, [R. αγ], *strive continually or earnestly*, with *πρός* and acc., iv. 7. 12.

διαδέχομαι [R. 2 δακ], *receive at intervals or along a line*; *θηρῶν διαδεχόμενοι*, *relieved one another in the chase*, i. 5. 2.

διαδίδωμι [R. δο], *give from hand to hand, distribute*, Lat. *distribūō*, abs., or with acc. of thing and dat. of pers., or with dat. alone, or with inf. of the thing, i. 9. 22, 10. 18, iv. 5. 8, v. 8. 7, vii. 7. 56.

διάδοχος, *ὁ* [R. 2 δακ], *reliever, successor*, Lat. *successor*, with dat., vii. 2. 5.

διαζεύγνυμι [R. ζυγ], *disjoin*, Lat. *dīiungō*, *separate*, with *ἀπό* and gen., iv. 2. 10.

διαθεάομαι [θέα], *look through and through, observe closely*, iii. 1. 19.

δαιθριάζει [αἶθω], *be clearing away, said of breaking weather*, Lat. *disserēnāscit*, iv. 4. 10.

διαίρῶ [αἰρέω], *sunder, tear apart or away, destroy*, ii. 4. 22, v. 2. 21.

διακείμαι [κείμαι], *be set in order, be disposed*, generally of a state of mind, *feel*, with dat. or πρὸς and acc., ii. 5. 27, 6. 12, iii. 1. 3, vii. 7. 38; ἀμεινον ὑμῖν διακείσεται, *it will be better for you*, vii. 3. 17.

διακελεύομαι [R. κελ], *give directions to, urge, encourage*, with dat. of pers., iii. 4. 45, iv. 7. 26.

διακινδυνεύω [κινδύνος], *run all risks, risk a battle*, iii. 4. 14, vi. 3. 17.

διακλάω (κλάω, ἔκλασα, κέκλασμαι, ἐκλάσθην [cf. Eng. *iconoclast*], *break*), *break in two; κατὰ μικρὸν διακλᾶν, break into bits*, vii. 3. 22.

διακονέω, διακονήσω, δεδιᾶκόνημα, ἐδιᾶκονήθην [διάκονος, *servant*, cf. Eng. *deacon*], *serve, esp. wait at table*, Lat. *ministrō*, iv. 5. 33.

διακόπτω [κόπτω], *cut in pieces, cut through*, i. 8. 10, iv. 8. 11, 13, vii. 1. 17.

διακόσιοι, αι, α [δύο + ἑκατόν], *two hundred*, Lat. *ducentī*, i. 2. 9, ii. 5. 30, vi. 5. 11.

διακρίνω [κρίνω], *separate from one another, decide, settle*, Lat. *dēcidō*, abs., vi. 1. 22.

διαλαγχάνω [λαγχάνω], *part or assign by lot*, iv. 5. 23.

διαλαμβάνω [λαμβάνω], *take separately or apart*, iv. 1. 23; *divide*, v. 3. 4.

διαλέγομαι, διαλέξομαι, διελεγμαι, διελέχθην [R. λεγ], *talk or converse with*, abs. or with acc., or with περὶ and gen. of the thing spoken of, i. 7. 9, ii. 6. 23, iv. 2. 19, vi. 3. 9, vii. 1. 15; the pers. spoken to is expressed by dat. or by πρὸς and acc., ii. 5. 42, iv. 2. 18, v. 5. 25.

διαλείπω [λείπω], *leave a space or gap between, stand apart or at intervals, be distant*, Lat. *distō*, abs. or with acc., i. 7. 15, 8. 10, iv. 7. 6, 8. 12; τὸ διαλείπον (sc. χωρίον), Lat. *interuallum*, *gap, space between*, iv. 8. 13.

διαμάχομαι [R. μαχ], *fight to a finish, fight it out, struggle earnestly*, with περὶ and gen. or with μή and inf., v. 8. 23, vii. 4. 10.

διαμένω [R. μα], *stay through, stay*, vii. 1. 6.

διαμετρέω [μετρέω], *divide by measure, measure out, of food*, vii. 1. 40; mid., *serve out rations*, vii. 1. 41.

διαμπερές, adv. [R. περ], *through and through, right through*, with acc., iv. 1. 18, vii. 8. 14.

διανέμω [R. νεμ], *divide up among*, with acc. of thing and dat. of pers., vii. 5. 2.

διανοόμαι [R. γνω], *think out, purpose, plan, intend, mean*, with acc. or with inf., ii. 4. 17, iii. 2. 8, v. 7. 15, vi. 1. 19, vii. 7. 48.

διάνοια, ᾧς [R. γνω], *way of thinking, purpose, intention*, v. 6. 31.

διαπαντός, properly διὰ παντός, see πᾶς.

διαπέμπω [πέμπω], *send in different directions, send round*, abs. or with acc., i. 9. 27, iv. 5. 8.

διαπεράω [R. περ], *cross through or over*, iv. 3. 21.

διαπλέω [R. πλεF], *sail over or across*, abs. or with εἰς and acc., vii. 2. 9, 6. 13, 8. 1.

διαπολεμέω [πολεμέω], *carry a war through, fight it out*, Lat. *dēbellō*, with dat., iii. 3. 3.

διαπορεύω [R. περ], *carry across, set over*, ii. 5. 18; pass. and fut. mid., *pass over, march through*, abs. or with acc., ii. 2. 11, iii. 3. 3, vi. 5. 19.

διαπορέω [R. περ], *be utterly at a loss*, vi. 1. 22.

διαπράττω [πράττω], *work out, bring about, accomplish*, Lat. *efficiō*, with acc. or with ὅπως and a clause, v. 7. 29, vii. 1. 38, 2. 37; generally in mid., which has much the same meaning as the act., *carry one's point, bring to pass, effect, secure one's object, arrange, obtain one's wish or request, make an*

agreement, stipulate, used abs. or with acc. of the object, for which the inf. or acc. with inf. or a clause with ὥστε or a relative clause may stand; the person benefited is expressed by dat., and the person from whom by παρά and gen., ii. 3. 20, 25, 29, 5. 30, 6. 2, iii. 5. 5, iv. 2. 23, v. 7. 30, vi. 6. 12, vii. 1. 39, 7. 24. Phrases: πρὸς τὸν Σεύθην περὶ σπονδῶν διεπράττοντο, *they tried to arrange a truce with Seuthes*, vii. 4. 12, cf. vii. 2. 7; φιλιᾶν διαπραξάμενοι πρὸς Μήδοκον, *having concluded an alliance with Medocus*, vii. 3. 16.

διαρπάζω [R. ἀρπ], *tear in pieces, lay waste, plunder, sack, spoil*, Lat. diripiō, i. 2. 19, io. 2, 18, ii. 2. 16, v. 2. 19, vii. 1. 25.

διαρρέω [ρέω], *flow through, run through*, with διά and gen., v. 3. 8.

διαρρίπτω and **διαρρίπτέω** [ρίπτω], *throw round, scatter*, Lat. disiciō, *divide among*, v. 8. 6, vii. 3. 23.

διάρριψις, εως, ἡ [διαρρίπτω], *a tossing about, scattering round*, v. 8. 7.

διασημαίνω [σημαίνω], *point out clearly, announce publicly*, ii. 1. 23.

διασκηνέω, **διασκήνησα** [R. σκα], in aor., *take up one's quarters apart, go into quarters separately*, sometimes with εἰς and acc. of place, iv. 4. 8, 5. 29.

διασκηνητέον, verbal [R. σκα], *must encamp apart*, iv. 4. 14.

διασκηνώ [R. σκα], *encamp apart; be quartered apart*, iv. 4. 10.

διασπάω [R. σπα], *draw apart*; in Anab. always pass. and generally of soldiers, *be separated, scattered, dispersed*, i. 5. 9, iii. 4. 20, iv. 8. 10, 17, v. 6. 32, vii. 3. 38.

διασπείρω [σπείρω], *scatter about, prop. of seed*; in Anab. used only in the pass. of soldiers *be scattered, be routed, disperse*, Lat. dispergor, i. 8. 25, ii. 4. 3, vi. 5. 28, vii. 2. 8.

διασφενδονάω [σφενδονάω], *sling*

in all directions; pass., *fly in pieces as if from a sling*, iv. 2. 3.

διασώζω [R. σαφ], *bring through, save, save up, keep*, v. 6. 18, vi. 6. 5, 28; pass., *be brought through safe, come out safe and sound*, with πρὸς and acc., v. 4. 5, vii. 8. 19; mid., *save for oneself, preserve*, v. 5. 13.

διατάττω [R. τακ], *draw up in array*, Lat. dispōnō, of soldiers, i. 7. 1; pass. of skirmishers, *posted at intervals*, iii. 4. 15.

διατείνω [τείνω], *stretch out*; mid., *let oneself out*, in the phrase πᾶν πρὸς ὑμᾶς διατεινόμενον, *doing my very utmost against you*, vii. 6. 36.

διατελέω [τέλος], *bring quite to an end, complete, finish*, as a journey or road, iv. 5. 11; sometimes ὁδόν is understood, *complete the march, finish the distance*, with πρὸς and acc. of the end in view, i. 5. 7; with partic., *continue to do or do constantly*, the partic. containing the leading idea, iii. 4. 17, iv. 3. 2.

διατῆκω [τήκω], *melt up*; pass., *melt away*, iv. 5. 6.

διατίθημι [R. τίς], *set out in place, arrange, order, dispose of, treat*, Lat. dispōnō, i. 1. 5, iv. 7. 4; mid., *set out for oneself*, esp. in the market, sell, Lat. uenāle prōponō, vi. 6. 37, vii. 3. 10.

διατρέφω [τρέφω], *feed thoroughly, sustain, support*, iv. 7. 17.

διατρίβη, ἡς [διατρίβω], *a wasting away, esp. of time, waste of time, delay*, vi. 1. 1.

διατρίβω (τρίβω, τριβ-, τρίψω, ἔτριψα, τέτριφα, τέτριμμαί, ἐτρίβην [cf. τριβή], rub), *rub through, waste away, consume, spend, of time*, Lat. tempus terō, with the acc., iv. 6. 9, or in pass., vii. 2. 3, 4. 12; abs., *waste time, delay, wait*, i. 5. 9, ii. 3. 9, vii. 3. 13.

διαφαίνω [R. φα], *make show through*; pass., *be visible through, shine through*, v. 2. 29, impers., *light shows through*, vii. 8. 14.

διαφανῶς, adv. [R. φα], *distinctly, clearly*, Lat. *perspicuē*, vi. 1. 24.

διαφερόντως, adv. [R. φερ], *differently from others, i.e. peculiarly, surpassingly*, i. 9. 14.

διαφέρω [R. φερ], *carry different ways, bear apart, hence be different from*, Lat. *differō*, with gen., ii. 3. 15; *be better than, surpass*, with gen., iii. 1. 37; *mid., differ from, quarrel*, with ἀπὸ and gen. of the thing, or with πρὸς and acc. of the person and περί with gen. of the thing, iv. 5. 17, vii. 6. 15. Phrase: πολὺ διέφερον, *they found it very different, i.e. they found it easier*, iii. 4. 33 (where most editt. have the impers. πολὺ διέφερον, *it was a very different thing*).

διαφεύγω [R. φυγ], *flee away, escape*, Lat. *effugiō*, abs. or with acc. v. 2. 3, vi. 3. 4, vii. 3. 43.

διαφθείρω [φθίρω], *destroy altogether, spoil, ruin, corrupt, bribe*, Lat. *corrumpō*, iii. 3. 5, vi. 2. 9; *pass., be destroyed, break up, or in a moral sense, lose credit*, iv. 1. 11, vii. 2. 4, 7. 37. Phrase: διεφθάρμενοι τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, *with their eyes blinded*, iv. 5. 12.

διάφορος, ον [R. φερ], *different, unlike, at variance*, sup., vii. 6. 15; *subst., τὸ διάφορον, difference of opinion, disagreement*, Lat. *dissensio*, iv. 6. 3.

διαφυή, ἧς [φύω], *a natural growth between, division, in some nuts*, v. 4. 29.

διαφυλάττω [φυλάττω], *watch closely; mid., be on one's guard*, vii. 6. 22.

διαχάζω, διεχασάμην (the simple χάζω, *make retire*, is Epic only), *intr., give ground, fall back*, iv. 8. 18.

διαχειμάζω (χειμάζω, χειμαδ-, χειμάσω, ἐχειμάσθην [χείμα, *winter*, cf. χιών], *pass the winter*, Lat. *hiemō*), *winter, spend the winter*, vii. 6. 31.

διαχειρίζω (-χειρίζω, χειριδ-, -χειριούμαι, etc. [R. χερ], *handle*), *have in hand, manage*, i. 9. 17.

διαχωρέω [χωρέω], *go through, pass through; impers., κάτω διεχώρει αὐτοῖς, they had diarrhoea*, iv. 8. 20.

διδάσκαλος, ὁ [R. 1 δακ], *teacher, Lat. magister*. The Athenian boy was under the instruction of teachers continuously for twelve years, from the beginning of his seventh year, and the discipline was severe, ii. 6. 12, v. 8. 18, where note that the speaker is Xenophon, an Athenian. The boy received instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, in music (singing and the use of the αὐλός and λύρα), and in gymnastics. See the school-scene, s.v. αὐλός, where instruction in the αὐλός is represented at the left (a lyre is suspended at the centre above) and in writing at the right (on the wax-table; with the stylus).

διδάσκω (δίδαχ-), διδάξω, ἐδίδαξα, δεδίδαχα, δεδίδαγμαι, ἐδιδάχθην [R. 1 δακ], *teach, inform, prove, show*, Lat. *doceō*, abs. or with acc. of the pers., with inf. of the thing, or with a clause with εἰς, i. 7. 4, ii. 5. 6, iii. 2. 32, iv. 5. 36, vii. 7. 47; *pass., be taught, learn*, with ἀπό and gen. and a clause with ὅτι, vi. 5. 18.

δίδημι [R. δε], *bind, tie up*, v. 8. 24. (Epic, except here, see δέω, *bind*.)

δίδωμι (δο-), δώσω, ἔδωκα, δέδωκα, δέδομαι, ἐδόθην [R. δο], *give, present, give over, allow, permit, pay, give to wife*, Lat. *dō*, with the acc. or the dat. alone, or with dat. of the pers. and acc. of the thing, i. 1. 9, 6. 3, ii. 3. 28, 6. 4, iii. 2. 4, 3. 18, iv. 4. 14, 5. 8, v. 2. 24, vi. 1. 12, vii. 1. 7, 2. 38, 3. 24; with the inf., or with dat. of pers. and inf., i. 6. 6, ii. 3. 18, iv. 5. 32, vii. 3. 13; with εἰς and acc. of the thing for which, i. 2. 27, 4. 9; the agent is expressed by ὑπό and gen., vii. 7. 1; by ἐκ and gen., i. 1. 6; often in pres. and impf., *offer*, iii. 4. 42.

used of gods, bestow, ordain, grant, with acc., or with dat. and acc., or with inf., iii. 1. 23, 2. 7, vi. 1. 26; *δέδοται*, it is ordained, vi. 6. 36.

διερίγω [ερίγω], keep asunder, cut off, with acc. understood, iii. 1. 2.

διελαύνω [ελαύνω], drive through, ride through, charge through, abs., i. 5. 12, 10. 7, ii. 3. 19.

διελόντες, see *διαίρῶ*.

διεξέρχομαι [ερχομαι], pass out through, vi. 6. 38.

διέρχομαι [ερχομαι], go through, march through, pass through, complete, travel, of distance, countries, or peoples, abs., with acc., or with *διά* and gen., ii. 4. 12, iii. 5. 17, iv. 1. 5, 5. 19, v. 4. 14, 6. 7, vi. 5. 5, 19; with *εἰς* and acc. of place, vi. 3. 16; of a rumour, spread abroad, with *ὅτι* and a clause, i. 4. 7.

διερωτάω [ερωτάω], ask in turn, ask publicly, iv. 1. 26.

διωσπάρθαι, see *διασπείρω*.

διέχω [R. *σεχ*], hold apart, separate, Lat. *separō*; subst., τὸ *διέχον*, the separating space, interval, Lat. *intervallum*, iii. 4. 22; intr., be separated, be apart, abs., with gen., or with *ἀπό* and gen., i. 8. 17, 10. 4, iii. 4. 20, 22.

διηγέομαι [R. *αγ*], lead out in detail, set forth, tell, Lat. *narrō*, iv. 3. 8, 13, vii. 4. 8.

διήλασε, see *διελαύνω*.

διήμι [ἴμι], let go through, let pass through, allow a passage, abs., or with acc., and with *διά* and gen., iii. 2. 23, iv. 1. 8, v. 4. 2.

δίωστιμι [R. *στα*], set apart; mid. and 2 aor. act., intr., separate, open ranks, stand at intervals, i. 5. 2, 8. 20, 10. 7.

δικαιος, ᾧ, *ον* [R. 1 *δακ*], right, lawful, just, fit, proper, Lat. *iustus*, i. 6. 6, vii. 6. 22; impers., *δικαιόν ἐστι*, with acc. and inf., ii. 5. 41, iii. 1. 37, v. 8. 26; pers., *δικαιός εἰμι* with inf., I deserve to, it is right that I, so *δικαιοπάτους* (sc. *παρακαλεῖσθαι*), vi. 1. 3; subst., τὸ

δικαίον, the right, justice, pl., one's rights, so with *ἔχειν* and *λαμβάνειν*, have or get one's rights, vii. 7. 14, 17, and in such phrases as *ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου*, and *σὺν τῷ δικαίῳ*, righteously, justly, i. 9. 19, ii. 6. 18, παρὰ τὸ *δικαίον*, unjustly, v. 8. 17; *δικαία ἔπαθε*, he met his deserts, v. 1. 15.

δικαιοσύνη, *ης* [R. 1 *δακ*], justice, Lat. *iūstitia*, i. 9. 16, vii. 7. 41.

δικαιοῦν, *ητος, ῆ* [R. 1 *δακ*], justice, equal to *δικαιοσύνη*, ii. 6. 26.

δικαίως, adv. [R. 1 *δακ*], with justice, rightly, properly, fitly, Lat. *iūre* and *recte*, i. 9. 17, ii. 3. 19, v. 1. 9, vii. 1. 29.

δικαστής, *οῦ* [R. 1 *δακ*], one who awards or decides what is just, a dicast, resembling a juryman rather than a judge, Lat. *iūdex*, v. 7. 34.

δίκη, *ης* [R. 1 *δακ*], custom, usage, right, judgment, justice. The meaning of a phrase in which this word appears can often be determined only from the context, as *δίκη* may signify satisfaction received or punishment inflicted by the sufferer of a wrong, as well as the atonement made by the criminal or the penalty which he pays; thus *ικανὴν δίκην ἔχω*, I am abundantly satisfied, vii. 4. 24, but *τὴν δίκην ἔχει*, he has his deserts, i.e. his punishment, ii. 5. 38; cf. also *δίκη ἐσχάτη*, Lat. *ultimum supplicium*, extreme penalty, i.e. death, vi. 6. 15; *δίκην ἐπιτίθεναι* or *λαμβάνειν*, inflict punishment, Lat. *supplicium sūmere*, i. 3. 10, iii. 2. 8, v. 6. 34, 8. 17; *δίκην διδόναι*, pay the penalty, be punished, Lat. *poenās dare*, solve, ii. 6. 21, iv. 4. 14, v. 4. 20, vii. 6. 10; *δίκην ὑπέχειν*, suffer or undergo the penalty, vi. 6. 15; *τῆς δίκης τυχεῖν*, meet the penalty, vi. 6. 25. The word sometimes means a reckoning, account, trial, investigation, v. 7. 34; cf. the phrases *δίκην ὑπέχειν* and *διδόναι*, render account, v. 8. 1, 18; *εἰς δίκας πάντας καταστήσαι*, bring all to trial, v. 7. 34.

διμοιρίᾱ, ᾱs [δύο + μοῖρα, *portion*, cf. μέρος], *double portion* or *share*, vii. 2. 36, 6. 1.

δινέω, ἐδίνεσα, ἐδινήθην [δίνη, *whirlpool*], *whirl round*; mid. intrans., of a dance, vi. 1. 9.

διό, for δι' ὅ, *on account of which*, *wherefore*, *therefore*, i. 2. 21, v. 5. 10, vii. 6. 39.

δίοδος, ἡ [δῶδος], *passage*, v. 4. 9.

διοράω [R. 2 Φερ], *see through*, *discover*, v. 2. 30.

διорύττω [διρύττω], *dig through*, *make a breach in*, of a wall, vii. 8. 13, 14.

δίῳτι, for δι' ὅτι, *on account of which*, *because*, *since*, ii. 2. 14.

δίπηχυς, υ [δύο + πῆχυς], *of two cubits*, *two cubits long*, iv. 2. 28.

διπλάσιος, ᾱ, ον [δύο + R. πλά], *twofold*, *double*, of numbers or of bulk, Lat. *duplus*, iv. 1. 13, vi. 5. 17; διπλάσιον, adv., *twice as far*, with gen., iii. 3. 16.

δίπλεθος, ον [δύο + R. πλά], *of two plethra*, iv. 3. 1.

διπλός, η, ον, contr. οὗς, ἡ, οὖν [δύο + R. πλά], *twofold*, *double*, of amount, Lat. *duplex*, vii. 6. 7.

δίς, numeral adv. [δύο], *twice*, Lat. *bis*; in Anab. only in composition, δις- or δι-.

δισχιλίοι, αι, α [δύο + χίλιοι], *two thousand*, i. 1. 10, iv. 2. 2, vii. 3. 48.

διφθέρᾱ, ᾱs [cf. δέφω, *soften by working*, Eng. *diphtheria*], *softened* or *prepared hide* of an animal, made ready for use, *tanned skin*, *leathern bag*, i. 5. 10, v. 2. 12.

διφθέρινος, η, ον [διφθέρᾱ], *made of hide*, *leathern*, ii. 4. 28.

δίφρος, ὁ [δύο + R. φερ], *holding two*, the *body* of the war-chariot (see s.v. ἄρμα), on the floor of which stood the driver and the warrior, i. 8. 10. Then, the word losing its etymological signification, a *seat*, large enough to accommodate only one person, *stool*. The δίφρος had neither back nor arms. The

seat was square and rested on four legs, which were either perpendicular and solidly attached to it (see s.v. αὐλός), or crossed one another and were bolted at the centre, so that the δίφρος could be closed like a camp-stool (see s.v. ἀμφορεύς). In this form the legs often curved inward below (cf. the Roman *sella curulis*).

δίχα, adv. [δύο], *in two parts*; δίχα ποιεῖν, *divide*, vi. 4. 11.

διχάζω (διχάδ-) [δύο], *divide in two*; intrans., *divide*, *separate*, iv. 8. 18.

διψᾶω, διψήσω, ἐδίψησα [διψα, *thirst*, cf. Eng. *dipso-mania*], *be thirsty*, Lat. *sitiō*, iv. 5. 27.

διωκτέον, verbal [διώκω], *must pursue*, iii. 3. 8.

διώκω, δῶξω, ἐδίωξα, δεδίωχα, ἐδιώχθην, *pursue*, *chase*, *hunt*, of an enemy or of game, Lat. *persequor*, i. 4. 7, 8, 5. 2, 10. 4, ii. 3. 19, iii. 2. 35, iv. 1. 8; abs., *give chase*, *follow up a victory*, *pursue*, i. 5. 3, 8. 19, iii. 3. 8, iv. 6. 24, v. 4. 16, vii. 3. 26; intrans., *run quickly*, *make haste*, vi. 5. 25, vii. 2. 20. Phrase: τὸ διώκειν, *the pursuit*, i. 8. 25.

διώξις, εως, ἡ [διώκω], *a pursuing*, *pursuit*, iii. 4. 5.

διώρυξ, υχος, ἡ [cf. διорύττω], *ditch*, *trench*, *canal*, Lat. *fossa*, i. 7. 15, ii. 4. 13, 21, 22.

δόγμα, ατος, τό [R. δοκ], *that which seems to one*, *principle*, *maxim*, Lat. *placitum*; *public decree*, *ordinance*, *standing order*, Lat. *decretum*, iii. 3. 5, vi. 4. 11, 6. 8, 27.

δοθῆναι, see δίδωμι.

δοκέω (δοκ-), δόξω, ἔδοξα, δέδογμαι, ἐδόχθην (rare) [R. δοκ], 1) *consider*, *suppose*, *think*, trans., with two accs., with inf. or with acc. and inf., i. 7. 1, 8. 2, ii. 2. 10, 14, iii. 2. 17, v. 7. 26, vi. 1. 3, 17; 2) intrans. and both pers. and impers., *seem*, *appear*, *seem right*, *best*, or *good*, *be determined* or *resolved*,

Lat. *uidetur*, used with the dat., i. 4. 7, ii. 1. 22, iii. 5. 6, iv. 4. 6, v. 5. 22, vi. 3. 25, vii. 3. 22; with inf., i. 3. 11, 4. 15, ii. 6. 1, 29, iii. 1. 38, iv. 1. 26, v. 3. 1, vi. 1. 25, vii. 1. 20; with dat. and inf., i. 2. 1, 3. 11, ii. 1. 2, 17, iii. 1. 10, 11, iv. 1. 2, v. 2. 3, vi. 1. 14, vii. 2. 17; abs., i. 10. 6, iii. 5. 18, v. 2. 15, vi. 1. 25, 2. 12, see ταῦτα ἔδοξε below; sometimes the inf. or the dat. is to be supplied from the context, i. 6. 8, vi. 5. 10, vii. 1. 6, 2. 16; when impers., with dat. and acc. and inf., i. 3. 18, iii. 1. 30, iv. 3. 15, v. 8. 1, vi. 5. 4, vii. 1. 31; sometimes a combination of the pers. and impers. constructions is found, i. 3. 12, iv. 6. 13, v. 6. 32, vii. 5. 5, and in this case the phrase δοκῶ μοι, like Lat. *uideor mihi*, moderates the statement which follows, and gives an air of civility and courtesy, like the old English *methinks*, i. 7. 4, vii. 6. 10, 11, 18. Phrases: at the end of business meetings we find often ἔδοξε ταῦτα or ταῦτα ἔδοξε, *this was resolved, decided, voted*, Lat. *placuit* or *uisum est*, i. 3. 20, ii. 3. 28, iii. 3. 38, iv. 8. 14, v. 1. 7, vi. 2. 11, vii. 1. 32; δόξαν ταῦτα, *having resolved on this course*, iv. 1. 13; τὸ δόξαν, *the resolution*, vi. 1. 18; τὰ δόξαντα τῇ στρατιᾷ, *the decision of the army*, i. 3. 20; τὰ δεδογμένα, *the conclusions*, Lat. *quod uisum est*, iii. 2. 39, vi. 2. 7; ἐκπλεῖν δεδογμένον εἰη, *it had been decided to sail out*, v. 6. 35; ὅτω δοκεῖ ταῦτα, *ἀνατείνω τὴν χεῖρα*, *all in favour of this motion will raise their hands*, iii. 2. 9, cf. v. 6. 33; δοξάτω ὑμῖν, *let it be approved, let it be sanctioned publicly*, v. 7. 31. In the phrase δοκοῦσί μοι ἀπήλθον, v. 7. 13, δοκοῦσί μοι is used parenthetically without influencing the construction (but some read ἀπελθεῖν).

δοκιμάζω (δοκιμαδ-), δοκιμάσω, δεδοκιμασμαι, ἐδοκιμάσθην [R. δοκ], *test, examine; pass., be accepted after examination, of cavalry*, iii. 3. 20.

δόλιος, ᾶ, ον [δόλος], *treacherous, traitorous*, i. 4. 7.

δολιχος, ὁ, *long race*, varying, acc. to circumstances, from six to twenty-four times the length of



No. 16.

the stadium, *q.v.*, iv. 8. 27. Compare the second set of runners in the accompanying illustration, where the *pace* shows that the race was a long one.

δόλος, ὁ [cf. Lat. *dolus*, *device, deceit*], *craft, fraud, stratagem*, v. 6. 29.

Δόλοψ, οπος, ὁ, *a Dolopian* (only in plur.), i. 2. 6. Dolopia, a country between Mt. Pindus and Aetolia, was inhabited by a brave tribe which long kept its independence. They were perhaps not of Greek origin.

δόξα, ἡς [R. δοκ], *opinion, estimation*, in one's own mind, παρὰ τὴν δόξαν, *contrary to one's expectation*, Lat. *contrā expectatiōnem*, ii. 1. 18; of others about one, *reputation, fame, glory*, Lat. *fāma*, vi. 1. 21; with *eis* and acc., vi. 5. 14.

δωράτιον, τό [δῶρον], *prop. small spear*, but in the Anab., vi. 4. 23, rather the *pole* of the spear, used for carrying booty. See *s.v.* δωροφόρος.

δορκάς, ἄδος, ἡ [cf. δέρκομαι, see clearly, see], a sort of deer, gazelle, with large bright eyes, i. 5. 2, v. 3. 10.

δορπηστός, ὁ [δόρπον, in Hom., evening meal], time of the evening meal, tea-time, i. 10. 17.

δόρυ, ατος, τό [cf. δρῦς, tree, the oak, Eng. TREE], prop. stem

of a young tree, then pole or shaft of a spear, and hence, spear. The spear and the sword (ξίφος, q.v.) constituted the weapons of attack carried by the Greek hoplite, i. 8. 18, iv. 5. 18. The spear consisted of a smooth shaft, a double-edged iron head, technically called λόγχη, vii. 4. 15, and, properly, a spike at the butt end. The δόρυ was of great length, iii. 5. 7, iv. 2. 8. See also s.v. ἄρμα (No. 8) and s.v. ὀπλίτης. Xenophon relates that the δόρατα of the Mossynoeci were long and thick, almost too heavy for a man to carry, v. 4. 25, and that those of the Chalybes measured fifteen cubits, which seems to be almost incredible, iv. 7. 16. The hoplite carried two spears (see s.v. κνημὶς and s.v. χλαμὺς), one to be hurled, the other to be used in the charge and in the hand to hand fight. The spear was carried in the right hand. See s.v. ἀσπίς (No. 10) and s.v. πελταστής. So arose in military movements the phrase ἐπὶ δόρυ, to the right, iv. 3. 29. See ἀσπίς, where note the phrase παρ' ἀσπίδα, to the left, iv. 3. 26. Other phrases: τὰ δόρατα ἐπὶ τὸν

No. 17. δεξιὸν ὤμον ἔχειν, to keep their spears at rest on the right shoulder, vi. 5. 25; τὰ δόρατα εἰς προβολὴν καθέντας, lowering or couching their spears for the charge, vi. 5. 25, cf. 27.

δορυφόρος, ὁ [δόρυ + R. φερ], one who carries a spear, spearman, pikeman. But in the Anab. said of those who went out with δорά-τια, q.v., to carry the captured booty to camp, v. 2. 4.

δουλειᾶ, ἄς [δουλεύω], slavery, Lat. *servitūs*, vii. 7. 32.

δουλεύω, ἐδούλευσα, δεδούλευκα [δοῦλος], be a slave, Lat. *serviō*, iv. 8. 4.

δοῦλος, ὁ, slave, Lat. *servus*, ii. 3. 17, 5. 32, iii. 1. 17, vii. 4. 24; applied to all subjects of the Persian king, i. 9. 29, ii. 5. 38.

δοῦναι, see δίδωμι.

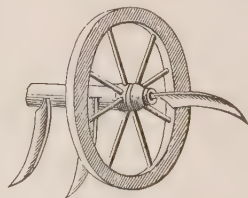
δουπέω, ἐδούπησα [δοῦπος], poetic verb, sound heavily, make a din, strike heavily, with πρὸς and acc., i. 8. 18.

δοῦπος, ὁ, poetic word, any heavy sound, din, uproar, ii. 2. 19.

Δρακόντιος, ὁ, *Dracontius*, an exile from Sparta in the Greek army, in charge of the games at Trapezus, iv. 8. 25; sent to Cleander, vi. 6. 30.

δράμοι, δραμοῦνται, see τρέχω.

δρεπανηφόρος, ον [δρέπανον + R. φερ], scythe-bearing, of chariots, Lat. *falcatae quadrigae*, i. 7. 10, 11, 12, 8. 10. Such chariots were much in use among the Persians. Those described in the Anab. had, as represented in the accompanying cut,



No. 18.

a stationary scythe inserted in each end of the axle, the chariot being two-wheeled, and other scythes fastened in the axle underneath, with the points downward and the

blades turned toward the horses. There are other representations of Persian scythe-bearing chariots in which blades are fastened to the outside of the felly of the wheel, with iron spikes on the inside of the felly and between the spokes. In these the pole also of the wagon ends in an iron spike, and spikes and scythes are attached to the yokes of the horses. For the general form of the chariot, see *s.v.* ἄρμα.

δρέπανον, τό [δρέπω, *pluck*], *reaping hook, scythe*, Lat. *falx*, used on chariots, i. 8. 10.

Δρίλαι, ὦν, the *Drilae*, a tribe of mountaineers living southwest of Trapezus, called the most warlike people of the Pontus, v. 2. 1, 2, 3.

δρόμος, ὁ [root *δρα*, *δραμ*, cf. ἀποδιδράσκω, Eng. *dromedary*], a *running, run*, Lat. *cursus*, i. 2. 17, iv. 8. 25, v. 2. 31; the dat. δρόμῳ, when used of infantry, means *on the run, double quick*, of cavalry, *at a gallop*, and is frequently joined with *θεῖν* and found also with ὁρμᾶν, διώκειν, and φεύγειν, i. 8. 18, iv. 3. 31, 6. 25, v. 7. 25, vi. 5. 25, vii. 1. 15; *running track, race-course*, Lat. *spatium*, iv. 8. 26, see *s.v.* ἱππόδρομος.

δύναμις, δυνήσσομαι, δεδύνημαι, ἐδυνήθην [δύναμαι], *be able, capable, strong enough, can*, with inf. or abs. with inf. understood, i. 1. 4, 2. 25, 3. 2, 6. 7, ii. 2. 3, iii. 1. 35, iv. 1. 19, v. 2. 16, vi. 3. 8, vii. 1. 28; often with relatives ὥς, ᾧ, ὅπη, ὅσον, ὅποι, ὅποια and the sup. of an adv., as μαχόμενοι ὥς ἂν δυνώμεθα κράτιστα, *fighting with all our might and main*, iii. 2. 6, cf. i. 1. 6, 2. 4, iii. 4. 48, iv. 5. 1, 18, vi. 6. 1, vii. 7. 15; less often with ὥς or ὅσον and sup. of an adj., as ἔχων ἱππέας ὥς ἂν δύνῃται πλείστους, *with the largest possible number of cavalry*, i. 6. 3, cf. ii. 2. 12, vii. 1. 37, 2. 8; of things, *be worth, amount to*, Lat. *ualeō*, with acc., i. 5. 6, ii.

2. 13. Phrases: οἱ μέγιστον δυνάμενοι, *the most powerful*, cf. Lat. *plūrimum posse*, ii. 6. 21, vii. 6. 37; τὸ ἐξαπατᾶν δύνασθαι, *the power of deception*, ii. 6. 26.

δύναμις, εὼς, ἡ [δύναμαι], *ability, means*, Lat. *facultās*, vii. 7. 36; generally in a military sense, *force, troops*, i. 1. 6, 3. 12, ii. 1. 13, iii. 4. 3, iv. 4. 7, vii. 4. 21, so also in pl., like Lat. *cōpiæ*, i. 5. 9; *power, resources*, Lat. *opēs*, i. 6. 7, ii. 5. 11; *influence, position*, Lat. *auctōritās*, ii. 6. 17, v. 6. 17. Phrases: εἰς or κατὰ δύναμιν, *according to one's ability*, Lat. *prō uiribus*, ii. 3. 23, iii. 2. 9.

δυνάστης, οὐ [δύναμαι], *a mighty man, nobleman*, i. 2. 20.

δυνατός, ἡ, ὅν [δύναμαι], *able*, in both active and passive sense; act., *powerful, influential, capable*, i. 9. 24, iv. 1. 12, vii. 7. 2; with inf., ii. 6. 19, vii. 2. 33, 4. 24; pass., *possible, practicable*, with inf. or abs., i. 3. 17, ii. 1. 19, iv. 1. 24, v. 5. 13, or with a rel. and sup. of an adv., *πέισσομαι ἢ δυνατόν μάλιστα, I shall obey to the best of my ability*, where ἐστὶ is understood with δυνατόν and ἢ means *as*, i. 3. 15. Phrases: ὥς δυνατόν, (so far) *as was possible*, ii. 6. 8; ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν, *as well as they could*, iv. 2. 23.

δύω, see δῶω.

δύο, οἶν, [δύο], *two*, Lat. *duo*, generally not declined, i. 1. 1, 2. 23, ii. 2. 12, iii. 2. 37, iv. 1. 19, v. 4. 11, vi. 1. 9; but the gen. occurs in v. 6. 9, vi. 6. 14, vii. 5. 9 (with which cf. vii. 6. 1). Phrase: εἰς δύο, *two abreast*, ii. 4. 26.

δυσ- [cf. Eng. *dys-peptic*], inseparable prefix signifying *hard, ill, with difficulty*.

δύσβατος, οὐ [R. βα], *hard to travel, of country*, v. 2. 2.

δυσδιάβατος, οὐ [R. βα], *hard to march through*, vi. 5. 19.

δυσμή, ἧς [δῶω], *a going under, of the sun*, in Anab. always pl.,

ἡλιον *δυσμαί*, *sunset*, Lat. *sōlis occāsus*, vi. 4. 26, 5. 32, vii. 3. 34.

δυσπάριτος, *ον* [εἶμι], *hard to get by, hard to pass*, of a fortress, iv. 1. 25.

δυσπόρευτος, *ον* [R. *περ*], *hard to get through*, of heavy ground, with dat., i. 5. 7.

δυσπορίᾱ, *ᾱς* [R. *περ*], *difficulty of passing*, of a river, iv. 3. 7.

δύσπορος, *ον* [R. *περ*], *hard to travel, hard to cross*, of rivers, ravines, and roads, ii. 5. 9, v. 1. 13, vi. 5. 12.

δύσχρηστος, *ον* [χρηστός], *useful, verbal of χράσμαι*, *hard to use or manage, of little service*, of troops in disorder, iii. 4. 19.

δυσχωρίᾱ, *ᾱς* [χῶπος], *roughness of country, hard or rough country*, iii. 5. 16.

δύω (δυ-), *δύσω, ἔδωσα or ἔδυν, δέδωκα, δέδωμαι, ἐδόθην, enter*; in Anab. always of the sun, *enter the sea, set*, Lat. *occidō*, and in act. only in the collateral pres. *δύνω*, ii. 2. 3, 13; elsewhere in pres. and impf. mid., i. 10. 15, ii. 2. 16, v. 7. 6.

δῶ, see *δίδωμι*.

δώδεκα, indecl. [δύο + δέκα], *twelve*, Lat. *duodecim*, i. 2. 10, iii. 5. 16, v. 6. 9, vii. 3. 16.

δωρέομαι, *δωρήσομαι, etc.* [R. *δο*], *give a present, present, abs. or with acc.*, vii. 3. 18, 20, 26, 27, 5. 3.

δωροδοκέω, *δωροδοκήσω, etc.* [R. *δο* + R. 2 *δακ*], *accept a present, take a bribe*, vii. 6. 17.

δώρον, τό [R. *δο*], *present, gift*, Lat. *dōnum*. It was the universal custom among the Persians that those who approached the king or a satrap should bring him gifts, and in general among them gifts were freely bestowed. i. 2. 27, ii. 1. 10, iv. 7. 27, v. 6. 11, vii. 3. 16.

δώσω, see *δίδωμι*.

E.

ἐᾶ, see *ἔάω*.

ἔάλω, see *ἀλίσκομαι*.

ἔάν, contr. *ἄν* or *ἦν*, in crasis καῖν for καὶ ἔάν, conditional conj., [εἰ + ἄν], *if, if haply*, used with subjv. in the prot. of cond. sentences of the vivid future and present general classes, i. 1. 4, 3. 14, iii. 1. 36, 2. 20, 4. 19, 35, iv. 8. 11, v. 1. 9, 5. 22; *ἔάν μή*, *unless*, i. 4. 12; *ἔάν τε . . . ἔάν τε*, with verb to be supplied, *whether . . . or*, v. 5. 16, vii. 3. 37.

ἐάνπερ, conj. [ἔάν], *if at least, if only*, iv. 6. 17.

ἐαρίζω (ἐαρίδ-) [ἐαρ, *spring*, cf. Lat. *uēr*, *spring*], *spend the spring*, iii. 5. 15.

ἐαυτοῦ, ἧς, οὐ, contr. *αὐτοῦ, etc.*, refl. pron. [pronominal stem ἐ (see οὐ) + αὐτός], *of himself, herself, itself*, used both directly and indirectly, i. 1. 5, 2. 7, 14, 7. 9, ii. 5. 29, 38, iv. 5. 24, v. 3. 6, 6. 16, 8. 14, vi. 1. 32, vii. 1. 18. The gen. with the article takes the place of the possessive pron., Lat. *suus*, as ἀφιππεύει ἐπὶ τὴν ἐαυτοῦ σκηνήν, *he rode off to his own tent*, i. 5. 12, cf. ii. 4. 7, iv. 3. 26, v. 6. 37; in this case the substantive may be omitted, as τοὺς ἐαυτοῦ, *his own men*, i. 2. 15, cf. iii. 1. 16, 4. 45, iv. 5. 23, vii. 7. 44.

ἔάω, *ἔάσω, ἐᾶσα, ἐᾶκα, ἐᾶμαι, ἐᾶθην, let, allow, permit*, with inf., or with acc. and inf., i. 4. 7, 9. 13, ii. 3. 26, iii. 3. 3, v. 8. 22, vii. 4. 20; οὐκ ἔάν, *not allow, i.e. refuse, forbid, prohibit*, abs. or with inf., i. 4. 9, v. 2. 10, 7. 3, vii. 4. 10; *let go, neglect, give up*, with acc., i. 9. 18, vii. 3. 2. Phrases: *ἔάν χαίρειν*, vii. 3. 23, see *χαίρω*; *ταῦτα ἐᾶ*, *he let the matter drop*, vii. 4. 11.

ἑβδομήκοντα, indecl. [ἑπτὰ + εἰκοσι], *seventy*, Lat. *septuāgintā*, iv. 7. 8.

ἑβδομος, η, ον [ἐπτά], *seventh*, Lat. *septimus*, vi. 2. 12.

ἐγ-, by assimilation for ἐν- before a palatal mute.

ἐγγίγνομαι [R. γεν], *be born in, be innate, be in*, Lat. *innāscor*, v. 8. 3.

ἐγγυάω, ἡγγύησα, ἡγγύηκα, ἐγγεγύημαι, ἡγγυήθην [ἐγγύη, *pledge*], *pledge; mid., pledge oneself, engage, promise*, Lat. *spondeō*, with acc. and inf., vii. 4. 13.

ἐγγύθεν, adv. [ἐγγύς], *from close by*, iv. 2. 27.

ἐγγύς, adv., *near, close by, nigh, nearly*, comp. ἐγγύτερον, sup. ἐγγυτάτω or ἐγγύτατα, of place, abs. or with gen., i. 8. 8, 10. 10, ii. 2. 15, 4. 1, iii. 3. 7, iv. 2. 15, 4. 1, 7. 23, v. 4. 16, vi. 1. 17; sup. with the art, *nearest*, Lat. *proximus*, ii. 2. 16, v. 7. 13; of time, sup. with the art., *last*, ii. 2. 11; of relation, *nigh on to, very nearly*, Lat. *ferē*, iv. 2. 28, v. 4. 13; with gen., v. 7. 9.

ἐγείρω (ἐγερ-), ἐγερῶ, ἡγείρα or ἡγρόμην, ἐγρήγορα, ἐγῆγερμαι, ἡγέρθην, *rouse; pass. and 2 perf., be awakened, wake up, lie awake, keep vigil*, Lat. *uigilō*, iv. 6. 22, v. 7. 10.

ἐγκαλέω [R. καλ], *call in, claim, of a debt*, vii. 7. 33; *bring a charge against, reproach, blame, of persons, with dat. and sometimes a clause with ὡς or ὅτι*, vii. 5. 7, 7. 44, 47.

ἐγκαλύπτω (καλύπτω, καλυβ-, καλύψω, ἐκάλυψα, κεκάλυμμαι, ἐκαλύφθην, *cover*), *cover closely; mid., wrap oneself up*, iv. 5. 19.

ἐγκιμαι [κείμαι], *lie in, be in*, iv. 5. 26.

ἐγκέλευστος, ον [R. κελ], *instigated, of persons, with ὑπό and gen.*, i. 3. 13.

ἐγκέφαλος, ον [κεφαλή], *within the head; as subst., ὁ ἐγκέφαλος (sc. μυελός, marrow), the brain; of the palm tree, the crown, a cabbage-like growth at the top, edible and of a peculiar flavour, but causing headache*, ii. 3. 16.

ἐγκρατής, ἐς [R. 1 κρα], *possessed*

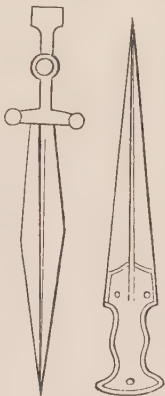
of power, holding fast, master or lord of, with gen., i. 7. 7, v. 4. 15.

ἐργηγόρεσαν, see ἐγείρω.

ἐγχαλινῶ [χαλινῶ], *put on a bridle; esp. in perf. pass. ἐγκεχαλινωμένοι, ready bridled*, vii. 2. 21, 7. 6.

ἐγχειρέω, ἐγχειρήσω, ἐνεχείρησα [R. χερ], *lay one's hand on, make an attempt, abs.*, v. 1. 8.

ἐγχειρίδιος, ον [R. χερ], *in the hand; subst., τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον, dagger, dirk, as easily held in the hand*, Lat. *pūgiō*, iv. 3. 12. The ἐγχειρίδιον was two-edged, and often had an ornamented handle. In the second of the accompanying cuts the handle was faced with plates of wood, united by rivets.



No. 19.

ἐγχειρίζω (-χειρίζω, χειρίδ-, χειριούμαι, etc. [R. χερ], *handle*), *commit to the hands of, entrust*, Lat. *mandō*, iii. 2. 8.

ἐγχείω (χέω, χυ-, -χέω, ἔχεα, -κέχυκα, κέχυμαι, ἐχύθην [root χυ, cf. Lat. *fundō*, pf. *fūdī*, *pour*, Eng. *gush*, *gust*], *pour*), *pour in (sc. οἶνον), fill a cup, esp. for a libation*, iv. 3. 13.

ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ or μοῦ, pers. pron. [cf. Lat. *ego*, Eng. *I*, Lat. *mē*, Eng. *me*], *I*, in the nom. used only when emphatic, i. 3. 3, 10. 6. 8, 7. 7, ii. 2. 3, iii. 1. 25, iv. 8. 12, v. 1. 7, vi. 1. 29, vii. 2. 5.

ἐγῶγε [ἐγώ + γέ], *I for my part*, Lat. *equidem*, i. 4. 8, vi. 1. 32.

ἐδεδόκεισαν, see δίδω.

ἔδει, see δέω, *lack*.

ἔδισαν, see δίδω.

ἐδηδοκότες, see ἐσθίω.

ἔδραμον, see τρέχω.

ἔδωκα, see δίδωμι.

ἔζη, ἔζων, see ζάω.

ἑθελοντής, οὗ [ἐθέλω], *volunteer*, Lat. *voluntarius*, in a military sense, iv. 1. 26, 2. 14; as adj., οἱ ἐθελονταὶ φίλοι, *friends of their own free will*, i. 6. 9.

ἑθελούσιος, ᾧ, ον [ἐθέλω], *voluntary, of one's own accord*, Lat. *suā sponte*, iv. 6. 19, vi. 5. 14.

ἐθέλω or θέλω (see below), ἐθέλῃσα, ἡθέλησα, ἡθέληκα, *wish, be willing, be ready, be glad to do anything, desire, volunteer*, with the inf., which may be understood, i. 2. 26, 3. 6, 9. 13, 14, ii. 3. 23, iii. 1. 25, 4. 41, iv. 1. 28, v. 4. 26, vi. 5. 21, 6. 20, vii. 4. 9; with acc. τί, iv. 4. 5; with acc. and inf., vi. 1. 32 (some read συνεθέλῃσαι); the partic. is used as adj., vi. 2. 6. Forms from θέλω occur rarely and chiefly in the third pers., ii. 1. 14, 6. 18, iii. 2. 16, v. 7. 27, vi. 6. 18; ἦν θεὸς θέλη, *God willing*, vii. 3. 43; cf. 3. 31.

ἐθετο, ἔθηκε, see τίθημι.

ἔθνος, οὗς, τό [cf. Eng. *ethnic*], *company of men, people, nation, tribe*, Lat. *nātiō*, i. 8. 9, iii. 1. 2, iv. 5. 28; κατὰ ἔθνη or ἔθνος, *according to nations, by tribes*, i. 8. 9, v. 5. 5.

εἰ, conj., *if*, Lat. *sī*, used 1) with the indic. in simple conditions, whether present, past, or future, and in conditions contrary to fact, i. 3. 11, 16, ii. 1. 4, 5. 17, 41, iii. 1. 13, 2. 39, 4. 39, iv. 1. 11, 8. 11, v. 1. 10, 4. 6, 6. 34, vi. 1. 32, vii. 4. 20, 6. 30; 2) with the opt. in less vivid fut. or in past general conditions, i. 9. 28, ii. 3. 11, iii. 2. 35, iv. 8. 11, v. 1. 11, 6. 4, vii. 7. 30, in indir. disc., i. 2. 2, 4. 7, iv. 6. 1, vi. 1. 25; 3) used for ὅτι after an expression signifying discontent, iii. 2. 17; 4) after words of questioning or doubting, *whether*, ii. 1. 15, iii. 2. 22, iv. 1. 8, 25, v. 1. 12, vii. 2. 25, 3. 37; εἰ . . . ἢ, *whether . . . or*, ii. 3. 7, v. 6. 28; 5) joined with other

words, εἰ καὶ, *although*, or καὶ εἰ, *even if*, iii. 2. 24, vi. 6. 27; εἰ μὴ, *if not*, iv. 2. 4, after a negative, *except, unless*, Lat. *nisi*, i. 4. 18, 5. 6, ii. 1. 12, iv. 7. 5; εἰ δὲ μὴ, *otherwise*, ii. 2. 1, iii. 2. 3, vii. 1. 8; εἴ τις and εἴ τι, *if anybody, whoever, whatever, many, some*, i. 5. 1, 6. 1, v. 3. 3, vi. 2. 12, vii. 3. 21, 6. 32.

εἶα, εἶασε, see εἰάω.

εἰδέναι, εἰδήτε, see οἶδα.

εἶδον, 2 aor. (ιδ-), used as aor. of ὁράω [R. Φιδ], *see, behold, look, observe, perceive, remark*, abs. or with acc., i. 2. 18, 22, 10. 15, ii. 1. 9, iii. 1. 11, 4. 24, iv. 2. 7, 3. 12, vi. 5. 10, vii. 3. 7; with acc. (which may be omitted) and partic., i. 8. 28, 10. 10, ii. 3. 18, iii. 1. 31, v. 7. 25, 8. 15, vi. 6. 17; rarely with ὅτι and a clause, iii. 2. 23; with a rel. clause, iv. 1. 20.

εἶδος, οὗς, τό [R. Φιδ], *look, shape*, ii. 3. 16.

εἰδότες, see οἶδα.

εἰκάζω (εἰκαδ-), εἰκάσω, εἰκάσα, εἰκάσμαι, εἰκάσθην [ἔοικα], *make like*; perf. pass., *resemble*, with dat., v. 3. 12, 4. 12; *compare and infer something, conjecture, fancy, suppose*, like the Yankee guess, Lat. *coniciō*, abs., with inf., or acc. and inf., i. 6. 1, 11, 10. 16, iv. 5. 15, vii. 1. 26.

εἰκός, ὅτος, neut. partic. of ἔοικα, *q.v.*, *natural, reasonable, likely, probable*, with or without ἐστὶ, followed by inf. or acc. and inf., ii. 2. 19, iii. 1. 13, 2. 10, iv. 6. 9, v. 1. 12; εἰκός καὶ δίκαιον, Lat. *aequum et iustum*, iii. 2. 26; εἰκότα λέγειν, *say what is reasonable*, ii. 3. 6. Phrases: ὡς εἰκός and ὡς τὸ εἰκός, *as is (or was) likely, reasonable, natural*, iii. 1. 21, 4. 24; cf. vii. 6. 13.

εἴκοσι, indecl. [εἴκοσι], *twenty*, Lat. *uiginti*, i. 2. 5, iii. 4. 7, v. 3. 11.

εἰκότως, adv. [ἔοικα], *naturally, with good reason*, ii. 2. 3, vi. 4. 18.

εἰληφε, εἰλήφει, see λαμβάνω.

εἰλήχαιν, see λαγχάνω.

εἶλκον, see ἔλκω.

εἰλόμην, εἶλον, see αἰρέω.

εἶμι (έσ-), ἔσομαι [R. εσ], *be*, in its widest sense, *be in existence, exist, take place, happen*, used both as the copula and as the substantive verb, i. 1. 4, 4. 4, 10. 15, ii. 2. 3, 21, 6. 15, iii. 1. 9, 5. 7, iv. 2. 1, 3. 8, v. 4. 25, 6. 9, vi. 2. 2, vii. 1. 25, 28, 3. 43. The predicate, when a substantive, may be nom., gen., or dat. The gen. is either partitive or possessive, or of measure or material, while the dat. is possessive. With the possessive gen. or dat. the verb is translated *belong, have, possess*, as τῶν νικούντων τὸ ἀρχεῖν ἐστὶ, *to the victors belongs the right to command*, ii. 1. 4, cf. i. 1. 6, ii. 1. 11, iii. 2. 39, iv. 3. 4, vii. 3. 19; ὄνομα δὲ ἦν τῇ πόλει Μέσπιλα, *the city had the name of Mespila*, iii. 4. 10, cf. i. 5. 4, ii. 4. 13; λεγέτω τί ἔσται τοῖς στρατιώταις, *let him state what the soldiers are to have*, ii. 1. 10, cf. i. 7. 8, vii. 2. 25; τὸ δεῖπνον ἦν καθημένους, *they had their dinner sitting*, vii. 3. 21. Examples of other gens. and dats. will be found in i. 2. 3, 4. 9, ii. 6. 20, 26, iii. 4. 7, 10, iv. 6. 14, vi. 2. 3. Joined with a partic. a periphrastic expression is formed, as ἦν δυναμένη for ἐδόνατο, ii. 2. 13, cf. v. 2. 23, 3. 8, vii. 6. 36. Used impers., ἔστι, *it is possible, one can*, with inf., i. 4. 4, ii. 3. 15, iii. 2. 13, iv. 7. 2, v. 6. 10, vi. 3. 17. In conjunction with relative words, as ἔστι δ' ὅστις, *somebody*, i. 8. 20; ἔστιν ὃ τι σε ἥδικησα, *have I done you any wrong?* i. 6. 7, cf. v. 7. 6; ἦν δὲ τῶν σταθμῶν οὓς μακροὺς ἤλαυνεν, *some of the marches he made were long*, i. 5. 7, cf. ii. 5. 18; ἔστιν οἱ and ἦσαν οἱ, *some*, v. 2. 14, vi. 2. 3; ἔσθ' ὅτε and ἦν ὁπότε, *sometimes*, ii. 6. 9, iv. 2. 27; οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως οὐκ ἐπιθήσεται ἡμῖν, *it is impossible that he will not attack us*, ii. 4. 3, cf. v. 7. 7; οὐκ ἦν ὅπου οὐ, *everywhere*, iv. 5. 31, cf. vi. 2. 4. Other phrases:

τὸ νῦν εἶναι, *for the present*, iii. 2. 37; τὰ ὄντα, *facts, possessions*, iv. 4. 15, vii. 8. 22; τῷ ὄντι, *in fact*, v. 4. 20; τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον εἶναι, *as far as this fellow is concerned*, i. 6. 9.

εἶμι (έ-), impf. ἦεν or ἦα [root ε, cf. Lat. *eō, ire, go*], *go* (but the pres. ind. always has a fut. sense, and so sometimes the inf. and partic. when in indir. disc., i. 3. 1, 6, 4. 12, ii. 2. 3, 6. 10), *come, proceed, march*, abs., or with the preps. *eis, ἐπὶ, παρά, and πρὸς*, i. 2. 11, 4. 8, ii. 1. 8, 5. 27, iii. 1. 22, 42, 2. 16, iv. 2. 1, 4. 14, v. 1. 8, 7. 19, vi. 5. 15, vii. 2. 17; for phrases with *διά*, iii. 2. 8, see *διά*; imv. *ἔθι, come now*, Lat. *age*, vii. 2. 26, 7. 27. Phrase: *eis χεῖρας ἔναι, come to close quarters*, Lat. *pugna in manus uenit*, iv. 7. 15. Verbal *ἵεον, q.v.*

εἶπας, εἶπατε, see εἶπον.

εἶπερ [εἶ], *if in fact, if really*, sometimes strengthened by γέ, i. 7. 9, ii. 4. 7, iv. 6. 16, vii. 3. 37, 6. 16; with causal force, *inasmuch as*, vi. 1. 26.

εἶπετο, see ἔπομαι.

εἶπον, 2 aor. (of the 1 aor. are ind. *εἶπας*, ii. 5. 23, v. 8. 10, and imv. *εἶπατε*, ii. 1. 21) [root *Фем*, cf. Lat. *uocō, call, uox, voice*], *say, speak, talk, tell, allege, relate*, often of speeches in an assembly and of messages through an interpreter or other person, abs. or with acc., i. 3. 7, 14, 8. 15, ii. 1. 4, 5. 24, iii. 1. 38, 45, iv. 3. 10, v. 1. 8, 6. 27, vi. 1. 30, vii. 3. 25, 39; with a clause in dir. disc. with or without *ὅτι*, i. 4. 8, 16, ii. 1. 21, iii. 1. 45, iv. 6. 19, v. 4. 10, vi. 1. 32, vii. 3. 39; with a clause in indir. disc. with *ὅτι* or *ὡς*, i. 6. 2, 9. 13, ii. 1. 21, iii. 1. 9, iv. 4. 5, v. 5. 24, vi. 1. 30, vii. 6. 16; with a rel. or interr. clause, ii. 1. 15, 21, 2. 2, 10, v. 8. 2; with dat. of pers., either alone or with acc. or a clause, i. 6. 2, ii. 1. 15, 2. 2, iv. 5. 8, v. 6. 16, 19, 7. 14, vii. 1. 31, 3. 7; with acc. and *eis* with acc., v. 6. 37:

with *περί* and *γεν.*, ii. 1. 21; with advs., as *ᾧδε, οὕτως, εἰ*, ii. 3. 24, vi. 1. 30, vii. 2. 32. Often the word may be rendered *reply, retort*, when *πρός* with acc. of the thing, with or without dat. of pers., is used, i. 6. 9, ii. 1. 11, vi. 6. 28. With inf., or acc. and inf., the word means *command, order, move* (in an assembly), *propose*, i. 3. 14, ii. 3. 2, iv. 5. 4.

εἶργω (*εἶργ-*), *εἶρξω, εἶρξα, εἶργμαι, εἶρχομαι*, *shut out, keep off*, Lat. *excludō*, with *ἐκ* or *ἀπό* and *γεν.* of thing, vi. 3. 8, 6. 16 (fut. mid. as pass.); *prevent, hinder*, Lat. *prohibeō*, with *ὥστε μή* and inf., iii. 3. 16; *shut in, hem in*, Lat. *inclūdō* (in this sense usually written with rough breathing, but not so in edd. of Anab.), iii. 1. 12.

εἶρηκα, εἶρημαι, see *εἶρω*.

εἶρήνη, *ἡς* [R. 1. **Фер**], *agreement, result of an agreement, i.e. peace*, Lat. *pāx*, ii. 6. 2, iii. 1. 37, v. 7. 27, vii. 7. 33.

εἶρητο, see *εἶρω*.

εἶρω (*εἶρ-*), pres. only in Epic, the Attic forms being fut. *εἶρω*, pf. *εἶρηκα, εἶρημαι*, aor. *εἶρήθη* [R. 1 **Фер**], *say, mention, tell*, with acc. or a clause in indir. disc. with *ὡς* or *ὅτι*, i. 2. 5, 3. 5, ii. 5. 2, 12, iii. 2. 33, v. 1. 5, vi. 3. 1; *tell, order*, in pass. with dat. of pers. and inf., iii. 4. 3, 4. Phrase: *τὰ εἰρημένα, what has been said, the foregoing*, v. 5. 24, 7. 11.

εἰς, prep. with acc. [*ἐν*], *in, into, to*, used of place after verbs of motion, i. 2. 20, 22, 3. 14; often with a personal object, *among, against, into the country of*, i. 1. 11, iv. 5. 18, 7. 1, v. 3. 6; cf. v. 6. 27, 28, 37; with verbs of rest, but implying previous motion, where Eng. uses *in*, i. 1. 3, 2. 2, 3, ii. 5. 33, vii. 1. 11, 4. 6; of time, *up to, during, in, at*, i. 7. 1, ii. 3. 25, iii. 1. 3, iv. 1. 15, v. 3. 10, vii. 1. 35; *εἰς τὴν νύκτα ὑπολθεσθαι, take off one's shoes for the night*, iv. 5. 13; of

measure and limit, with numerals, *up to, at most, to the number of*, i. 2. 3, 8. 5, ii. 2. 7, iv. 8. 15, v. 2. 4; *εἰς τρίς, even to three times*, vi. 4. 16, 19; *εἰς δύο, two abreast*, ii. 4. 26; *εἰς ὀκτώ, eight deep*, vii. 1. 23; of the end, object, object of reference, *in regard to, for, in respect to*, with verbs or adjectives, i. 1. 9, 10, 2. 27, 8. 1, 9. 14, 23, ii. 3. 23, 6. 6, 30, iii. 3. 19, vi. 5. 14. Phrases: *εἰς καλὸν ἦκειν, come in the nick of time*, iv. 7. 3; *εἰς πλάγιον, obliquely*, i. 8. 10; *εἰς ἀφθονίαν, in abundance*, vii. 1. 33. In composition *εἰς* signifies *into, on, in*.

εἰς, *μία, ἓν*, *gen. ἐνός, μιᾶς, ἐνός*, numeral adj., *one*, Lat. *ūnus*, i. 2. 6, ii. 1. 7, iii. 1. 10, iv. 1. 20, v. 2. 3, vi. 3. 16, vii. 2. 29; as pron. stronger than *τις*, i. 3. 14, but sometimes modified by it, ii. 1. 19, vi. 6. 20; *εἰς ἕκαστος, each individual*, Lat. *ūnusquisque*, vi. 6. 12; *ἓνα μή, not a single man*, stronger than *μηδένα*, v. 6. 12. Phrase: *δῶρα πλεῖστα εἰς γε ὧν ἀνὴρ ἐλάμβανε, he received, for one man, the very greatest number of presents, i.e. he received more than any other individual*, Lat. *ūnus omnium māximē*, i. 9. 22, cf. 12.

εἰσάγω [R. **αγ**], *lead into or in*, with *εἰς* and acc. of place or *πρός* and acc. of pers., i. 6. 11, vii. 3. 27, 5. 9; in theatrical sense, *bring on*, Lat. *inducō*, vi. 1. 12.

εἰσακοιτίξω [R. **ак**], *throw in a javelin*, vii. 4. 15.

εἰσβαίνω [R. **βα**], *go on board, embark*, with *εἰς πλοῖον*, v. 7. 15.

εἰσβάλλω [**βάλλω**], *throw into; intr., throw oneself into, invade*, with *εἰς* and acc. of place, i. 2. 21, v. 4. 10; of rivers, *empty*, i. 7. 15.

εἰσβιάζω (*βιάζω, βιάδ-, βιάδω* or *βιβῶ, -εβίβασα* [R. **βα**], *make go*), *make go on, of persons, put on board, embark*, Lat. *impōnō*, v. 3. 1.

εἰσβολή, *ἡς* [**βάλλω**], *inroad, invasion*, v. 6. 7; *place of entrance, pass*, i. 2. 21.

εἰσδύομαι [δύω], *go down into, sink into*, with *els* and acc., iv. 5. 14.

εἴσειμι [εἶμι], *go in, enter*, of places, abs. or with *els* and acc., vii. 1. 15, 39, 2. 30; of persons, *into the presence of*, with *παρά* and acc., i. 7. 8; of thoughts, *occur to*, with acc. of pers. and *ὅπως ἂν* with subjv., vi. 1. 17.

εἰσελαύνω [ἐλαύνω], *drive into; intr., march into*, i. 2. 26.

εἰσέρχομαι [ἐρχομαι], *come in, enter*, abs. or with *els*, *ἐπί*, or *πρός* and acc., i. 2. 21, iv. 7. 4, v. 5. 20, vii. 1. 38, 3. 21; of an actor's entrance, vi. 1. 9.

εἴσεται, see *οἶδα*.

εἴσοδος, ἡ [ὁδός], *way into, entrance*, of a house, ravine, or stronghold, sometimes with *els* and acc., iv. 2. 3, 5. 25, vi. 5. 1.

εἰσπηδάω (πηδάω, πηδήσομαι, ἐπήδησα, -πεπήδηκα [R. πεδ], *leap*), *spring into*, with *els* and acc., i. 5. 8.

εἰσπίπτω [R. πετ], *tumble in, rush in or into*, abs. or with *els* and acc., i. 10. 1, vii. 1. 17, 19.

εἰσπλέω [R. πλεῖν], *sail into; els τὸν Πόντον εἰσπλέοντι*, *as one enters the Pontus*, vi. 4. 1.

εἰστήκει, see *ἵστημι*.

εἰστρέχω [τρέχω], *run in, rush in*, abs., iv. 7. 12, v. 2. 16.

εἰσφέρω [R. φερ], *carry into or in*, vii. 3. 21.

εἰσφορέω [R. φερ], *bring or carry into*, with *els* and acc., iv. 6. 1.

εἴσω, adv. [ἐν], *inside, within, inside of, inwards*, Lat. *intus* and *intrā*, with verbs of rest or of motion, sometimes with gen. or *els* and acc., i. 2. 21, 6. 5, ii. 4. 12, iii. 3. 7, v. 2. 18, 7. 7, vi. 2. 8, vii. 1. 18.

εἰσωθέω [ώθέω], *thrust in; mid., force one's way in*, v. 2. 18.

εἴτα, adv., of time, *then, thereupon, afterwards, thereafter*, i. 5. 10, 12, vii. 8. 7; *πρῶτον μὲν . . . εἴτα δέ*, i. 2. 16, 3. 2, cf. 6. 10, ii. 4. 22;

with a partic., which may be translated as a finite verb, i. 2. 25, iv. 7. 13.

εἴτε, disjunctive conj. [*εἰ + τέ*], doubled, *whether . . . or, if . . . or*, Lat. *sive . . . sive*, ii. 1. 14, iii. 1. 40, 2. 7, vi. 6. 20; in indir. questions, iv. 6. 8, vii. 7. 18.

εἴχε, see *ἔχω*.

εἴωθα, 2 pf. as pres., *εἰώθειν*, 2 plpf. as impf., of Epic *ἔθω*, *be accustomed* [cf. *ἔθος*, τό, *custom*, ἥθος, τό, *custom, character*, Eng. *ethic*], *be accustomed, be used*, with inf., vii. 8. 4.

εἶων, see *εἶω*.

ἐκ, see *ἐξ*.

ἐκασταχόσε, adv. [ἐκαστος], *in every direction, all round*, iii. 5. 17.

ἐκαστος, η, ον [superlative form, cf. *ἐκάτερος*], *each, each one, every, every one*, used of more than two, Lat. *quisque*, i. 1. 6, 7. 7, iii. 1. 3, iv. 3. 29, 7. 10, v. 2. 16, vi. 4. 9, vii. 2. 17; when used with a subst. it is generally in the pred. position, i. 8. 9, iv. 8. 12, 15, vi. 3. 2, vii. 4. 14; the sing. is often used in appos. to a pl., i. 7. 15, iv. 2. 12, vi. 6. 12.

ἐκάστοτε, adv. [ἐκαστος], *every time, always*, ii. 4. 10.

ἐκάτερος, ᾱ, ον [comparative form, cf. *ἐκαστος*], *each of two*, Lat. *uterque*, when used with a subst. it is in the pred. position, i. 8. 27, vi. 1. 9, vii. 1. 23; pl., *both, both parties*, Lat. *utrique*, iii. 2. 36, v. 5. 25. Phrase: *τῆς ὁδοῦ καθ' ἐκάτερα*, *on both sides of the road*, v. 6. 7.

ἐκατέρωθεν, adv. [ἐκάτερος], *from both directions, on both sides*, Lat. *utrimque*, i. 8. 13, 22, vi. 4. 3, 5. 25.

ἐκατέρωσε, adv. [ἐκάτερος], *in both directions or ways*, Lat. *in utramque partem*, i. 8. 14.

ἐκατόν, indecl. [ἐκατόν], *one hundred*, Lat. *centum*, i. 2. 25, ii. 4. 12, iii. 1. 33, vi. 2. 3.

Ἑκατόνυμος, ὁ, *Hecatonymus*, a Sinopean envoy, v. 5. 7, 24, 6. 3.

ἐκβαίνω [R. βα], *step out*, esp. from a boat, *disembark*, Lat. *ēgre-dior*, v. 4. 11; *go forth, march out*, esp. from lower to higher ground, abs. or with πρὸς, ἐπὶ, or εἰς and acc., iv. 2. 1, 3, 3. 3, 23, vi. 3. 20.

ἐκβάλλω [βάλλω], *throw away*, Lat. *ēiciō*, ii. 1. 6; *cast out, expel, banish, drive out*, sometimes with ἐκ and gen., i. 1. 7, 2. 1; pass., ἐκβαλλόμενοι εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους, *thrust out among or abandoned to the foe*, vii. 1. 16; ἐκ τῆς φιλίας ἐκβάλλεσθαι, *be deprived of one's favour*, vii. 5. 6.

ἐκβασίς, εὠς, ἡ [R. βα], *a going out*, esp. *place of going out, outlet, pass*, of mountains or ravines, sometimes with εἰς and acc., iv. 1. 20, 2. 1, 3. 20; ἡ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἄνω ἐκβασίς, *the up-country road from the river*, iv. 3. 21.

Ἑκβάτανα, τὰ [old Pers. *Hagmatāna*], *Ecbatana*, an ancient city and capital of Media, about 12 stadia from Mt. Orontes. It was greatly improved by the Persians and became the summer residence of the king, ii. 4. 25, iii. 5. 15. The city and palace were famous in antiquity for their magnificence. Only insignificant ruins remain, near the modern Hamadān.

ἐκβοηθέω [R. βοῦ + θέω], *come out to the rescue*, with ἐκ and gen., vii. 8. 15.

ἐκγονος, ον [R. γεν], *born of, descended from*; subst., οἱ ἐκγονοί, *descendants*, iii. 2. 14; of animals, τὰ ἐκγονα, *the young*, iv. 5. 25.

ἐκδέρω (δέρω, δερῶ, ἔδαιρα, δέδαρμαι, ἐδάρην [R. δαρ], *flay*), *strip off the skin, flay*, with acc. of pers., i. 2. 8.

ἐκδίδωμι [R. δο], *give away or up, deliver up*, Lat. *dēdō*, vi. 6. 10, 18; *give away from one's house, of marrying off a daughter*, Lat. *nūptum dō*, in pass. with παρά and dat., iv. 1. 24.

ἐκδύω [δύω], *put off, strip off*; mid. and 2 aor. act., *strip oneself*, iv. 3. 12.

ἐκεῖ, adv., *there, in that place*, with verbs of rest, i. 3. 20, 8. 12, vi. 3. 16, vii. 2. 15; with verbs of motion, *thither*, iii. 1. 46, v. 6. 26.

ἐκεῖθεν, adv. [ἐκεῖ], *thence, from there*, Lat. *illinc*, v. 6. 24.

ἐκεῖνος, η, ο, dem. pron. [ἐκεῖ], *that, that man there*, Lat. *ille*, used prop. of a person or thing remote in thought or actual distance from the speaker or subject in hand, but sometimes refers to one near at hand or lately mentioned, and even to the subject itself; in agreement with a subst. it has the pred. position; it is often used as a strong form of the pers. pron., *he, she, it*; i. 1. 4, 2. 7, 15, 3. 1, 18, ii. 5. 38, 6. 8, 14, 19, iii. 1. 29, 2. 6, iv. 3. 20, v. 6. 31, vii. 3. 4. Phrase: ἐκ τοῦ ἐπ' ἐκεῖνα, see ἐπέκεινα.

ἐκεῖσε, adv. [ἐκεῖ], *to that place, thither*, Lat. *illūc*, vi. 1. 33, 6. 36.

ἐκέκτησο, see κτάομαι.

ἐκήρυξε, ἐκήρύχθη, see κηρύττω.

ἐκθλίβω (θλίβω, θλιβ-, θλίψω, ἔθλιψα, ἐθλίφθην, *press*), *squeeze out, crowd out*, of soldiers crowded out of their ranks, iii. 4. 19, 20.

ἐκκαθαίρω [καθαίρω], *cleanse thoroughly*, of shields, *burnish*, i. 2. 16, an inferior reading for the following word.

ἐκκαλύπτω (καλύπτω, καλυβ-, καλύψω, ἐκάλυψα, κεκάλυμμαι, ἐκαλύφθην, *cover*), *uncover*, said of shields, when carried without the usual leathern case (σάγμα), i. 2. 16.

ἐκκλησιᾷ, ᾱς [R. καλ], *assembly*, the regular word for *town meeting*, the people being called out by proclamation of the herald; in Anab. *meeting or assembly* of soldiers, with συναγεῖν or ποιεῖν, i. 3. 2, 4. 12.

ἐκκλησιάζω, ἐκκλησιάζω, ἐξεκλησίασα or ἡκκλησίασα [R. καλ], *hold an assembly*, abs., v. 6. 37.

ἐκκλίνω (κλίνω, κλιν-, κλινῶ, ἐκλίνα, κέκλιμαι, ἐκλίθην or -εκλίνην [cf. ἀποκλίνω], bend), of soldiers, bend out of line of battle, give ground, Lat. inclinō, abs., i. 8. 19.

ἐκκομίζω [κομίζω], carry out, draw out, as wagons from the mud, i. 5. 8; bring off, lead off, of soldiers, vi. 6. 36; mid., carry off for one's own use, v. 2. 19.

ἐκκόπτω [κόπτω], cut away from what surrounds, of trees from a wood, or of an entire wood, where we say cut down (cf. ἐκπίπτω), i. 4. 10, ii. 3. 10.

ἐκκυβιστάω (κυβιστάω, -εκυβίστησα [κύπτω, stoop], tumble head foremost), turn heels over head, throw a somersault, of a dancer, vi. 1. 9.

ἐκκυμαίνω (κυμαίνω, κυμαν- [κύμα, billow, cf. Lat. cumulus, heap, pile], surge), billow out, surge forward, of part of a line of battle, i. 8. 18.

ἐκλέγω (-λέγω, -έλεξα, -έλοχα, -έλεγμαι, -έλεγην [R. λεγ], gather), pick out, Lat. deligō, iii. 3. 19; mid., select for oneself, choose, ii. 3. 11, v. 6. 20.

ἐκλείπω [λείπω], leave out, abandon, of cities, houses, etc., with acc., which may be understood, iii. 4. 8, iv. 1. 8, vii. 4. 2; τὴν πόλιν ἐκλείπειν εἰς χωρὶον ὄχυρον ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη, leave the city and flee to a fortress in the mountains, i. 2. 24; intr., give out, of snow, melt away, iv. 5. 15.

ἐκμηρῶμαι (μηρῶμαι, ἐμηρῶσάμην, draw, intr., wind), intr., wind out, of an army, defile, vi. 5. 22.

ἐκπέμπω [πέμπω], send off or away, abs., iii. 2. 24; mid., send from oneself, let go, dismiss, v. 2. 21.

ἐκπεπληγμένος, ἐκπεπληγῆθαι, see ἐκπλήττω.

ἐκπεραλύνω [R. περ], bring to an end, fulfil, accomplish, with ὥστε and inf., v. 1. 13.

ἐκπηδάω (πηδάω, πηδήσομαι, ἐπήδησα, -πεπήδηκα [R. πεδ], leap), spring out, vii. 4. 16.

ἐκπύμπλημι [R. πλα], fill up, iii. 4. 22.

ἐκπίνω [R. πο], drink off or up, i. 9. 25.

ἐκπίπτω [R. πετ], fall out, of trees from their place in a wood, where we say fall down (cf. ἐκκόπτω), ii. 3. 10; from one's house or country, be driven out, be exiled, with gen. or ἐκ and gen., v. 2. 1, vii. 2. 32; οἱ ἐκπεπτωκότες, the exiles, Lat. exsulēs, i. 1. 7; ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ ἐκπίπτειν, drop out of the road, v. 2. 31; used also abs., esp. of voyagers, be shipwrecked, vi. 4. 2, vii. 5. 12, and of hasty movement, tumble out, hurry out, v. 2. 17, 18.

ἐκπλαγείς, see ἐκπλήττω.

ἐκπλέω [R. πλεF], sail off or away, ii. 6. 2, iii. 1. 8, v. 6. 21, vi. 4. 8, vii. 6. 1.

ἐκπλεως, ων, gen. ω [R. πλα], filled up, complete, full, of a square of men, and also of pay, iii. 4. 22, vii. 5. 9.

ἐκπλήττω, aor. pass. ἐξεπλάγην [πλήττω], strike out of, esp. out of one's senses, amaze; pass., be astounded, surprised, frightened out of one's wits, sometimes with dat. of cause or ἐπὶ and dat., i. 5. 13, 8. 20, ii. 2. 18, v. 6. 36, vi. 1. 12, vii. 6. 42.

ἐκποδών, adv. [R. πεδ], out of one's way, of removing an obstacle, ii. 5. 29; ἐκποδών ποιεῖσθαι with acc., put one out of the way, i. 6. 9.

ἐκπορεύομαι [R. περ], go out, march forth, v. 1. 8, 6. 33, vi. 6. 37.

ἐκπορίζω [R. περ], bring to light, provide, supply, v. 6. 19, vi. 2. 4.

ἐκπώμα, ατος, τό [R. πο], drinking cup, goblet, iv. 3. 25, 4. 21, vii. 3. 18.

ἐκταθεῖς, see ἐκτείνω.

ἐκταῖος, ᾶ, ον [ἐξ], on the sixth day, vi. 6. 38.

ἐκτάττω [R. τακ], draw out in line of battle; mid., form line of battle, Lat. explicō aciem, v. 4. 12, vii. 1. 24.

ἐκτείνω [τείνω], *stretch out*, *stretch*, of legs, v. 8. 14; pass., of a man asleep, *stretched at full length*, v. 1. 2.

ἐκτοξεύω [R. τὰκ], *shoot arrows from a place*, vii. 8. 14.

ἐκτός, adv. [ἐξ], *outside of*, with gen., ii. 3. 3.

ἐκτος, η, ον [ἐξ], *sixth*, Lat. *sex-tus*, vi. 2. 12.

ἐκτρέπω [τρέπω], *turn out*, *divert*; pass. and 2 aor. mid. intrans., *turn aside or out of the way*, iv. 5. 15.

ἐκτρέφω [τρέφω], *bring up*, *rear*, of a child, Lat. *enutriō*, vii. 2. 32.

ἐκτρέχω [τρέχω], *rush out*, esp. to attack, *make a sally*, v. 2. 17, 4. 16.

ἐκτῶντο, see κτάομαι.

ἐκφαίνω [R. φα], *bring to light*; phrase: πόλεμον ἐκφαίνειν, *open hostilities*, with πρὸς and acc., iii. 1. 16.

ἐκφέρω [R. φερ], *carry out* a person as dead, Lat. *efferō*, vi. 1. 6; *bring to accomplishment*, in the phrase ἐκφέρειν πόλεμον πρὸς τινα, *open hostilities against one*, Lat. *bellum inferre alicui*, iii. 2. 29; *carry forth* to people, *announce*, *report*, sometimes with εἰς and acc., i. 9. 11, v. 6. 17, 29.

ἐκφεύγω [R. φυγ], *flee out of*, *escape*, abs., with πρὸς, or with μή and inf., i. 3. 2, io. 3, vii. 4. 6.

ἐκόν, οὔσα, όν, *willing*, of one's own choice, in pred. position when with art., and then generally best translated as adv., *willingly*, *voluntarily*, i. 1. 9, ii. 4. 4, iii. 2. 26, v. 1. 14, vii. 1. 16.

ἐλαβον, see λαμβάνω.

ἐλάᾳ or ἐλαία, ᾱς [cf. Eng. *olive*], *olive tree*, Lat. *olīva*, vi. 4. 6; the fruit of the tree, *olive*, vii. 1. 37.

ἔλαιον, τό [cf. ἐλάᾳ, Eng. *oil*], *olive oil*, *oil*, Lat. *oleum*, *olīuom*, used especially after the bath, iv. 4. 13, v. 4. 28, vi. 6. 1.

ἐλάττων, ον, gen. ονος [ἐλαχύς, *small*, *little*, root λαχ, cf. Lat. *levis*, *light*, Eng. *LIGHT*, *LONG*], used as

comp. of μικρός, of size, number, or amount, *smaller*, *less*, *fewer*, ii. 4. 13, iv. 2. 3, vi. 2. 5, vii. 2. 6. Phrase: ἐλαττόν ἐστι with inf., *it is easier*, vii. 7. 35.

ἐλαύνω (ἐλα-), ἐλῶ or ἐλάσω, ἤλασα, ἐλήλακα, ἐλήλαμαι, ἤλαθην [cf. Eng. *elastic*], *drive*, *set in motion*, of animals and men, iv. 7. 24, v. 8. 5, 15, vi. 1. 8, vii. 7. 55; but the obj. is generally omitted and the word used intrans., *ride* a horse, *drive* in a chariot, abs., with εἰς or πρὸς and acc., or διὰ and gen., i. 5. 15, ii. 5. 32, iii. 4. 4, iv. 8. 28, vi. 5. 13, vii. 3. 42, 44; in the phrase ἐλαύνων ἰδρῶντι τῷ ἔππῳ, i. 8. 1, the original obj. becomes dat.; in (τὰ ἄρματα) ἐλῶντα εἰς τὰς τάξεις, i. 8. 10, it becomes subj.; with στραύημα omitted, *march*, abs., with cognate acc., with acc. of space, or εἰς or ἐπὶ and acc., i. 2. 23, 5. 7, 13, 7. 12, 8. 24.

ἐλάφειος, ον [ἐλαφος], *of or belonging to deer*; κρέα ἐλάφεια, *venison*, i. 5. 2.

ἐλαφος, ό, ή, *deer*, *stag*, *hind*, Lat. *ceruus*, v. 3. 10, 7. 24.

ἐλαφρός, ά, όν, *light* in weight or motion; esp. of light-armed soldiers, who were *active*, *nimble*, Lat. *expeditus*, iii. 3. 6, iv. 2. 27.

ἐλαφρῶς, adv. [ἐλαφρός], *lightly*, *nimbly*, *swiftly*, vi. 1. 12, vii. 3. 33.

ἐλάχιστος, η, ον [cf. ἐλάττων], used as sup. of μικρός, of number, distance, and space, *fewest*, *least*, *shortest*, *lowest*, iii. 2. 28, iv. 6. 10, vi. 3. 16, 4. 3; used adv., τοῦλάχιστον, *at the least*, v. 7. 8.

ἐλέγχω, ἐλέγξω, ἤλεγξα, ἐλήλεγμαι, ἤλέγχθην, *investigate*, *examine*, *cross-question*, with an interr. clause, iii. 5. 14, iv. 1. 23; *convict*, *confute*, in pass. with a partic., ii. 5. 27.

ἐλεεινός, ή, όν [ἐλεος, ό, *pity*, cf. Eng. *alms*, *eleemosynary*], *finding* or *moving pity*, *piteous*, Lat. *miser*, iv. 4. 11.

ἐλεῖν, see αἰρέω.

ἑλελίζω, ἡλέλιξα [ἐλελεῦ, a war cry], cry ἐλελεῦ, raise the war-cry, always with τῶ 'Ενυάλῳ, i. 8. 18, v. 2. 14. This cry followed the singing of the paean and the sound of the trumpet, and was raised during the charge.

ἐλέσθαι, see αἰρέω.

ἐλευθερία, ᾗς [ἐλευθερος], liberty, freedom, Lat. *libertās*, i. 7. 3, iii. 2. 13, vii. 7. 32.

ἐλεύθερος, ᾧ, ον, free, independent, of persons or nations, Lat. *liber*, ii. 5. 32, iv. 3. 4, vii. 4. 24, 7. 29.

ἐλέχθησαν, see λέγω.

ἐλήφθην, see λαμβάνω.

ἐλθεῖν, see ἐρχομαι.

ἔλκω, ἔλξω, εἴλकुσα, εἴλकुка, εἴλकुσαι, εἴλकुσθην, drag, draw, pull up, of persons and of the bow-string, iv. 2. 28, 5. 32, v. 2. 15.

Ἑλλάς, ἄδος, ἡ [cf. Ἑλλην], *Hellas*, in Homer a city in Phthiōtis in Thessaly, said to have been founded by Hellen, also the district in its neighbourhood, and even the whole tract between the Enīpeus and the Asōpus; later it denoted the mainland of Greece as distinguished from Peloponnēsus; in the historical period, it included the whole Greek world, Lat. *Graecia*, i. 2. 9, ii. 1. 17, iii. 1. 2, iv. 8. 6, v. 4. 5, vi. 1. 17, vii. 1. 30.

Ἑλλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, *Hellas*, the wife of Gongylus, hostess of Xenophon in Mysia, vii. 8. 8.

Ἑλλην, ηνος, ὁ [cf. Eng. *Hellenic*], an inhabitant of Greece, a Greek, Lat. *Graecus*. According to the myth Hellen was the son of Deucalion and chieftain of the tribe from which the Greeks were descended. In the Anab. the word generally is applied to the Greek soldiers in the army of Cyrus, being sometimes used as an adj., i. 1. 2, io. 7, ii. 1. 7, iii. 1. 30, iv. 2. 28, v. 4. 16, vi. 3. 7, vii. 6. 38.

ἑλληνίζω (ἐλληνιδ-), aor. pass. ἑλληνίσθην [Ἑλλην], speak Greek,

talk in Greek, Lat. *Graecē loquor*, vii. 3. 25.

Ἑλληνικός, ἡ, ὅν [Ἑλλην], *Hellenic*, Greek, Lat. *Graecus*, i. 1. 6, iii. 4. 45, iv. 8. 7, v. 4. 34, vi. 3. 10, vii. 3. 41; τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, the Greek army, i. 2. 1, iii. 4. 34, iv. 1. 10.

ἑλληνικῶς, adv. [Ἑλληνικός], in the Hellenic language, in Greek, Lat. *Graecē*, i. 8. 1.

Ἑλληνίς, ἰδος, ἡ [Ἑλλην], Greek, Grecian, fem adj. used with γῇ and πόλιν, iv. 8. 22, v. 5. 16, vi. 6. 12, vii. 1. 29.

ἑλληνιστί, adv. [ἐλληνίζω], in the language of Hellas, in Greek, vii. 6. 8.

Ἑλλησποντιακός, ἡ, ὅν [Ἑλλησποντος], *Hellespontine*, of cities, lying on the Hellespont, i. 1. 9.

Ἑλλήσποντος, ὁ [Ἑλλη + πόντος], the Hellespont, i.e. Helle's sea, named, according to the myth, from Helie, who was drowned in it while riding with her brother Phrixus on the ram with the golden fleece to escape their stepmother Ino. It is the strait (Dardanelles) separating Europe from Asia and connecting the Propontis with the Aegēan. The ancients called it 400 stadia long and 7 stadia wide at its narrowest part. Here Leander swam across to visit Hero, and here Xerxes built his famous bridge. The possession of this strait was of the utmost importance to Athens, as it was the key to the countries on which she depended for grain; hence it was the scene of several important naval battles. The name is also extended to the neighbouring coast, which was full of Greek cities, i. 1. 9, ii. 6. 3, vii. 2. 5.

ἐλπίζω (ἐλπιδ-), ἡλπισα, ἡλπίσθην [ἐλπίς], hope, trust, expect, Lat. *spērō*, with fut. inf., iv. 6. 18, vi. 5. 17, vii. 6. 34.

ἐλπῖς, ἰδος, ἡ [root *Feλπ*, wish, cf. Lat. *uoluptās*, satisfaction, pleasure], hope, Lat. *spēs*, ii. 5. 10; with

gen., or aor. or fut. inf. of the thing hoped for, ii. 1. 19, iii. 2. 8, iv. 3. 8. Phrases: ἐλπιδας λέγων διῆγε, *he continually put them off with hope*, i. 2. 11; ἐν ἐλπίσι μεγάλας εἶναι, *be full of confidence*, i. 4. 17; ἐξ ὧν ἔχω ἐλπίδας, *on what grounds I hope*, ii. 5. 12.

ἐμ-, by assimilation for ἐν- in composition before a labial mute.

ἐμαθεν, see μανθάνω.

ἐμαντοῦ, ἧς, refl. pron. [pronominal stem με (see ἐγώ) + αὐτός], *of myself*, i. 3. 10, ii. 3. 29, iii. 1. 14, v. 8. 15, vii. 6. 35.

ἐμβαίνω [R. βα], *go into, enter*, abs. or with εἰς and acc., ii. 3. 11, iv. 3. 28; esp. *embark*, Lat. *cōnscendō*, abs. or with εἰς and acc., i. 3. 17, v. 7. 7, vii. 3. 3.

ἐμβάλλω [βάλλω], *cast in, put in, thrust in*, of a bar into its place in the doorposts, vii. 1. 12, 15; intrans., *throw oneself into*, of rivers, empty, and of soldiers and armies, *make an invasion, attack*, abs. or with εἰς and acc., i. 2. 8, 8. 24, iii. 4. 14, 5. 16, iv. 8. 2, vi. 2. 18. Phrases: πληγὰς ἐμβάλλειν, *inflict blows*, i. 5. 11; τοῖς ἵπποις ἐμβάλλειν τὸν χιλόν, *throw in, i.e., give fodder to the horses*, i. 9. 27.

ἐμβιβάζω (βιβάζω, βιβαδ-, βιβάσω or βιβώ, -εβίβασα [R. βα], *make go*, causative to βαίνω), *make go in*, esp. *make embark, put on board*, Lat. *in nāuem inιποῖν*, abs. or with εἰς and acc., v. 3. 1, 7. 8.

ἐμβολή, ἧς [βάλλω], *invasion, inroad*, with εἰς and acc., iv. 1. 4.

ἐμβρόντητος, ον [βροντάω, thunder, cf. βροντή], *thunderstruck, stunned, terrified*, Lat. *attonitus*, iii. 4. 12.

ἐμεινε, see μένω.

ἐμέω, ἐμοῦμαι, ἤμεσα [root *Feμ*, cf. Lat. *uomō*, *vomit*, Eng. *emetic*], *vomit*, *be sick*, iv. 8. 20.

ἐμέμνητο, see μμνήσκω.

ἐμμένω [R. μα], *stay in, live in*, with ἐν and dat., iv. 7. 17.

ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν, possessive pron. [pro-

nominal stem με (see ἐγώ), cf. Lat. *meus*, *my*, Eng. *MINE*, *MY*], *my*, *mine*, with or without the art., as ὁ ἐμός πατήρ, *my father*, i. 6. 6, cf. ii. 5. 22, but ἐμός ἀδελφός, *a brother of mine*, i. 7. 9; τὰ ἐμά, *my situation*, vii. 6. 33.

ἐμπαλιν, adv., in Anab. always with the art. and by crasis τοῦμπαλιν [πάλιν], *back, back again*, so also the phrase εἰς τοῦμπαλιν, i. 4. 15, iii. 5. 13, iv. 3. 21, v. 7. 6, vi. 6. 38.

ἐμπεδῶ, impf. ἡμπεδουν, ἐμπεδῶσω [R. πεδ], *make firm, hold fast, hold sacred*, of oaths, iii. 2. 10.

ἐμπειρος, ον [R. περ], *acquainted with, skilled in, experienced*, of countries and diseases, abs. or with gen., iv. 5. 8, v. 6. 1, vii. 3. 39.

ἐμπείρως, adv. [R. περ], *by experience*; ἐμπείρως αὐτοῦ ἔχειν, *be personally acquainted with him*, ii. 6. 1.

ἐμπίμπλημι [R. πλα], *fill full, satisfy*, pass. with gen., *be full of*, i. 7. 8, 10. 12; mid. with partic., ὑπισχνούμενος οὐκ ἐνεπίμπλασο, *you couldn't make promises enough to satisfy yourself*, vii. 7. 46. For the form ἐπίπλημι (with loss of μ in the present stem), see ἐμπιπλάς in i. 7. 8. (See G. 795; H. 534, 7.)

ἐμπίμπρημι (πίμπρημι, πρα-, πρήσω, ἔπρησα, πέπρημαι, ἐπρήσθην, *burn, set on fire, burn*, the compound being used in prose for the poetic simple verb, iv. 4. 14, v. 2. 3, vii. 4. 15. In the Anab. the μ is never lost in the pres. stem of this word.

ἐμπίπτω [R. πετ], *fall upon, seize, occur to*, of panic, disease, or thought, abs. or with dat., ii. 2. 19, iii. 1. 13, v. 7. 26; of men, *tumble into, meet with, attack*, abs. or with εἰς and acc., iv. 8. 11, v. 7. 25, vi. 5. 9.

ἐμπλεως, ων, gen. ω [R. πλα], *full of, quite full of*, with gen., i. 2. 22.

ἐμποδίζω [R. πεδ], *put in bonds, hinder, be in the way of*, Lat. *impediō*, iv. 3. 29.

ἐμπόδιος, *ον* [R. πεδ], *in the way, hindering*, vii. 8. 4; τὸ ἐμπόδιον, *the hindrance*, vii. 8. 3.

ἐμποδῶν, *adv.* [R. πεδ], *before the feet, in the way*; ἐμποδῶν εἶναι, *be in the way, hinder*, with *dat.* of *pers.*, v. 7. 10; with τὸ μὴ and *inf.* or μὴ οὐ and *acc.* and *inf.*, *c.* Lat. *quid impedit quominus*, iii. 1. 13, iv. 8. 14.

ἐμποιῶ [ποιῶ], *make in, cause, impress upon*, with *acc.* and *dat.*, or with *dat.* and a clause with *ὥς*, ii. 6. 8, 19, vi. 5. 17.

ἐμπολάω, ἐμπολήσω, ἐνεπόλησα, ἡμπολόηκα, -ἡμπολόημαι, ἡμπολήθην [ἐμπολή, *traffic*], *get by traffic, earn, realize*, vii. 5. 4.

ἐμπόριον, τό [R. περ], *trading-place, mart, emporium*, where merchants (ἐμποροί) brought goods by sea to sell to retail dealers (κάπηλοι), i. 4. 6.

ἐμπορος, ὁ [R. περ], *passenger, generally by sea, hence, merchant, wholesale dealer*, Lat. *mercator* and *negōtiator*, engaged in export and import as well as in home trading, v. 6. 19, 21.

ἐμπροσθεν, *adv.* [πρόσθεν], *of place, before, in front of*, iv. 2. 12, v. 4. 12, vii. 7. 36; with *gen.*, i. 8. 23, iv. 5. 9. Phrases: οἱ ἐμπροσθεν, *those in front, the van*, iii. 4. 48, iv. 3. 14, 5. 19; τὰ ἐμπροσθεν, *of men, foreparts*, as *opp.* to the back, v. 4. 32; *of country, what is ahead*, vi. 3. 14; ὁ ἐμπροσθεν λόγος, *see λόγος*. *Of time, τὸν ἐμπροσθεν χρόνον, hitherto*, vi. 1. 18; ἐν τῷ ἐμπροσθεν χρόνῳ, *in past days*, vi. 6. 31.

ἐμφάγοιεν, ἐμφαγόντας, *see ἐν-έφαγον*.

ἐμφανής, ἐς [R. φα] *visible, manifest*. Phrase: ἐλθεῖν ἐν τῷ ἐμφανεῖ, *come publicly*, ii. 5. 25.

ἐμφανῶς, *adv.* [R. φα], *visibly, openly*, v. 4. 33.

ἐν, *prep.* [ἐν], with *dat.*, *in, like Lat in with abl.*, used of place and time, and in other relations. *Of place, in, among, in one's presence,*

before, on, at, by, i. 1. 6, 5. 1, 6. 1, 8. 22, ii. 2. 14, iv. 7. 9, 8. 22, v. 6. 22, 7. 10; ἐν ἐπιτηδείois δασιλίαι, *with provisions in abundance*, iv. 2. 22; ἐν σπλοις, *under arms*, iii. 2. 28. *Of time, in, during, within, at, in the course of*, often ἐν τούτῳ with χρόνῳ understood, *meanwhile*, i. 5. 15, iii. 1. 44, iv. 2. 17, 5. 22; so also ἐν ᾧ and ἐν αἷς (*sc. ἡμέραις*), *during this time, while*, i. 2. 10, 20, io. 10, ii. 2. 15, iv. 2. 19. Often used with the *art.* and *neut. adj.* instead of an *adv.*, as ἐν τῷ φανερώ, *openly*, i. 3. 21, *cf.* ii. 5. 25. Phrases: ἐν πείρᾳ Κήρου γενέσθαι, *be intimately acquainted with Cyrus*, i. 9. 1; ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἔχειν, *keep in sight*, iv. 5. 29; ἄδοντες ἐν ῥυθμῷ, *singing in time*, v. 4. 14; εἴ τι ἐν τούτῳ εἶη, *if haply there were anything important in this*, vi. 4. 22. In composition ἐν- becomes ἐγ- before a palatal (κ, γ, χ) and ἐμ- before a labial (π, β, φ) or before μ, and signifies *in, at, on, upon, among*.

ἐν, *see ἐίς*.

ἐναγκυλάω [R. αγκ], *flit javelins with a thong, for the purpose of hurling them*, iv. 2. 28.

ἐναντιόομαι, ἐναντιώσομαι, ἡναντιώμαι, ἡναντιώθην [ἀντί], *set oneself against, withstand, oppose, with dat.* and *gen.*, vii. 6. 5.

ἐναντίος, ᾧ, *ον* [ἀντί], *opposite, in the opposite direction, before, in one's face*, Lat. *adversus*, iv. 3. 28, 5. 3, vii. 3. 42; τὰναντία, *the opposite, the reverse*, v. 6. 4, 8. 24; *opposed to, hostile, abs.* or with *dat.*, iii. 2. 10, vii. 6. 25; with ἡ, v. 8. 24; οἱ ἐναντιοί, *the enemy*, vi. 5. 10. Phrases: τὰναντία στρέψαντες, *having faced about*, iv. 3. 32; ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου, *on the opposite side*, iv. 7. 5, vi. 5. 7; τούτου ἐναντιον, *in this man's presence*, Lat. *cōram hōc*, vii. 6. 23.

ἐνάπτω [ἄπτω], *fasten to, kindle, set on fire*, Lat. *incendō*, *abs.* or with *acc.*, v. 2. 24, 25, 26.

ζνατος, η, ον [ἐννέα], *ninth*, Lat. *nōnus*, ἐνάτην ἡμέραν γεγαμημένην, *married eight days before*, iv. 5. 24.

ἐναυλιζομαι [R. 2 αF], *pass the night in, bivouac, encamp*, vii. 7. 8.

ἐνδεια, ἄς [R. δε], *want, need, scarcity of provisions or money, poverty*, i. 10. 18, vi. 4. 23, vii. 8. 6.

ἐνδείκνυμι [R. 1 δακ], *show forth*, Lat. *indicō*; mid., *show what is one's own, express, declare*, vi. 1. 19.

ἐνδέκατος, η, ον [εἰς + δέκα], *elev-enth*, Lat. *undecimus*, i. 7. 18.

ἐνδῶ [R. δε], *lack; impers., there is need or want, with dat. of pers., gen. of thing, and ὥστε with inf.*, vii. 1. 41; ἐώρα πλεονος ἐνδέον, *he saw that more reasons were wanted*, vi. 1. 31.

ἐνδηλος, ον [δῆλος], *evident, obvious, plain, manifest*, generally with partic. like an adverb, ἐνδηλος ἐγγιγνετο ἐπιβουλεύων, *he was clearly plotting*, ii. 6. 23, cf. 4. 2. Phrase: ἐνδηλον αὖ καὶ τοῦτ' εἶχεν ὅτι, *he made this also obvious that*, ii. 6. 18.

ἐνδημος, ον [R. δα], *dwelling in a place, native, at home; τὰ ἐνδημα, home or internal revenues as contrasted with foreign*, vii. 1. 27.

ἐνδίφριος, ον [δυό + R. φερ], *on a δίφρος with one, on the same seat, sharing one's seat*, vii. 2. 33, 38.

ἐνδοθεν, adv. [ἐν], *from the inside, from within*, v. 2. 22, vii. 8. 14.

ἐνδον, adv. [ἐν], *inside, within, of a house or other place*, ii. 5. 32, iv. 5. 24, v. 2. 17, vii. 1. 17.

ἐνδοξος, ον [R. δοκ], *in renown, glorious, famous; act. of a bird of omen, betokening or presaging glory or fame*, vi. 1. 23.

ἐνδύω [δύω], *put on, clothe oneself in*, Lat. *induo*, i. 8. 3; pf. and plpf., *have put on, wear*, v. 4. 13.

ἐνέδρᾱ, ἄς [R. σεδ], *a sitting in,*

ambush, ambuscade, Lat. *insidiae* iv. 7. 22, v. 2. 30.

ἐνεδρεύω, ἐνεδρεύσομαι (as pass.), ἐνήδρευσα, ἐνήδρευθην [R. σεδ], *lie in ambush, set an ambush, way-lay*, Lat. *insidior*, abs., i. 6. 2, iv. 1. 22, 6. 17.

ἐνείδον [R. φιδ], *see, remark, observe something in any one or anything, with acc. and dat.*, vii. 7. 45.

ἐνειμι [R. εο], *be in or on*, abs. or with ἐν and dat., i. 6. 3, ii. 4. 22, iv. 5. 26, v. 3. 8; *be there*, abs., i. 5. 1, 2, ii. 3. 14.

ἐνεκα or ἐνεκεν (see below), adv. and improper prep. with gen., *on account of, by reason of*, generally post-positive like the Lat. *causā*, i. 9. 21, ii. 3. 13, 5. 14, v. 6. 11; standing before a vowel, i. 5. 9, iii. 4. 35, iv. i. 22; preceding its subst., v. 4. 19; between the adj. and subst., i. 4. 5, 8; separated from the subst., i. 9. 21; ἐνεκεν, generally used before a vowel, ii. 3. 20, iii. 2. 28, v. 4. 16; before a consonant, v. 1. 12; preceding its substantive, v. 8. 13.

ἐνενηκοντα, indecl. [ἐννέα + εἴκοσι], *ninety*, Lat. *nonāgintā*, i. 5. 5, 7. 12, ii. 2. 6.

ἐνεός, ἄ, ὄν, *speechless, dumb, deaf and dumb*, iv. 5. 33.

ἐνετός, ἦ, ὄν [ἐρός, verbal of ἔημι], *sent in, suborned, instigated*, with ὑπό and gen., vii. 6. 41.

ἐνέφαγον [ἐφαγον], *eat quickly or hastily*, iv. 2. 1, 5. 9.

ἐνεχειρισαν, see ἐγχειρίσω.

ἐνέχυρον, τό [R. σελ], *pledge, pawn, security, with ὡς and a clause*, vii. 6. 23.

ἐνέχω [R. σελ], *hold or catch fast in, entangle*, in pass. with dat., vii. 4. 17.

ἐνθα, adv. of place or time [ἐν]; of place, rel., *where, wherein*, iv. 5. 6, v. 1. 1, attached to a subst., i. 8. 1, iii. 4. 41, iv. 2. 20; with verbs of motion, *whither*, iv. 8. 14, vii. 6. 14; rarely as dem., *there*, v. 7. 6,

vii. 5. 12. Of time, *then, thereupon*, i. 5. 8, iv. 1. 17, 5. 6. Phrase: *ἐνθα δὴ*, see *δή*.

ἐνθάδε, adv. of place [ἐν], *here*, iii. 3. 2, v. 1. 10, vii. 3. 4, 5; with verbs of motion, *hither, here*, ii. 1. 4, 3. 21, iii. 2. 26, v. 7. 18.

ἐνθαπερ, adv. of place [ἐν], *rel., there where, just where*, iv. 8. 25, vi. 4. 9.

ἐνθεν, adv. of place [ἐν]; *dem., from there, thence*, in the phrases *ἐνθεν μὲν . . . ἐνθεν δέ*, *Lat. hinc . . . illinc, on this side . . . and on that*, ii. 4. 22, iii. 5. 7; *ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν, on both sides*, *Lat. ab utraque parte*, iv. 6. 12, 8. 13, with *gen.*, iv. 3. 28; *rel., whence, from which*, i. 10. 1, ii. 3. 6.

ἐνθένδε, adv. of place [ἐν], *from hence, from this spot*, v. 6. 10, 7. 5, vi. 3. 16; of persons, in the phrase *ἐνθένδε ἀρξόμεθα τὰ δίκαια λαμβάνειν, we shall begin by doing justice on you* (for ἀφ' ὑμῶν), vii. 7. 17.

ἐνθυμέομαι, *ἐνθυμήσομαι*, *ἐντεθύημαι*, *ἐνεθυμήθην* [R. 1 **θυ**], *bear in mind, lay to heart, reflect, consider*, with *acc.*, to which may be added a clause with *ὅτι*, or with a *rel. clause*, or with *ὅτι* and a clause, ii. 4. 5, 5. 15, iii. 1. 20, 2. 18, v. 8. 19, vi. 1. 21, vii. 1. 25; *pf.*, *I have observed*, iii. 1. 43.

ἐνθύμημα, *ατος, τό* [R. 1 **θυ**], *thought, idea, fancy*, iii. 5. 12, vi. 1. 21.

ἐνθωρακίζω [*θωρακίζω*], *put on the breastplate; ἐντεθωρακισμένος, equipped in mail*, vii. 4. 16.

ἐνί, for *ἐνεσσι*, v. 3. 11.

ἐνί, see *ἐς*.

ἐνιαυτός, *ὁ, year*, *Lat. annus*, ii. 6. 29; *κατ' ἐνιαυτόν, annually*, *Lat. quotannis*, iii. 2. 12, vii. 1. 27.

ἐνιοι, *αι, α, some*, i. 7. 5, v. 5. 11, vi. 4. 9, vii. 6. 19.

ἐνίοτε, adv. [*cf. ἐνιοι*], *sometimes*, *Lat. interdum*, i. 5. 2, ii. 6. 9, iii. 1. 20, vi. 1. 8.

ἐννέα, *indecl. [ἐννέα]*, *nine*, *Lat. nouem*, i. 4. 19.

ἐννοέω [R. **γνω**], *have in one's mind, think, reflect, consider, devise, ponder*, *abs.*, with *acc.*, with *ὅτι* or *εἰ* and a clause, ii. 2. 10, 4. 5, 19, v. 1. 9, 12, vi. 1. 29; *ἐννοῶ μὴ, I fear that*, iv. 2. 13, vi. 1. 28; *mid.*, *consider*, iii. 1. 2, 41; with *μὴ οὐ, fear that not*, iii. 5. 3.

ἐννοεῖα, *ᾶς* [R. **γνω**], *thought, inspiration*, iii. 1. 13.

Ἐνοδίας, see *Ἐδοεύς*.

ἐνοικέω [R. **φυκ**], *live in, inhabit*, *Lat. incolō*, v. 6. 25; *οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες, the inhabitants*, i. 2. 24, 5. 5, iii. 4. 12.

ἐνόπλιος, *ον* [R. **σеп**], *in or with arms; ἐνόπλιος ρυθμός, martial rhythm*, vi. 1. 11.

ἐνοράω [R. 2 **φερ**], *see, remark, observe something in anybody or anything*. Phrase: *πολλὰ ἐνορῶ δι' ᾧ, I see many reasons in (the undertaking) why*, i. 3. 15.

ἐνός, see *ἐς*.

ἐνοχλέω, *ἐνοχλήσω, ἠνώχλησα, ἠνώχληκα, ἠνώχλημαι, ἠνωχλήθη* [R. **φex**], *trouble with numbers, crowd upon, harass, annoy*, with *dat.*, ii. 5. 13, iii. 4. 21.

ἐνσκευάζω [R. **σκυ**], *get ready, dress up*, vi. 1. 12.

ἐντάττω [R. **τακ**], *enroll, register; pass.*, *ἐντεταγμένος σφενδονᾶν, enrolled or posted among the slingers*, iii. 3. 18.

ἐνταῦθα, adv. of place and time [ἐν]; of place, *therein, there*, i. 4. 19, 5. 4, iv. 1. 18, 4. 18; with verbs of motion, *thither*, i. 2. 1, 10. 13, 17, iii. 4. 11; of time, *thereupon, then*, i. 10. 1, iii. 4. 45, iv. 3. 7, vi. 1. 30; *μέχρι ἐνταῦθα, Lat. hūc usque, thus far*, v. 5. 4.

ἐντείνω [*τείνω*], *stretch or strain tight*. Phrase: *πληγὰς ἐντείνειν*, with *dat.*, *Lat. plāgās intendere, inflict blows on*, ii. 4. 11.

ἐντελής, *ἐς [τέλος]*, *at the end, complete*, of pay, *in full*, i. 4. 13.

ἐντέλλομαι, *ἐντελοῦμαι, ἐντετελάμην, ἐντέταλμαι* [R. **ταλ**], *enjoin upon, direct, command*, with *dat.* and *inf.*, v. 1. 13.

έντερον, τό [έν], *intestine, gut*, Lat. *intestinum*, ii. 5. 33.

έντεύθεν, adv. of place, time, and cause [έν]; of place, *thence, from there*, i. 2. 7, 10, v. 4. 26; of time, *then, thereafter, afterwards*, ii. 2. 7, iii. 1. 31, iv. 4. 15, vi. 6. 1; of cause, *therefore, in consequence*, vi. 4. 15, vii. 1. 25.

έντίθημι [R. θε], *put or place in*; of fear, *instil in, inspire in*, with acc. and dat., vii. 4. 1; mid., *put aboard ship*, i. 4. 7, v. 7. 15.

έντιμος, ον [R. τι], *in honour, in credit, esteemed, of persons*, v. 6. 32, vi. 3. 18, vii. 7. 52.

έντίμως, adv. [R. τι]; *έντίμως ἔχειν, be held in honour*, ii. 1. 7.

έντοιχος, ον [τοιχος], *on the wall*; τὰ έντοιχία, *wall paintings*, vii. 8. 1.

έντόνως, adv. [έντονος, *eager*, cf. έντείνω], *urgently, earnestly*, vii. 5. 7.

έντός, adv. of place or time, with gen. [έν]; of place, *within, inside of*, i. 10. 3, ii. 1. 11, vi. 4. 3, 5. 7; of time, *έντός ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν, within a few days*, vii. 5. 9.

έντυγχάνω [R. ταν], *chance or light upon, fall in with, meet, find*, abs. or with dat., i. 2. 27, 8. 1, ii. 3. 10, iii. 2. 31, iv. 5. 19, vi. 5. 5.

Ένυάλιος, ὁ [Ένυῶ, *Enyo*, goddess of war], *Enyalios*, a name applied to Ares as the furious god of war and companion of Ένυῶ. After the singing of the paean the war cry was raised to him, i. 8. 18, v. 2. 14.

ένύπνιον, τό [ύπνος], *vision in sleep, dream*, whether prophetic or not, whereas δνειρον is always a prophetic dream; τὰ ένύπνια, *dream-pictures*, vii. 8. 1 (where some read έντοιχία).

ένωμοτάρχης, ον [cf. ένωμοτιᾶ + ἄρχω], *commander of an enomoty*, iii. 4. 21, iv. 3. 26.

ένωμοτιᾶ, ἄς [ένώματος, *bound by oath*, cf. δμνῆμι], any sworn band, esp. the *enomoty*, which formed a

quarter of the λόχος and one half of the πεντηκοστής, or division of fifty, and therefore consisted normally of twenty-five men, iii. 4. 22, iv. 3. 26.

ἐξ, or, before a consonant, ἐκ, by loss of s, prep. with gen. denoting separation or distance from a point [cf. Lat. *ex, ē*]. Used of place, *from, away from, out of*, i. 2. 1, 7, 7. 13, ii. 4. 28, iii. 4. 25, iv. 7. 17, vi. 1. 4; often Greek used the *terminus ex quo* where the English has the *terminus in quo*, as εἶχον ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς ποταμόν, *they kept the river on the left*, iv. 8. 2; cf. i. 2. 3, iv. 2. 19, v. 3. 9, 7. 15. Of time, *succeeding, after*, as ἐκ τοῦ ἄριστου, *after breakfast*, iv. 6. 21; ἐκ τούτου, *after this, thereupon*, i. 2. 17, 6. 8, ii. 5. 34; ἐκ παιδῶν, *from boyhood*, Lat. *ā pueris*, iv. 6. 14. Of source or origin, *from, as a result of, in consequence of*, as ἐκ βασιλέως δεδομένοι, *a present from the king*, i. 1. 6; cf. i. 9. 16, 19, 28, ii. 5. 5, iii. 1. 12, vii. 7. 43; τὸν ἐξ Ἑλλήνων φόβον, *the fear inspired by the Greeks*, i. 2. 18; ἐκ τούτου, *as a result of this, in consequence of this, therefore*, ii. 6. 4, iii. 3. 8; cf. i. 3. 11; vi. 6. 11; ἐκ τῶν παρόντων or ὑπαρχόντων, *in the present state of things*, iii. 2. 3, vi. 4. 9; ἐκ τῆς νικώσης (sc. γνώμης), *in conformity to a majority vote*, vi. 1. 18; ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς φίλος, *a friend in heart*, Lat. *ex animō*, vii. 7. 43. Adverbial phrases: ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου, *in every way*, iii. 1. 43; ἐξ ἴσου εἶναι, *be on an equality*, iii. 4. 47; ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν, *as well as possible*, iv. 2. 23; ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς, *by a stratagem, insidiously*, Lat. *ex insidiis*, vi. 4. 7. In composition ἐξ signifies *from, away, out*, often implying resolution, strong intention, fulfilment, or completion.

ἐξ, indecl. [ἔξ], *six*, Lat. *sex*, i. 1. 10, ii. 4. 27, iii. 4. 21.

ἐξαγγέλλω [ἀγγέλλω], *tell out, report, make known, bring word*,

with acc., dat., and *ὡς* with a clause, with dat. with or without *ἔτι* and a clause, or with *ὡς* and a clause, i. 6. 5, 7. 8, ii. 4. 24, vii. 2. 14.

ἐξάγω [R. αγ], *lead out, bring out, march out*, esp. of generals, Lat. *educō*, abs. or with acc., and with *εἰς*, *ἐπὶ*, or *πρός* and acc., i. 6. 10, v. 1. 17, 2. 1, vi. 4. 9, 19, 6. 34, vii. 5. 2; pass., οὐδ' ἐξήχθη διώκειν, *he was not induced to pursue*, i. 8. 21.

ἐξαιρετος, ον [αἰρέω], *selected, picked, choice*, like Lat. *eximius*, cf. *eximō*, vii. 8. 23.

ἐξαιρέω [αἰρέω], *take out, remove*, with acc. and gen., ii. 1. 9, 3. 16, 5. 4; of a cargo, *unload, discharge*, v. 1. 16; of tithes, *take out, dedicate*, with dat. of the god, v. 3. 4; mid., *pick out, choose for oneself*, with acc. and *ἐκ* with gen., ii. 5. 20.

ἐξαιτέω [αἰτέω], *require of one, demand*, esp. the surrender of a person, vi. 6. 11; mid., *beg off, make intercession for another* for one's own sake, Lat. *exorō*, i. 1. 3.

ἐξαίφνης, adv. [ἄφνω, adv., of a sudden], *suddenly, all of a sudden, unexpectedly*, Lat. *imprōvisō*, v. 6. 19, 7. 21, vi. 2. 17, 3. 3. See *ἐξαπλῆς*.

ἐξακισχίλιοι, αι, α [ἕξ + χίλιοι], *six thousand*, i. 7. 11, ii. 2. 6, vii. 7. 23.

ἐξακοντίζω [R. ακ], *dart or hurl forth the javelin, hurl*, with dat. τοῖς παλτοῖς, v. 4. 25.

ἐξακόσιοι, αι, α [ἕξ + ἑκατόν], *six hundred*, Lat. *sescenti*, i. 8. 6, iv. 8. 15, v. 3. 3.

ἐξαλαπάξω (ἀλαπάξω, ἀλαπαγ-, ἀλαπάξω, ἀλάπαξα, Epic verb, *plunder*), *sack, pillage*, of a city, vii. 1. 29, used only here in Attic.

ἐξάλλομαι [ἀλλομαι], *jump out of the way, spring aside*, vii. 3. 33.

ἐξαμαρτάνω [ἀμαρτάνω], *go astray, err, do wrong*, with *περί* and acc. of the thing, v. 7. 33.

ἐξανίστημι [R. στα], *make stand*

up from one's place; mid. and 2 aor. act., *stand up, rise from one's seat, start up*, iv. 5. 18, v. 2. 30, vi. 1. 10, 30.

ἐξαπατάω (ἀπατάω, ἀπατήσω, etc. [ἀπάτη, *deceit*], *deceive*), *deceive thoroughly, take in, cheat*, Lat. *dēcipiō*, abs., with acc., with acc. of the person and of the thing, or with acc. and *ὡς* with a clause, ii. 6. 22, iii. 1. 10, 2. 4, v. 7. 1, 6, 11, vii. 1. 25; fut. mid. as pass., vii. 3. 3.

ἐξαπάτη, ης [ἀπάτη, *deceit*], *gross deceit, imposition*, Lat. *fallācia*, vii. 1. 25.

ἐξάπηχυς or **ἐξπηχυς**, υ [ἕξ + πῆχυς], *of six cubits*, v. 4. 12.

ἐξαπλῆς, adv., equal to *ἐξαίφνης*, q.v., rare in Attic, *all of a sudden, unexpectedly*, iii. 3. 7, 5. 2, iv. 7. 25, v. 2. 24, vi. 4. 26.

ἐξάρχω [ἄρχω], *make a beginning of, begin*, with gen., vi. 6. 15; *lead off*, in singing, v. 4. 14.

ἐξαυλιζομαι [R. 2 αF], *leave one's quarters, break camp*, to go elsewhere, with *εἰς* and acc., vii. 8. 21.

ἔξειμι [R. εσ], used only impers., *it is allowed, it is possible or permitted, it is in one's power, one may*, Lat. *licet*, with inf. or acc. and inf., ii. 6. 12, 28, iii. 1. 13, iv. 3. 10, v. 7. 34, vi. 6. 2; with the dat. of the pers. and inf., when a predicate subst. or partic. may be in the dat. or acc., ii. 3. 26, 5. 18, iii. 2. 26, iv. 1. 20, 3. 10, v. 6. 3, vi. 1. 30, vii. 1. 21, 6. 16, 17; the partic. *ἐξόν* is often used abs., ii. 5. 22, iii. 1. 14, 2. 26, iv. 6. 13, v. 6. 3.

ἔξειμι [εἰμι], *go out, make one's exit*, Lat. *exeō*, esp. of soldiers, *march out*, abs., with *ἐκ* and gen. or with *ἐνθεν*, the purpose of going being expressed by *ἐπὶ* and acc., iii. 5. 13, v. 1. 8, 17, vi. 1. 6, 4. 19, 5. 3, vii. 1. 1, 3. 35.

ἐξελαύνω [ἐλαύνω], *drive out, expel from a place*, Lat. *expellō*, with acc. or with acc. and *ἐκ* with gen., i. 3. 4, vii. 7. 7, 11; intr. (see

ἐλαύνω), *march forth, out, or on, proceed*, with the acc. *σταθμόν*, often followed by the preps. *εἰς*, *ἐπὶ*, and *διὰ* with their cases, i. 2. 5, 6, 7, 14, 19, 4. 1, 4, 5, 5.

ἐξελέγχω [ἐλέγχω], *convict*, ii. 5. 27.

ἐξενεγκεῖν, see ἐκφέρω.

ἐξέρπω (ἐρπω, ἔρψω, ἐίρπυσσα [cf. Lat. *serpō*, *creep*], *creep*, *creep out*; among the Dorians = ἐξέρχομαι, *move out, of an army*, vii. 1. 8.

ἐξέρχομαι [ἐρχομαι], *go or come out, get out, escape*, esp. of soldiers, *march out, take the field*, abs. or with ἐκ and gen., i. 3. 17, 6. 5, ii. 5. 37, iii. 1. 12, iv. 8. 2, v. 4. 18, vi. 4. 23, vii. 1. 10; of time, *run out, elapse*, vii. 5. 4.

ἐξέτασις, εὖς, ἡ [R. εσ], *examination, inspection*, esp. of an army, *review*, v. 3. 3, vii. 1. 11; ἐξέτασιν ποιεῖν or ποιεῖσθαι, *hold a review*, i. 2. 9, 14, 7. 1.

ἐξευπορίζω [R. περ], *supply or provide in plenty*, v. 6. 19.

ἐξηγέομαι [R. αγ], *lead out or forth*, with εἰς and acc., vi. 6. 34; *be leader*, in the phrase ἀγαθόν τι τῷ στρατεύματι ἐξηγήσασθαι, *give good guidance to the army*, iv. 5. 28.

ἐξήκοντα, indecl. [ἕξ + εἰκοσι], *sixty*, Lat. *sexāgintā*, ii. 2. 6, iii. 4. 34, iv. 6. 11, vii. 2. 17.

ἐξήκω [ἦκω], *have come out*; of time, *have run out, expired*, Lat. *exeo*, vi. 3. 26.

ἐξήνεγκε, see ἐκφέρω.

ἐξικνέομαι (ικνέομαι, ἰκ-, ἵξομαι, ἰκόμην, ἵγμαι [R. *ἴκω*], *come*), *reach a place from somewhere, attain to*, esp. of missiles, *reach the mark, hit, do execution*, abs. or with gen., i. 8. 19, iii. 3. 7, 4. 4, iv. 3. 18; ἐπὶ βραχὺ ἐξικνεῖσθαι, *have short range*, iii. 3. 17; of the value of property, *amount to*, with εἰς and acc., vii. 7. 54.

ἐξίστημι [R. στα], *make stand out of*; mid., *stand aside, retire*, in the phrase ἐκ τοῦ μέσου ἐξίστασθαι, *get out of the way*, i. 5. 14.

ἔξοδος, ἡ [ῥόδός], *way out, march out, departure*, Lat. *exitus*, v. 2. 26, vii. 4. 17; esp. of soldiers, *expedition, sally, march*, v. 2. 9, vi. 4. 9, vii. 1. 9.

ἔξομεν, see ἔχω.

ἔξοπλίζω [R. σερπ], *arm fully, accoutre*; mid., *arm oneself*, i. 8. 3, ii. 1. 2, iii. 1. 28, vi. 1. 11; pass., ἐξοπλισμένοι, *armed cap-à-pé*, iv. 3. 3.

ἔξοπλισιᾶ, ᾶς [R. σερπ], *state of being fully armed*. Phrase: ἐν τῇ ἐξοπλισίᾳ, *under arms*, Lat. *in prō-cinctū*, i. 7. 10.

ἐξορμάω [ὀρμάω], *urge on, cheer on, incite*, iii. 1. 24; used also intr. in act., like mid., *set out, rush forth*, abs. or with ἐντὶ and acc., iii. 1. 25, v. 2. 4, 7. 17.

ἐξουσιᾶ, ᾶς [R. εσ], *possibility, power, licence*, Lat. *potestās*, with inf., v. 8. 22.

ἐξήπηχυς, see ἐξάπηχυς.

ἔξω, adv. [ἔξ, cf. Eng. *exoteric, exotic*], used with verbs of rest or of motion, Lat. *forēs* or *forās*, *out, outside, out of doors, out and away, abroad*, ii. 2. 4, 5. 32, 6. 3, v. 2. 16, 5. 19, vi. 6. 5, vii. 1. 12, 19, 4. 12; τὸ ἔξω, *the outer*, i. 4. 4. With the gen., Lat. *extrā*, *without, outside of, beyond, outflanking*, i. 4. 5, 8. 13, 23, iv. 7. 9, v. 1. 15, vi. 5. 7, vii. 1. 35; of a file of light-armed soldiers posted on the flank of heavy infantry to support it, iv. 8. 15; ἔξω βελῶν, *out of bowshot, out of range*, iii. 4. 15, v. 2. 26; ἔξω τοῦ δεινοῦ, *out of danger*, ii. 6. 12; ἔξω τούτων, *besides this*, Lat. *praetereā*, vii. 3. 10.

ἐξῶθεν, adv. [ἐξ], *from outside*; with gen., like ἔξω, *outside of*, iii. 4. 21, v. 7. 21.

ῥοικα, pf. as pres., ἐφῴκειν, plpf. as impf. (from supposed pres. ἐλκω, yielding in Attic the rare fut. ἐλξω) [ῥοικα], *be like, look like, resemble*, with dat., to which may be added the acc. τι, ii. 1. 13, iv. 8. 20, v. 3. 12, vii. 3. 35; neut. partic. εἰκός, q.v.

Phrases: οὐδενὶ καλῶ ἔοικε, *it doesn't look at all honourable*, vi. 5. 17; ὡς ἔοικε, used parenthetically, *as it appears, naturally, likely enough*, ii. 2. 18, vi. 1. 30, 4. 12, 6. 36.

δοράκοτες, see δόρω.

δορτή, ἡς, *festival, celebration*, v. 3. 9, 11.

ἐπ', by elision for ἐπί.

ἐπαγγέλλω [ἀγγέλλω], *give notice, proclaim*; mid., *declare oneself, propose or offer oneself, promise*, abs. or with inf., or with dat. of the pers. and inf., ii. 1. 4, iv. 7. 20, vii. 1. 33.

ἐπάγω [R. αγ], *bring on, urge on, bring forward*, of a vote or motion, in the phrase οὐ γάρ πω ψῆφος αὐτῷ ἐπήκτο περὶ φυγῆς, *no decree of exile had yet been proposed against him*, vii. 7. 57.

ἐπαθον, see πάσχω.

ἐπαινέω (αἰνέω, αἰνέσω, ἤνεσα, -ῆνεκα, -ῆνημαι, -ῆνέθην [αἶνος, *tale, praise*], *praise*), *praise*, Lat. *laudō*, *commend, approve, compliment on*, abs., with acc., with acc. and ἐπί with dat., or with ὅτι and a clause, i. 3. 7, 4. 16, ii. 6. 20, iii. 1. 45, v. 5. 8, 7. 33, vi. 6. 35, vii. 3. 41; as a polite formula in declining an offer, in the phrase τὴν μὲν σὴν πρόνοιαν ἐπαινῶ, *thank you very much indeed for your thoughtfulness*, vii. 7. 52.

ἐπαινος, ὁ [αἶνος, *tale, praise*], *praise, approval, commendation*, v. 7. 33, vi. 6. 16, vii. 6. 33.

ἐπαίρω [αἰίρω], *raise up, rouse up, excite, induce*, with acc. of pers. and a following inf., vi. 1. 21, vii. 7. 25.

ἐπαίτιος, ὃν [αἰτέω], *blamed for, blame-worthy*; subst., ἐπαίτιόν τι, *a cause for blame*, with dat. of pers. blamed, and πρὸς and gen. of blamer, iii. 1. 5.

ἐπακολουθεῖ [R. κελ], *follow closely upon or up, pursue*, abs. or with dat., iii. 2. 35, iv. 1. 1.

ἐπακούω [R. κοF], *give ear to, overhear*, vii. 1. 14.

ἐπὰν or ἐπὴν, *temporal conj.* [ἐπεῖ + ἄν], *when, whenever*, with τάχιστα, *as soon as, the moment that*, Lat. *cum primum*, with the subjv., the aor. often being rendered by our fut. perf., i. 4. 13, ii. 4. 3, iv. 6. 9.

ἐπανατείνε: [τείνω], *stretch out and hold up*, vii. 4. 9.

ἐπαναχωρέω [χωρέω], *move back, retreat, retire*, with πάλιν or εἰς τοῦμπαλιν, iii. 3. 10, 5. 13.

ἐπανερχομαι [ἐρχομαι], *go back to, return*, with εἰς and acc., or ἐνθα and a clause, vi. 5. 32, vii. 3. 4, 5.

ἐπάνω, adv. [ἄνω], *above*. Phrase: ἐν τοῖς ἐπάνω εἰρηται, *it has been stated above*, Lat. *suprā dictum est*, vi. 3. 1.

ἐπαπειλέω [ἀπειλέω], *threaten in addition, add threats*, vi. 2. 7.

ἐπεγγελάω [γελάω], *laugh at, insult*, with dative, Lat. *inridēō*, ii. 4. 27.

ἐπεγείρω [ἐγείρω], *wake up, arouse*, iv. 3. 10.

ἐπεῖ, *temporal and causal conj.*, Lat. *cum*; of time, *when, after*, with indic., i. 1. 1, iv. 7. 2, v. 8. 9, vi. 1. 30, vii. 3. 47; with opt. in indir. disc., vii. 2. 27, or in a supposition, i. 3. 1, 5. 2, 8. 20, v. 6. 30; with inf. by assimilation in indir. disc., v. 7. 18; ἐπεὶ τάχιστα, *as soon as*, Lat. *cum primum*, with indic., vi. 3. 21; of cause, *since, because, as*, with indic., i. 3. 5, 8. 23, ii. 1. 4, iii. 1. 31, vii. 3. 45; after a full stop, *for*, Lat. *nam*, vi. 1. 30, vii. 6. 22; ἐπεὶ γε, *since at any rate*, i. 3. 9.

ἐπειδάν, *temporal conj.* [ἐπειδῇ + ἄν], *when, after, as soon as, whenever*, in protases with subjv., esp. the aor., when it may often be rendered by the fut. perf., i. 4. 8, ii. 2. 4, 3. 29, v. 6. 19, vii. 1. 6, 2. 34, 5. 8; with τάχιστα, Lat. *cum primum*, iii. 1. 9.

ἐπειδή, *temporal and causal conj.* [ἐπεῖ + δῇ], of time, *when, after*,

with indic., i. 2. 17, 7. 16, 8. 28, 9. 29, iii. 1. 13, 4. 38, 5. 18, iv. 5. 8; with opt. in indir. disc., iii. 5. 18; of cause, *since, because*, with indic., vii. 7. 18; ἐπειδή γε, *since at least*, i. 9. 24.

ἐπείδον [R. Fιδ], *have one's eyes on, behold, see*, with acc. and partic., vii. 6. 31; *live to see, experience*, with acc., or acc. and partic., iii. 1. 13, vii. 1. 30.

ἐπείμι [R. εσ], *be over or on top of*, of a bridge or tower, abs. or with ἐπί and dat., i. 2. 5, ii. 4. 25, iv. 4. 2.

ἐπείμι [εἶμι], *go on, come up, make progress*, of persons or things, abs., i. 5. 15, v. 7. 12; esp. of soldiers, *advance, attack*, abs. or with dat., i. 2. 17, 7. 4, 10. 10, iii. 4. 33, iv. 3. 23, 5. 17, vi. 3. 7, 5. 16; of orators or actors, *come forward, enter*, Lat. in scaenam prōdeō, vi. 1. 11; of time, ἡ ἐπιούσα ἡμέρᾱ, *the next day, the following day*, so with νῦν and ἔως, i. 7. 1, iii. 4. 18, iv. 5. 30, v. 2. 23, vii. 4. 14.

ἐπείπερ, causal conj. [ἐπέλ], with indic., *since in fact, seeing that*, ii. 2. 10, 5. 38, iv. 1. 8, vii. 4. 19.

ἐπεισα, ἐπέσθην, see πείθω.

ἐπειτα, adv. [εἶτα], *thereupon, then*, Lat. deinde, ii. 4. 5, 5. 20, iii. 1. 46, iv. 1. 7, 3. 11, v. 1. 3, vii. 1. 4; esp. in enumerating, *then, next, further, besides*, i. 3. 10, 9. 5, iv. 8. 11, v. 5. 8; often in narrative, πρῶτον μὲν . . . ἐπειτα δέ, v. 4. 20, 6. 8, cf. ii. 4. 13. Phrase: εἰς τὸν ἐπειτα χρόνον, *in after times*, ii. 1. 17.

ἐπέκεινα, adv., for ἐπ' ἐκεῖνα, *on the further side, beyond*, Lat. ultrā. Phrase: οἱ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπέκεινα, *those who dwell beyond*, v. 4. 3.

ἐπεκθέω [θέω], *run out against, make a sally*, abs., v. 2. 22.

ἐπετέρχομαι [ἐρχομαι], *come out against, make a sally*, v. 2. 7.

ἐπεξόδιος, ον [δόδος], *belonging to a march out or expedition*; subst., τὰ ἐπεξόδια (sc. ἱερά) *θεῖν*,

offer the sacrifice before marching, vi. 5. 2.

ἐπέπατο, see πάομαι.

ἐπεπράκει, see πιπράσκω.

ἐπεπράκτο, see πρᾶττω.

ἐπέρομαι, only in 2 aor. ἐπηρόμην [ἐρομαι], *ask again or besides, question about, inquire, ask*, with a clause in dir. disc. or with acc. of the pers. and a clause with εἰ, ὅτι, or an interr., iii. 1. 6, v. 8. 5, vii. 2. 25, 31, 3. 12.

ἐπέρχομαι [ἐρχομαι], *come upon, visit*, Lat. obedi, of a country, with acc., vii. 8. 25.

ἐπεσον, see πίπτω.

ἐπεύχομαι [εὐχομαι], *make a prayer to*. Phrase: ἐπευξάμενος εἶπε, *he spoke, calling the gods to witness*, v. 6. 3.

ἐπεφύγεσαν, see φεύγω.

ἐπέχω [R. σεχ], *hold upon, hold in or back*, Lat. inhibeō; intr., *hold in, hold back, delay*, with gen., iii. 4. 36.

ἐπήκοος, ον [R. κοF], *giving ear to*; of a place, *where one can hear or be heard*; εἰς ἐπήκοον with verbs of rest or motion, or ἐν ἐπηκόῳ with verbs of rest, *within hearing distance, within earshot*, ii. 5. 38, iii. 3. 1, iv. 4. 5, vii. 6. 8.

ἐπήκτο, see ἐπάγω.

ἐπήν, see ἐπάν.

ἐπήρην, see ἐπαίρω.

ἐπήρετο, see ἐπέρομαι.

ἐπί, prep. with gen., dat., or acc., before a vowel ἐπ' or ἐφ', *upon*.

With gen., of place, *on, upon*, i. 4. 3, 5. 10, 7. 20, iv. 3. 6, 5. 25, v. 2. 5, vii. 4. 11, ἐφ' ἵππων, *on horseback*, iii. 2. 19, ἐπὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ, *on the river bank*, iv. 3. 28, cf. ii. 5. 18, ἐπὶ Θράκης, *on the coast of Thrace*, vii. 6. 25, ἐπὶ τοῦ εὐνύμου, *on the left*, i. 8. 9, cf. iii. 2. 36, with verbs of motion, *towards, in the direction of*, ii. 1. 3, vi. 3. 24; of time, *in the time of, at*, i. 9. 12, iv. 7. 10, ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου (lepelou), *with the first victim*, iv. 3. 9, vi. 5. 2, 8; of manner, esp. denoting distribution, ἐπὶ

τεττάρων, *four deep*, i. 2. 15, cf. iv. 8. 11, vii. 8. 14, ἐφ' ἐνός, *in single file*, v. 2. 6, ἐφ' ἐαυτῶν, *by themselves*, ii. 4. 10, ἐπὶ φάλαγγος, *in the form of a phalanx, in battle array*, iv. 3. 26, 6. 6, vi. 5. 7, 25.

With dat., of place, *upon, on, at, by, near*, i. 2. 8, 4. 4, 8. 27, 9. 3, iv. 4. 2, v. 2. 16, vii. 3. 44, ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ, *on the sea*, i. 4. 1, cf. i. 3. 20, 7. 19, iv. 1. 20, v. 4. 2, ἐπὶ τῷ εὐνύμῳ, *on the left*, i. 9. 31; of time, ἥλιος ᾗν ἐπὶ δυσμαῖς, *the sun was just setting*, vii. 3. 34, ἐπὶ τῷ τρίτῳ, *at the third (signal)*, ii. 2. 4, ἐπὶ τούτῳ or τούτοις, *at or upon this, thereupon, next*, iii. 2. 4, vi. 1. 11, vii. 3. 14; of cause, aim, or reason, *for*, i. 3. 1, 6. 10, ii. 4. 5, 8, iii. 2. 4, v. 4. 11, 8. 18, vi. 4. 13, vii. 7. 39; of possession, *in the power of*, i. 1. 4, iii. 1. 13, v. 5. 20, *over, in command of*, i. 4. 2, τὸ ἐπὶ τούτῳ, *as far as in him lay*, vi. 6. 23; of condition, ἐφ' ᾧ or ᾧτε, *on condition that*, with inf., iv. 2. 19, 4. 6, vi. 6. 22.

With acc., of place, *to, on, upon*, i. 1. 3, 5. 13, iii. 4. 25, iv. 4. 4, 15, v. 2. 19, 22, vi. 2. 19, vii. 3. 23, ἐπὶ δόρυ (q.v.), *to the right*, iv. 3. 29, ἐπὶ δεξιὰ, *to the right*, vi. 4. 1, ἐπὶ πόδα, see ἀναχωρέω, v. 2. 32, ἀναβὰς ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον, *mounting one's horse*, i. 8. 3, iii. 4. 35, *in a hostile sense, against*, i. 3. 1, ii. 1. 4, 3. 21, iv. 4. 20, v. 7. 24; of extent of space, *extending over, over, along*, i. 7. 15, iv. 6. 11, ἐπὶ πολὺ, *for a great distance*, i. 8. 8, iv. 2. 13, cf. vii. 5. 12, ἐπὶ βραχὺ, see ἐξικνέομαι, iii. 3. 17, ἐπὶ πάν ἐλθεῖν, *make every effort*, iii. 1. 18; of extent of time, *for, during*, vi. 6. 36, ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, *generally, for the most part*, iii. 1. 42, 43; of the purpose or object of an act or motion, *to, for*, i. 2. 2, 6. 10, iii. 1. 22, iv. 3. 11, v. 1. 8, vii. 4. 3; rarely distributive, ἐπὶ πολλοὺς τεταγμένοι, *arranged many deep* (but some read gen.), iv. 8. 11.

In composition ἐπὶ signifies *over, in, upon, against, in addition*, but often gives merely intensity and force to the simple word without otherwise affecting its meaning.

ἐπιβάλλω [βάλλω], *throw on*, iii. 5. 10; pf. mid., ἐπιβεβλημένοι τοξόται, *archers with their arrows on the string*, with or without ἐπὶ ταῖς νευραῖς, iv. 3. 28, v. 2. 12.

ἐπιβοηθέω [R. βοF + θέω], *come to the rescue or aid of*, with dat., vi. 5. 9.

ἐπιβουλεύω [R. βολ], *plan or plot against, conspire or intrigue against, lay snares against*, with dat., i. 1. 3, ii. 5. 15, iii. 1. 35, v. 1. 9; with inf., *purpose, design, scheme*, v. 6. 29.

ἐπιβουλή, ἥς [R. βολ], *a planning against, plot, scheme, design, intrigue*, ii. 5. 1, 38, vii. 2. 16; with dat. or πρὸς and acc. of the pers., i. 1. 8, v. 6. 29; ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς, *by artifice*, vi. 4. 7.

ἐπιγίγνομαι [R. γεν], *be upon, come upon*, esp. in a hostile sense, *fall upon, attack*, Lat. *superueniō*, abs. or with dat., iii. 4. 25, vi. 4. 26.

ἐπιγράφω [γράφω], *write upon, inscribe*, Lat. *inscribō*, v. 3. 5.

ἐπιδείκνυμι [R. 1 δακ], *show to, point out, display*, abs., with acc. and dat., or with dat. and a clause, i. 2. 14, iii. 2. 26, v. 4. 17; *show in words or deeds, make clear, disclose*, i. 3. 13, 16, 9. 7, v. 5. 24, vii. 4. 23; mid., *show oneself or for oneself, distinguish oneself, bring to light, show*, abs., with acc., or with a clause, i. 9. 10, 16, ii. 6. 27, iv. 6. 15, v. 4. 34.

ἐπιδιώκω [διώκω], *pursue after, follow up, chase*, of enemies, abs., i. 10. 11, iv. 1. 16, 3. 25.

ἐπιδόντας, see ἐπίδωκον.

ἐπιέζετο, see πιέζω.

ἐπιθαλάττιος, ᾱ, ον, or ος, ον [θάλαττα], *on the sea, lying on the sea*, Lat. *maritimus*, of places, v. 5. 23.

ἐπιθεσις, εως, ἡ [R. θε], a setting on, attack, Lat. *impetus*, vii. 4. 23; with dat., iv. 4. 22.

ἐπιθυμέω, ἐπιθυμήσω, ἐπεθυμήσα [R. 1 θυ], have one's heart on, desire, wish for, long for, covet, Lat. *cupiō*, with inf., acc. with inf., or with gen., i. 9. 12, 21, ii. 5. 11, 6. 16, iii. 2. 39, v. 1. 2, vi. 1. 21; lust after, be in love with, iv. 1. 14.

ἐπιθυμίᾱ, ᾱς [R. 1 θυ], desire, longing, Lat. *cupiditās*, ii. 6. 16.

ἐπικαίριος, ον [καιρός], in season, suitable, appropriate, Lat. *opportunus*; οἱ ἐπικαίριοι, the important or chief men, vii. 1. 6.

ἐπικάμπω (κάμπω, καμπ-, κάμψω, ἔκαμψα, -κέκαμμαι, ἐκάμβην, bend), bend towards, of an army, wheel, i. 8. 23.

ἐπικαταρρίπτω [ρίπτω], throw down after, iv. 7. 13.

ἐπικίμαι [κίμαι], lie upon, press upon, of an enemy, attack, Lat. *instō*, abs. or with dat., iv. 1. 16, 3. 7, v. 2. 5, vi. 5. 29, vii. 8. 17.

ἐπικίνδυνος, ον [κίνδυνος], dangerous, Lat. *periculōsus*, with dat. of pers., i. 3. 19, ii. 5. 20, vii. 7. 54.

ἐπικουρέω, ἐπικουρήσω, ἐπεκούρησα [ἐπικουρος, ὁ, ally], be a helper, aid, assist, with dat., v. 8. 21; also with dat. of pers. and acc. of thing, εἰ δέ τῳ χειμῶνα ἐπεκούρησα, if I protected any one from the cold, v. 8. 25.

ἐπικούρημα, ατος, τό [ἐπικουρέω], help, protection, defence, with gen. χιόνος and dat. ὀφθαλμοῖς, iv. 5. 13.

ἐπικράτεια, ᾱς [R. 1 κρα], mastery, power, command, Lat. *imperium*, vi. 4. 4; of a country, realm, dominion, vii. 6. 42.

ἐπικρύπτω [κρύπτω], conceal thoroughly, hide; mid., conceal oneself or one's acts, do secretly, i. 1. 6.

ἐπικύπτω (κύπτω, κύψ-, -κύψω, ἔκυνψα, κέκυνψα, stoop), stoop towards or over, iv. 5. 32.

ἐπικύρω (κύρω, κύρώσω, ἐκύρωσα, κεύρωμαι, ἐκύρώην [κύρος, τό, might,

power], make valid), confirm, ratify, vote, iii. 2. 32.

ἐπικωλύω [κωλύω], prevent, hinder, with acc. of pers. and gen. of thing, iii. 3. 3.

ἐπιλαμβάνω [λαμβάνω], take to oneself, fasten to, take in, include, vi. 5. 5, 6; mid., take hold of, catch, abs. or with gen., iv. 7. 12, 13.

ἐπιλανθάνομαι [R. λαθ], let escape one, forget, Lat. *obliviscor*, with gen., iii. 2. 25.

ἐπιλέγω [R. λεγ], say besides, add, with dir. disc., i. 9. 26.

ἐπιλείπω [λείπω], leave behind, Lat. *relinquō*; in pass., τὸ ἐπιλειπόμενον, the part (of the army) which was left behind, i. 8. 18; of things, fail, give out, fall short, Lat. *dēficiō*, abs. or with acc. of pers., i. 5. 6, iv. 5. 14, v. 8. 3, vi. 4. 20.

ἐπιλεκτός, ον [R. λεγ], selected, picked out, Lat. *ēlecti*; subst., οἱ ἐπιλεκτοί, picked men, a band of soldiers reserved for difficult or dangerous service, the flower of the army, iii. 4. 43, vii. 4. 11.

ἐπιμαρτύρομαι (μαρτύρομαι, ἐμαρτύραμην [μάρτυς], call to witness), appeal to, invoke, Lat. *obtestor*, of gods, iv. 8. 7.

ἐπιμαχος, ον [R. μαχ,] that may be easily attacked, assailable, of a place, v. 4. 14.

ἐπιμέλεια, ᾱς [R. μελ], care for a person or thing, solicitude, pains, attention, i. 9. 24, 27.

ἐπιμελέομαι and ἐπιμελομαι (iv. 2. 26, v. 7. 10), ἐπιμελήσομαι, ἐπιμελέλμαι, ἐπεμελήθην [R. μελ], take care of, look out for, watch out for, Lat. *cūrō*, with gen. or περὶ and gen., with ὅτι and a clause, or a clause with ὡς or ὅπως, i. 1. 5, 8. 21, iii. 1. 14, 38, iv. 2. 26, v. 1. 7, 7. 10; take charge of, attend to, with gen. of pers. or thing, iii. 2. 37, iv. 8. 25, v. 3. 1.

ἐπιμελής, ἐς [R. μελ], careful, anxious, watchful, Lat. *ūligens*, of persons, iii. 2. 30.

ἐπιμέλομαι, see ἐπιμελέομαι.

ἐπιμένω [R. μα], *stay by, stay on with*, with ἐπί and dat., vii. 2. 1; *stay on, wait for, wait*, with ἔσσε and a clause, v. 5. 2.

ἐπιμίγνυμι (μίγνυμι, μιγ-, μίξω, ἐμίξα, μέμιγμαι, ἐμίχθην and ἐμίγην [R. μιγ], *mix*), *mix with*; mid. intr., *mix with others, have intercourse or dealings with*, Lat. *im-misceo*, of races, iii. 5. 16.

ἐπινοέω [R. γνω], *have on one's mind, purpose, intend*, Lat. *in animō habeo*, ii. 2. 11, iii. 1. 6, vi. 4. 9.

ἐπιορκέω, ἐπιορκήσω, ἐπιώρκησα, ἐπιώρκηκα [ἐπιορκος], *swear falsely, commit perjury, be a perjurer*, Lat. *perjuro*, abs., ii. 5. 38, iii. 2. 10, vii. 6. 18; τὸ ἐπιορκεῖν, *perjury*, ii. 6. 22; *swear falsely by*, with θεούς, ii. 4. 7, iii. 1. 22.

ἐπιορκιά, ἄς [ἐπιορκος], *false swearing, perjury*, Lat. *periūrium*, abs. or with πρὸς θεούς, ii. 5. 21, iii. 2. 4, 8.

ἐπιορκος, ον [ὄρκος], *forsworn, perjured*, Lat. *periūrus*, ii. 6. 25.

ἐπιπάρεμι [R. εσ], *be there besides*, iii. 4. 23.

ἐπιπάρεμι [εἶμι], *march on beside or abreast of another body*, with κατὰ and acc., iii. 4. 30, vi. 3. 19; *march along up to one's place*, abs., iii. 4. 23.

ἐπιπίπτω [R. πετ], *fall upon*, esp. in a hostile sense, *attack, assail*, abs. or with dat., i. 8. 2, iv. 1. 10, v. 6. 20, vi. 3. 3, vii. 3. 43; of snow, *fall*, abs., iv. 4. 11.

ἐπιπόνος, ον [R. σπα], *painful, toilsome, laborious*, Lat. *labōriōsus*, i. 3. 19; of a bird of omen, *portending suffering*, vi. 1. 23.

ἐπιρριπτέω [ῥιπτέω], *throw at, cast at*, v. 2. 23.

ἐπίρρυτος, ον [ῥέω], *flowed upon, watered, well watered*, of a plain, Lat. *inriuius*, i. 2. 22.

ἐπισάτω (σάττω, σακ-, ἔσαξα, σέσαγμαί, *load*), *put a load on*; phrase, ἐπισάξαι τὸν ἵππον, *put the*

housings on one's horse, Lat. *equum sternere* (the ancients having no saddles), iii. 4. 35.

Ἐπισθένης, οὐς, ὁ, *Episthenes*, of Amphipolis, captain of peltasts at Cunaxa, where he fought skilfully, i. 10. 7, iv. 6. 1, 3.

Ἐπισθένης, οὐς, ὁ, *Episthenes*, of Olynthus, a lover of boys, vii. 4. 7-10.

ἐπισιτίζομαι (σιτίζομαι, σίτιοῦμαι, -σιτισιάμην [σίτος], *eat*), *furnish oneself with provisions, i.e. food or provender, collect or procure supplies, forage*, abs., or with εἰς τὴν πορείαν, i. 4. 19, ii. 5. 37, iii. 4. 18, iv. 7. 18, vii. 1. 7.

ἐπισιτισμός, ὁ [ἐπισιτίζομαι], *a supplying oneself with provisions, procuring supplies, foraging*, Lat. *frumentatiō*, i. 5. 9; *food supplies*, vii. 1. 9.

ἐπισκέπτομαι [σκέπτομαι], *look to, see to, examine, inquire*, with indir. question, iii. 3. 18.

ἐπισκευάζω [R. σκυ], *fit out, make ready, of a temple, restore, repair*, Lat. *reficiō*, v. 3. 13.

ἐπισκοπέω [σκοπέω], *look to, see to, of a general, inspect, review*, Lat. *recenseō*, ii. 3. 2.

ἐπισπᾶω [R. σπα], *draw or drag to or after; mid., drag to oneself, pull along*, iv. 7. 14.

ἐπίσποιτο, see ἐφέπομαι.

ἐπίσταμαι, ἐπιστήσομαι, ἡπιστήθην, *understand, know*, esp. of a knowledge got from practice or experience, *know how*, with inf., i. 3. 15, iii. 3. 16, vii. 3. 25; *understand, be sure of, be acquainted with, know*, abs., with acc., with ὅτι and a clause, or with acc. and partic., i. 3. 12, 4. 8, ii. 5. 9, iii. 1. 35, 3. 2, v. 1. 10, vi. 6. 17, vii. 6. 12.

ἐπίστασις, εὖς, ἡ [R. στα], *a stopping, of troops, halt*, ii. 4. 26.

ἐπιστατέω [R. στα], *be a commander, exercise command*, ii. 3. 11.

ἐπιστέλλω [στέλλω], *send to, send word, give notice* either by letter or message, with acc. of the

thing, dat. of pers., and ὡς with a clause in indir. disc., vii. 6. 44; *direct, command, enjoin*, with dat. of pers. and inf., v. 3. 6, vii. 2. 6.

ἐπιστήμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος* [ἐπιστάμαι], *acquainted with, expert in*, with gen., ii. 1. 7.

ἐπιστολή, ἥς [ἐπιστέλλω], *letter, missive*, either public or private, and therefore representing both *litterae* and *epistula* in Lat., i. 6. 3, iii. 1. 5, vii. 2. 8.

ἐπιστρατεῖα, ἄς [R. στρα], *march or campaign against*, ii. 4. 1.

ἐπιστρατεύω [R. στρα], *march or take the field against, make war on*, with dat., ii. 3. 19.

ἐπισφάττω [ἐφάττω], *slay upon*, properly of sacrifices at a grave; of one man upon another's body, i. 8. 29; mid., *slay oneself upon*, with εαυτόν or abs., i. 8. 29.

ἐπιτάττω [R. τακ], *draw up besides or behind, draw up as a reserve force*, with acc. and dat., vi. 5. 9; *lay orders on, command*, with dat. of pers. and inf., ii. 3. 6, vii. 6. 14.

ἐπιτελέω [τέλος], *bring to an end, fulfil, perform*, of oracles, dreams, etc., iv. 3. 13.

ἐπιτήδεος, ἄ, *ον* [ἐπιτηδές, adv., of set purpose], *made on purpose for an end or object, suited to, apt, fitted, proper, adapted to, convenient*, Lat. *idōneus*, abs. or with inf., or as pass. with acc. and inf., i. 3. 18, ii. 5. 18, v. 2. 12, vi. 6. 30, vii. 1. 39, vi. 13; τὸν ἐπιτήδειον ἐπαισεν, *he struck the man who deserved it (i.e. to be struck)*, ii. 3. 11; οἱ ἐπιτήδαιοι, *friends*, Lat. *necessārii*, vii. 7. 57; very freq. is τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, *provisions*, Lat. *commeātus*, i. 3. 11, ii. 2. 3, iii. 1. 19, iv. 1. 8, v. 1. 6, vi. 1. 23, vii. 1. 13.

ἐπιτίθημι [R. θε], *set up, lay upon, put on*, vi. 4. 9; δίκην ἐπιτιθέναι, *inflict punishment or penalty, make pay for*, Lat. *supplicium mittere*, abs., or with dat. of pers. and gen. of cause or crime, i. 3. 10,

20, iii. 2. 8, v. 6. 34; mid., *fall upon, attack, assault*, abs. or with dat., ii. 4. 3, 19, iii. 4. 29, iv. 1. 16, vii. 4. 14.

ἐπιτρέπω [τρέπω], *turn anybody towards*, with ἐπὶ δεξιόν, vi. 5. 11; *turn anything over to another, give over to, grant, entrust*, Lat. *concedō*, with dat. of pers. and sometimes with inf. added, i. 2. 19, ii. 4. 27, vi. 1. 31; *allow, permit, leave free*, with dat. of pers. and inf., iii. 2. 31, 5. 12, vi. 2. 14, vii. 7. 3; *leave a question to another, refer to*, with dat. of pers. and an interr. clause, vii. 7. 18; mid., *give oneself up for protection*, of cities and persons, i. 9. 8.

ἐπιτρέχω [τρέχω], *run upon or at, assault or attack rapidly*, iv. 3. 31.

ἐπιτυγχάνω [R. τακ], *chance upon, come upon, meet with, find*, with dat., i. 9. 25, iii. 4. 18, vii. 2. 18.

ἐπιφαίνομαι [R. φα], *show oneself, come in sight, appear*, ii. 4. 24, iii. 3. 6, 4. 39.

ἐπιφέρω [R. φερ], *bring upon, lay upon*; mid., *bring oneself upon, rush upon, attack*, abs., i. 9. 6; of the sea, *rage, run high*, v. 8. 20.

ἐπιφθέγγομαι [φθέγγομαι], *sound besides or against*; of a trumpet, *sound the charge*, iv. 2. 7.

ἐπιφορέω [R. φερ], *put upon*, of earth, *cast loads of upon*, iii. 5. 10.

ἐπίχαρις, *ι*, gen. *ιτος* [R. χαρ], *pleasing, gracious, suave*; subst., τὸ ἐπίχαρι, *pleasantness of manner, suavity*, Lat. *suāuitās*, ii. 6. 12.

ἐπιχειρέω, ἐπιχειρήσω, ἐπεχειρήσα, ἐπεχειρήκα, ἐπεχειρήσθην [R. χερ], *put one's hand to, set to work at, attempt, try*, Lat. *cōnor*, abs. or with inf., i. 9. 29, ii. 5. 10, iv. 3. 25, vi. 6. 6, vii. 7. 29.

ἐπιχέω (χέω, χυ-, χέω, ἔχεα, -κέχυκα, κέχυμαι, ἐχύθην [cf. ἐγγέω], *pour*), *pour on or in*, Lat. *infundō*, iv. 5. 27.

ἐπιχωρέω [χωρέω], *move against, advance as for attack*, i. 2. 17.

ἐπιψηφίζω [ψηφίζω], *put to vote, put the question*, Lat. *in suffragium mittō*, abs. or with acc., v. 1. 14, 6. 35, vi. 1. 25, vii. 3. 14.

ἐπλευσαν, see **πλέω**.

ἐπλήγη, see **πλήττω**.

ἐποικοδομέω [R. **ῥικ** + **δέμω**, *build*, cf. Lat. *domus*, *house*], *build on or upon*, with **ἐπί** and dat., iii. 4. 11.

ἔπομαι (σπ-), **ἔσσομαι**, **ἐσπόμην**, impf. **εἰπόμην** [R. **σπ**], *follow, go with, attend, accompany*, Lat. *sequor*, abs., with dat., or with **σύν** and dat., i. 3. 6, 4. 11, ii. 2. 4, iii. 1. 25, iv. 1. 6, v. 4. 16, vi. 5. 1, vii. 1. 37; *follow as an enemy, pursue*, abs., i. 8. 19, iii. 4. 19, v. 4. 24.

ἐπομνῦμι [δμνῦμι], *swear to a thing*; abs. in aor., **εἶπεν ἐπομόσας**, *he said with an oath*, vii. 5. 5, 8. 2.

ἐπτὰ, indecl. [ἐπτά], *seven*, Lat. *septem*, i. 2. 5, ii. 4. 13, vii. 4. 19.

ἐπτακαίδεκα, indecl. [ἐπτά + **δέκα**], *seventeen*, Lat. *septemdecim*, ii. 2. 11, iv. 5. 24.

ἐπτακόσιοι, αι, α [ἐπτά + **ἐκάτον**], *seven hundred*, Lat. *septingenti*, i. 4. 3, vi. 2. 16.

Ἐπύαξα, ης, *Epyaxa*, the wife of king Syennesis of Cilicia; she visited Cyrus, i. 2. 12 sqq., 25.

ἐπύθετο, see **πυνθάνομαι**.

ἐραμαι, **ἐρασθήσομαι**, **ἠράσθην**, *love, of sexual passion, fall in love with*, with gen., Lat. *amō*, iv. 6. 3. (Poetic, except in aorist.)

ἐράω, only pres. and impf. in Attic [ἐραμαι], *love, desire ardently, long for*, Lat. *amō*, as death, with gen., iii. 1. 29.

ἐργάζομαι, **ἐργάσομαι**, **εἰργασάμην**, **εἰργασμαι**, **-εἰργάσθην** [R. **ῥεργ**], *do work, labour*, esp. of farmers, with γῆν understood, Lat. *colō*, ii. 4. 22; *do, accomplish*, with acc., vi. 3. 17, vii. 3. 47; *do to any one, inflict on*, with two accs., v. 6. 11.

ἔργον, τό [R. **ῥεργ**], *work, action, deed, result of an action, operation, execution*, ii. 6. 6, iii. 1. 24, 5. 12, v. 7. 32, vi. 3. 17, vii. 8. 17. Phrases: **τὰ εἰς τὸν πόλεμον ἔργα**, *military*

exercises, i. 9. 5; **ἔργω ἐπεδείκνυτο καὶ ἔλεγεν**, *he showed both in word and deed*, i. 9. 10, cf. iii. 2. 32; **κράτιστοι ὑπνέται παντὸς ἔργου**, *the best supporters of every undertaking*, i. 9. 18.

ἐρεῖ, see **εἶρω**.

ἐρέσθαι, see **ἔρομαι**.

Ἐρετριεύς, ἑως, ὁ [Ἐρέτρια, *Eretria*], *a native of Eretria, an Eretrian*, vii. 8. 8. Eretria was an ancient city on the western coast of Euboea. It joined the Athenians against the Persians in 500 B.C., and was destroyed by the latter in 490 B.C., but was afterwards rebuilt in a new position.

ἐρημιά, ἄς [ἐρημος], *loneliness, solitude, privacy*, Lat. *solitudo*, ii. 5. 9, v. 4. 34.

ἐρημος, η, ον, and ος, ον [cf. Eng. *hermit*], *lonely*; of places, things, and conditions, *deserted, without inhabitants, empty, unprotected, abandoned by, without*, abs. or with gen., i. 5. 4, ii. 1. 6, iii. 4. 10, iv. 2. 13, vii. 1. 24, 2. 18; **σταθμοὶ ἔρημοι**, *marches through desert*, i. 5. 1, iv. 5. 2; of men, *alone, without*; phrases: **ὑμῶν ἔρημος**, *without you*, i. 3. 6; **ἱππεῖς ἔρημοι**, *cavalry without infantry*, vii. 3. 47; **ἔρημα καταλιπεῖν τὰ ὀπισθεν**, *leave the rear exposed*, iii. 4. 40.

ἐρίζω (ἐριδ-), **ἦρισα** [ἐρις, *strife*], *strive, contend, rival, vie with*, abs. or with dat. of pers. and **περί** with gen., i. 2. 8, iv. 7. 12.

ἐρίφειος, ον [ἐριφος, ὁ, *kid*], *of a kid*, Lat. *haedīnus*, iv. 5. 31.

ἐρμηνεύς, ἑως, ὁ [Ἑρμῆς, *Hermes*, the messenger of Zeus], *interpreter of foreign tongues*, Lat. *interpretes*, i. 2. 17, iv. 5. 10, 34, vii. 2. 19.

ἐρμηνεύω, **ἡρμήνευσα** [ἐρμηνεύς, cf. Eng. *hermeneutic*], *be an interpreter, interpret*, Lat. *interpretor*, v. 4. 4.

ἐρομαι, Attic only in fut. **ἐροήσομαι** and 2 aor. **ἠρόμην** [cf. **ἐρωτάω**], *ask a question, inquire*, Lat. *quaerō*, abs. or with acc., the question

following in dir. disc., or in indir. disc. introduced by an interr. word, i. 7. 9, 8. 15, 16, ii. 3. 20, iii. 1. 7, v. 8. 6, vi. 1. 13, vii. 2. 26, 3. 45.

ἔρουντα, see *εἶρω*.

ἔρρωμένος, η, ον, properly pf. partic. of ῥώννυμι, q.v., *strong, stout, vigorous*, as comp., ἔρρωμενέστεροι, iii. 1. 42; as subst., ἔρρωμένον, τό, *resolution, vigour*, ii. 6. 11.

ἔρρωμένως, adv. [ἔρρωμένος], *vigorously, manfully*, vi. 3. 6.

ἐρύκω, ἤρῳξα [R. 2 **Фер**], *hold back, keep off*, with acc. and ἀπό with gen. of pers., iii. 1. 25. (Poetic, except in Xen.)

ἔρυμα, ατος, τό [R. 2 **Фер**], *safeguard, protection, wall*, i. 7. 16, iv. 5. 9.

ἐρυμνός, ή, όν [R. 2 **Фер**], *defended, fortified, strong* by nature, of fortresses, i. 2. 8, v. 5. 2, vi. 4. 21; τὰ ἐρυμνά, *strong positions, strongholds*, iii. 2. 23.

ἐρχομαι (έρχ-, ἐλυθ-, ἐλθ-), *ελευσoμαι, ἦλθον, ἐλήλυθα, come, go, arrive*, Lat. *ueniō*; of the present stem only the indic. is used, the other moods of the pres. and the impf. being represented by forms of εἶμι; used abs., i. 1. 11, ii. 1. 3, iii. 1. 4, iv. 2. 17, v. 1. 4, vi. 2. 7, vii. 1. 39; with πρός, παρά, and ἐπί with acc. of the pers., i. 1. 10, 4. 3, ii. 5. 39, iii. 1. 24, iv. 1. 19, vii. 7. 19; with πρός, εἰς, and ἐπί with acc. of place, i. 2. 18, 7. 4, ii. 4. 23, iii. 1. 3, iv. 6. 27, 8. 6, v. 5. 24, vi. 3. 17, vii. 2. 12; with an adv. of place, ii. 1. 4, iii. 1. 7, v. 5. 16, vi. 1. 16, 33; with παρά and gen. of pers. or ἐκ and gen. of place, ii. 1. 8, iv. 8. 24, v. 5. 7, vii. 4. 14; with the fut. partic. to denote purpose, with or without ὥς, iii. 2. 11, vii. 1. 28, 7. 17; with cognate acc. ὁδόν, ii. 2. 6, iii. 1. 6, cf. μακροτάτην, vii. 8. 20; with the dat. of pers. in the sense of *for, to the aid of*, iii. 1. 14. Phrases: εἰς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν with dat.

of pers., *come into close relations with*, i. 2. 26; εἰς λόγους σοι ἐλθεῖν, *have an interview with you*, Lat. *in conloquium uenire*, ii. 5. 4, cf. iii. 1. 29; ἐπὶ πάν ἐλθεῖν, *make every effort*, iii. 1. 18.

ἐρῶ, see *εἶρω*.

ἐρώντες, see *ἐράω*.

ἔρως, ωτος, ό [ἔραμαι, cf. Eng. *erotic*], *love, desire, wish*, Lat. *amor*, with an inf. clause as obj. acc., ii. 5. 22.

ἐρωτάω, ἐρωτήσω, etc. [cf. ἔρομαι], *ask a question, inquire*, Lat. *quaerō*, abs., with or without an interr. clause in dir. or indir. disc., i. 6. 7, ii. 1. 15, iii. 4. 39, iv. 8. 5, vi. 6. 4, vii. 6. 4; with acc. of pers and a clause in dir. or indir. disc., i. 3. 18, 6. 8, ii. 4. 15, v. 5. 15, vii. 3. 25; with two accs. of pers. and thing, sometimes with a clause in indir. disc., i. 3. 20, iv. 4. 17.

ἐσέσω(σ)το, see *σῶζω*.

ἔσθ', by elision and euphony for ἐστί.

ἐσθής, ἦτος, ή [R. **Фес**], *dress, clothes, raiment*, collectively, Lat. *uestis*, iii. 1. 19, iv. 3. 25, vii. 4. 18.

ἐσθίω (έδ-, έδεσ-), *έδομαι, έδήδοκα, -εδήδεσμαι, ήδέσθην* [root **ед**, cf. Lat. *edō*, *eat*, Eng. *eat*], *eat, have to eat, live on*, abs. or with acc., i. 5. 6, ii. 1. 6 (for 2 aor. *έφαγον*, see the word).

ἐσκεδασμένων, see *σκεδάννυμι*.

ἐσκέψατο, see *σκέπτομαι*.

έσοιτο, see *εἶμι*.

έσπεῖσαντο, see *σπένδω*.

έσπέρά, ας [R. **Фес**], *evening*, Lat. *uesper* and *uespera*, iii. 1. 3, iv. 7. 27; with χώρā understood, *the west*, Lat. *occidēns*, so πρὸς έσπεράν, *westward, to the west*, iii. 5. 15, v. 7. 6. Phrase: εὐθὺς ἀφ' έσπεράς, *directly after nightfall*, Lat. *primō uespere*, vi. 3. 23.

Εσπερίται, ών, *the Hesperitae*, vii. 8. 25, a people in northwestern Armenia, about the head of the Acampsis river (cf. iv. 4. 4).

έσταλμένος, see *στέλλω*.

ἔστε, adv., *even to, all the way to*, Lat. *usque*, as in ἔστε ἐπὶ δάπεδον, *clear down to the ground*, iv. 5. 6; as temporal conj., *up to, until*, Lat. *dum*, with indic., ii. 5. 30, iii. 1. 28, 4. 49; with ἄν and subjv., ii. 3. 9, iv. 5. 28, v. 1. 4, 6. 26, vii. 1. 33; with opt., i. 9. 11, v. 5. 2; *while, as long as*, with indic., iii. 1. 19; with opt., iii. 3. 5.

ἔστηκώς, ἔστησαν, see ἴστημι.

ἔστιγμένους, see στίζω.

ἔστραμμένα, see στρέφω.

ἔστώς, see ἴστημι.

ἔσχατος, η, ον [ἐξ], *farthest, outermost, extreme*, Lat. *extremus*; of situation, πόλις ἐσχάτη, *frontier or border city*, i. 2. 10, 4. 1; metaphorically, *extreme, uttermost, worst*, of punishments, in phrases: ἐσχάτη δίκη, *capital punishment*, Lat. *ultimum supplicium*, vi. 6. 15; τὰ ἔσχατα παθεῖν, *suffer death*, ii. 5. 24; τὰ ἔσχατα αἰκισάμενος, *torturing most cruelly*, Lat. *ultimis cruciatibus adficere*, iii. 1. 18.

ἔσχάτως, adv. [ἔσχατος], *in the highest degree, extremely*, ii. 6. 1.

ἔσχε, see ἔχω.

ἔσωθεν, adv. [ἐν], *from inside*; τὸ ἔσωθεν, *the inner*, i. 4. 4.

ἑταῖρᾱ, ᾧς [cf. ἑταῖρος], *female companion, courtesan*, Lat. *paelex*, iv. 3. 19, v. 4. 33.

ἑταῖρος, ὁ [cf. ἑταῖρᾱ], *companion, friend, comrade, chum*, Lat. *comes*, iv. 3. 30, 7. 11, vii. 3. 30.

ἐτάχθησαν, see τάττω.

Ἐτεόνικος, ὁ, *Eteonīcus*, a Spartan officer under Anaxibius in Byzantium, vii. 1. 12, 15, 20.

ἕτερος, ᾧ, ον [cf. Eng. *hetero-dox, hetero-geneous*], *the other, one of two, the one*, Lat. *alter*, with art., iii. 4. 25, iv. 1. 23, vi. 1. 5, 6, so without art., *other ships*, of a second fleet, i. 4. 2; without art. and loosely, like ἄλλος, Lat. *alius*, *another, a second, others*, i. 2. 20, ii. 5. 23, iv. 8. 27, so τούτων ἕτεροι, *others besides, others still*, vi. 4. 8. Phrase: ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα (for

τὰ ἕτερα), *over on the other side*, v. 4. 10.

ἐτετμήτο, see τμήω.

ἐτέρωτο, see τιτρώσκω.

ἔτι, adv. of time and degree. Of time, present, past, or future, *yet, as yet, still, longer, any more, afterwards, again*, Lat. *adhuc*, i. 5. 12, 6. 8, ii. 1. 4, 2. 14, iii. 1. 3, iv. 3. 33, v. 2. 26, vi. 2. 15; with negs., *no longer, no more, not in future, not at all*, i. 1. 4, 6. 8, 7. 18, iii. 1. 2; ἔτι δέ, πρὸς δ' ἔτι, and ἔτι τοίνυν, *besides*, Lat. *praeterea*, iii. 1. 23, 2. 2, v. 1. 9. Of degree, with comps., *still, even*, i. 9. 10, iii. 2. 17, iv. 3. 32, vi. 6. 35; so ἔτι ἄνω, *yet higher, still further inland*, vii. 5. 9.

ἔτοιμος, η, ον, or os, ον [R. εἶ], *real, ready, prepared*, Lat. *parātus*, with dat. of pers. or with inf., i. 6. 3, iv. 6. 17, vi. 1. 2, vii. 1. 33; of the future, *sure to come or to be realised, certain*, vii. 8. 11.

ἐτόίμως, adv. [R. εἶ], *readily, at once, willingly*, Lat. *prōptē*, ii. 5. 2, v. 7. 4.

ἔτος, ος, τό [cf. Lat. *vetus*, *old*, Eng. *WETHER*], *year*, Lat. *annus*, ii. 6. 15, v. 3. 1, vi. 4. 25; οἱ τριάκοντα ἔτη γεγονότες, *men of thirty*, ii. 3. 12; ἦν ἐτῶν τριάκοντα, *he was thirty years old*, ii. 6. 20; ἐκάστου ἔτους, *annually*, Lat. *quotannis*, v. 3. 13.

ἐτράπετο, see τρέπω.

ἐτράφητε, see τρέφω.

ἔτυχον, see τυγχάνω.

εὖ, adv. [R. εἶ], *well*, in its widest sense, Lat. *bene*, *fortunately, prosperously, easily, luckily*, i. 4. 8, 7. 5, ii. 3. 21, iii. 1. 36, v. 6. 4, vii. 1. 22; esp. with the verbs πράττειν, ποιεῖν, εἰδέναι, and πάσχειν, q.v.; with an adv., εὖ μάλα, *repeatedly, thoroughly*, vi. 1. 1.

εὐδαιμονία, ᾧς [εὐδαίμων], *fortunate circumstances, prosperity*, ii. 5. 13.

εὐδαιμονίζω, εὐδαιμονῶ, ἡδαιμόνισα [εὐδαίμων], *count happy*, ii. 5. 7; *congratulate*, with acc. of pers and gen. of cause, i. 7. 3.

εὐδαιμόνως, adv. [εὐδαίμων], *happily, prosperously*, in comp., iii. 1. 43.

εὐδαίμων, ον [δαίμων, *divinity*, cf. Eng. *demon*], *with a good genius*, hence, *happy* in its widest sense, *fortunate, prosperous, wealthy, flourishing*, of men and very freq. of cities and countries, i. 2. 6, 5. 7, 9. 15, ii. 4. 28, iv. 7. 19, v. 4. 32, 6. 25.

εὐδηλος, ον [δηλος], *quite clear*, in neut. with *δτι* and a clause, iii. 1. 2, v. 6. 13.

εὐδία, *as, fair weather, a calm*, v. 8. 19.

εὐειδής, *és* [R. *Fiδ*], *good looking, well shaped, handsome*, in sup., ii. 3. 3.

εὐελπίς, *ι*, gen. *ιδος* [ἐλπίς], *full of good hope, hopeful*, ii. 1. 18.

εὐεπιθετος, ον [R. *θε*], *easily assailable*; phrase: *εὐεπιθετον ἦν τοῖς πολεμίοις*, *it was easy for the enemy to attack*, iii. 4. 20.

εὐεργεσιᾶ, *ās* [R. *Feργ*], *well doing, good conduct, kindness*, ii. 5. 22, 6. 27, vii. 7. 47.

εὐεργετώ, *εὐεργετήσω, εὐεργέτησα* or *εὐηργέτησα, εὐεργέτηκα* or *εὐηργέτηκα, εὐεργέτημαι* or *εὐηργέτημαι, εὐεργετήθην* [R. *Feργ*], *do well, do good, do a kindness*, Lat. *bene facio*, ii. 6. 17.

εὐεργέτης, ον [R. *Feργ*], *well doer, benefactor*, ii. 5. 10, vii. 7. 11.

εὐζωνος, ον [ζώνη], *well-girdled*, an epithet of women, because the girdle just above the hips (not to be confused with the girdle worn just under the breast) made the garment set well. See *s.v.* ζώνη. Sometimes the garment was drawn up over the girdle, so that the limbs might be free to move, as in pictures of Artemis. Men on journeys and in war followed this fashion, hence the word means *with clothes tucked up*, and therefore *active, agile*, of soldiers, applied to barbarians, iii. 3. 6, iv. 2. 7, v. 4. 23, to Greek light-armed troops, vi. 3.

15, to Greek heavy-armed troops, iv. 3. 20, vii. 3. 46. The word does



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not mean *light-armed*, but is applied to any sort of troops capable of active movement. The hoplites mentioned in vii. 3. 46 as *εὐζωνοι* were under thirty years of age.

εὐήθεια, *ās* [εὐήθης], *guilelessness, simplicity, silliness*, i. 3. 16.

εὐήθης, *ες* [cf. *εἶωθα*], *simple-minded, silly, foolish*, i. 3. 16.

εὐθύμέομαι, *εὐθύμησομαι* [R. 1 *θυ*], *be cheerful, enjoy oneself*, iv. 5. 30.

εὐθύμος, ον [R. 1 *θυ*], *of good heart, cheerful*, in comp., iii. 1. 41.

εὐθύς, *adv.* of time, *straightway, immediately, at once, directly*, Lat. *statim*, i. 5. 8, 8. 1, ii. 2. 15, iii. 1. 9, iv. 3. 9, 7. 2, v. 4. 14, vi. 1. 28, vii. 3. 14. Phrases: *εὐθύς παῖδες ὄντες, even from childhood*, Lat. *ā pueris*, i. 9. 4, cf. ii. 6. 11; *εὐθύς ἐκ παλδων, even from boyhood*, Lat. *ā pueris*, iv. 6. 14; *εὐθύς ἐπειδάν, as soon as*, iii. 1. 13, iv. 7. 7; *πρῶτον μὲν οἶδα εὐθύς, in the first place to state the facts at once, etc.*, v. 6. 7; *εὐθύς ἀφ' ἑσπέρας, directly after nightfall*, vi. 3. 23.

εὐθύωπος, ον [εὐθύς], *in a straight direction*; only in neut. as *adv.*, *straight on*, ii. 2. 16.

εὐκλεία, *ās* [κλέος, τό, *fame*, cf. Lat. *clueō*, *be spoken of*, and *laus*, *praise*, Eng. *loud*], *fair fame, glory*, vii. 6. 32, 33.

Εὐκλείδης, *ον*, *Euclides*, a Phliasian soothsayer, friend of Xenophon, vii. 8. 1 ff.

εὐκλεῶς, *adv.* [*εὐκλής*, *famous*, *cf. εὐκλεία*], *gloriously*, vi. 3. 17.

εὐμενής, *ἐς* [*Ρ. μα.*], *well disposed*, of gods and men; of places, actions, etc., *favourable*, *kindly*, *comfortable*, iv. 6. 12.

εὐμεταχειρίστος, *ον* [*Ρ. χερ*], *easy to handle or deal with*, of a person, ii. 6. 20.

εὐνοία, *ᾱς* [*Ρ. γνω*], *good will*, *kindness*, *affection*, i. 8. 29, ii. 6. 13, vii. 7. 46; with objective gen., iv. 7. 20.

εὐνοϊκῶς, *adv.* [*Ρ. γνω*], *with good will or affection*; with *ἔχειν*, *be well disposed*, with dat. of pers., i. 1. 5.

εὖνοος, *ον*, *contr. εὐνοος, ουν* [*Ρ. γνω*], *well or kindly disposed*, *attached*, of persons, *abs.* or with dat. of pers., i. 9. 20, ii. 6. 20, v. 6. 2, vii. 7. 30.

εὐξασθαι, *see εὐχομαι*.

εὐξεινος, *ον* [*ἔξενος*], *kind to strangers*, *hospitable*; ὁ *Εὐξεινος Πόντος*, *the Black Sea*, *the Euxine*, iv. 8. 22, which was at first called by Ionic sailors in old times *Ἀξεινος*, *inhospitable*, because of its stormy character. The name was changed by euphemism (*cf. Cape of Good Hope*, originally *Stormy Cape*) after the colonization of its shores by the Milesians in the seventh century B.C.

Εὐδοεύς, *ῶς*, or *Ενοδιᾶς*, *ον*, ὁ, either a proper name of a Greek captain, *Euodeus*, or a corrupted gentile adj., vii. 4. 18.

εὐodos, *ον* [*ῥόδός*], *easy to travel*, *practicable*, *passable* for men or animals, *abs.* or with dat., iv. 2. 9, 8. 10, 12.

εὐοπλος, *ον* [*Ρ. σερ*], *well armed or equipped*, in sup., ii. 3. 3.

εὐπετῶς, *adv.* [*Ρ. πετ*], *easily*, *with little difficulty*, ii. 5. 23, iv. 3. 21.

εὐπορίᾱ, *ᾱς* [*Ρ. περ*], *easy means*

or facility of obtaining what one can use, *means* in the sense of money, v. 1. 6; πολλή ὑμῖν εὐπορίᾱ φαίνεται, *you appear to have excellent prospects*, vii. 6. 37.

εὐπορος, *ον* [*Ρ. περ*], *easy to travel through or pass*, iii. 5. 17, vi. 5. 18; of a road, ii. 5. 9, v. 1. 14.

εὐπράκτος, *ον* [*πράκτος*, verbal of πράττω], *easy to be done*, *practicable*, in comp., ii. 3. 20.

εὐπρεπής, *ἐς* [*πρέπω*], *good looking*, *handsome*, of persons, iv. 1. 14.

εὐπρόσδοτος, *ον* [*ῥόδός*], *easy to approach*, *accessible*, in sup., v. 4. 30.

εὕρημα, *ατος*, τό [*εὕρισκω*], *what is found*, esp. unexpectedly, a *find*, *windfall*, vii. 3. 13; εὕρημα ἐποιήσαμην, *I thought it a piece of good luck*, ii. 3. 18.

εὕρισκω (*εὕρ-*), *εὕρήσω*, *ἤρουν*, *ἤρηκα*, *ἤρημαι*, *ἤρέθην*, *find*, *discover*, Lat. *reperiō*, i. 2. 25, iii. 2. 12, iv. 8. 10, v. 4. 27, vii. 5. 14; *find out*, *discover*, *devise*, iii. 3. 18, with acc. of pers., and inf. or partic., i. 9. 29, vi. 1. 29; mid., *find for oneself*, *procure*, *obtain*, ii. 1. 8, with παρά and gen. of pers., vii. 1. 31. (The late forms *εὕρον*, *εὕρηκα*, etc., are printed in some edit. of the Anab.)

εὕρος, *ους*, τό [*εὕρίς*], *breadth*, *width*, Lat. *lātitudō*, used with or without the art., and generally in acc. of specification, i. 2. 5, 23, 7. 15, ii. 4. 12, iii. 4. 7, iv. 3. 1, v. 6. 9, vi. 4. 3, vii. 8. 13; with gen. of measure, i. 2. 8, ii. 4. 25, iii. 4. 9; with adj. *πλεθριαῖος*, i. 5. 4, iv. 6. 4.

Εὐρύλοχος, ὁ, *Eurylochus*, a hoplite from Lusi in Arcadia, well known for his bravery, iv. 2. 21, 7. 11, 12, vii. 1. 32, 6. 40.

Εὐρύμαχος, ὁ, *Eurymachus*, of Dardanus; he aided in thwarting Xenophon's plan to found a city on the Pontus, v. 6. 21.

εὐρύς, *εῖα*, ὅ, *broad*, *wide*, Lat. *lātus*, iv. 5. 25, v. 2. 5.

Εὐρώπη, ἡς, *Europe*, the north-west division of the Old World, vii. 1. 27, 6. 32.

εὐτακτος, ον [R. **τακ**], *well arranged*, of soldiers, *orderly*, *well disciplined*, ii. 6. 14, iii. 2. 30.

εὐτάκτως, adv. [R. **τακ**], *in a disciplined manner*, *with good discipline*, vi. 6. 35.

εὐταξία, ἄς [R. **τακ**], *good arrangement*, esp. in a military sense, *discipline*, *subordination*, Lat. *disciplina*, i. 5. 8, iii. 1. 38.

εὐτολμος, ον [R. **ταλ**], *of brave spirit*, *courageous*, i. 7. 4.

εὐτυχέω, εὐτυχήσω, etc. [R. **τακ**], *be well off*, *fortunate*, or *successful*, abs. or with cognate acc., i. 4. 17, vi. 3. 6.

εὐτύχημα, ατος, τό [R. **τακ**], *piece of good fortune*, *success*; τούτο τὸ εὐτύχημα εὐτυχεῖν, *gain this advantage*, vi. 3. 6.

Εὐφράτης, ου, the *Euphrātes*, the great river of Western Asia, i. 3. 20, 4. 11, ii. 4. 6, iv. 1. 3. It rises in Armenia, where it consists of two branches, the modern West Phrat or Turkish Kara Su (Black River), and the East Phrat or Murad Su. The latter was crossed by the Greeks, iv. 5. 2, and the main river at the usual ford at Thapsacus, i. 4. 17. It flowed through Mesopotamia and Babylon to its junction with the Tigris, thence to the Persian gulf.

εὐχή, ἡς [εὐχομαι], *prayer*, i. 9. 11.

εὐχομαι, εὐξομαι, εὐξάμην or ηὐξάμην, *pray*, *offer prayers*, *wish for*, abs. or with inf. or with acc. and inf., i. 4. 7, 17, 9. 11, iv. 8. 16, vii. 1. 30, 7. 27; *pray* or *pay one's vows* to the gods, *offer vows*, Lat. *vota faciō* or *suscipio*, with acc. of the thing vowed, iv. 8. 25; abs. with dat. of the god, iii. 1. 6, to which may be added the inf. expressing what one will do or what the god is asked to do, iii. 2. 9, iv. 3. 13, vi. 1. 26.

εὐώδης, ἐς [ὄζω, *smell*, cf. Lat. *odor*, *smell*], *sweet-smelling*, *fragrant*, Lat. *odōrātus*, of plants and wine, i. 5. 1, iv. 4. 9, v. 4. 29.

εὐώνυμος, ον [R. **γνω**], *of good name* or *omen*; euphemistic for ἀριστερός, *left*, in order to avoid the mention of this word, which was considered unlucky from its use in soothsaying; as a military phrase, τὸ εὐώνυμον, with or without κέρας, *the left wing* of an army, *the left*, i. 2. 15, 8. 4, 10. 6, iv. 8. 14, v. 4. 22, vi. 5. 11.

εὐωχέω, εὐωχέσομαι, εὐώχημαι, εὐωχήθην [R. **σεχ**], *entertain*; mid. and pass., *fare sumptuously*, *feast*, *have one's fill*, of men and animals, iv. 5. 30, v. 3. 11.

εὐωχία, ἄς [R. **σεχ**], *feast*, *banquet*, vi. 1. 4.

ἐφ', by elision and euphony for ἐπί.

ἐφαγον (φαγ-), 2 aor. with no pres. in use, inf. φαγεῖν [cf. Eng. *oeso-phagus*], *eat*, *taste of*, abs., with acc., or gen., ii. 3. 16, iv. 8. 20, vii. 3. 23. (See ἐσθίω.)

ἐφάνη, see φαίνω.

ἐφασαν, ἐφατε, see φημί.

ἐφεδρος, ον [R. **σεδ**], *seated by*; subst., ὁ ἐφεδρος, a contestant in the games who has drawn a bye and therefore waits for the second round in the contest, Lat. *suppositicius*, hence, *fresh opponent*, *reserve force*, ii. 5. 10.

ἐφέπομαι [R. **σεπ**], *follow after*, *follow*, *pursue*, esp. of an enemy, abs. or with dat., ii. 2. 12, iii. 4. 3, v. 8. 8, vi. 5. 17, vii. 6. 29; 2 aor. opt. ἐπίσπιτο, iv. 1. 6.

Ἐφέσιος, ᾶ, ον [Ἐφεσος], *of Ephesus*, *Ephesian*, v. 3. 4, 6.

Ἐφεσος, ἡ, *Ephesus*, the oldest of the twelve ancient cities of Ionia, settled by colonists of the Attic deme Euonomeus, i. 4. 2, ii. 2. 6. It lay on the Selinus, v. 3. 8, near the mouth of the Cayster, in the Asian Plain, from which the chief highways led into the interior.

This plain is believed by many to have given its name to the continent. Ephesus was the most convenient landing place for Greeks and Romans coming to Asia, and from here Xenophon started to join Cyrus, vi. 1. 23. It was not, however, of great commercial importance before the time of Alexander, nor did it take a prominent part in wars. It was renowned as a sacred city, containing the famous temple of the Ephesian Artemis, the largest of Greek temples and one of the wonders of the world, v. 3. 12. This, however, was the second temple, the first having been burned on the very night, it was said, when Alexander was born. The present ruins at Ajasluk are those of the suburb of the city, for Ephesus itself lay on the hill Prion or Pyon. The remains of the temple lie between Ajasluk and this hill.

ἔφη, ἔφησθα, see φημί.

ἐβόός, ἡ, ὅν [cf. ἔψω], boiled, v. 4. 32.

ἐφίημι [ἔημι], send or let go to; mid., leave to or allow one to do a thing, with dat. of pers. and inf., vi. 6. 31.

ἐπίστυμι [R. στα], set beside or on, make stop at, make halt, bring to a stop, i. 8. 15 (sc. τὸν ἵππον), ii. 4. 25; set over, set in command, Lat. praeficiō, abs. or with dat., iii. 3. 20, 4. 21, v. 1. 15; intr. in mid. and 2 aor., pf. and plpf. act., be set on, stop, halt, sometimes with ἐπί and dat., i. 4. 4, 5. 7, ii. 4. 26, v. 4. 34; be set in command of, command, with dat., vi. 5. 11.

ἐφόδιον, τό [ὁδός], provision for a journey, travelling expenses, Lat. viaticum, vii. 3. 20, 8. 2.

ἐφοδος, ἡ [ὁδός], way to, approach, with ἐπί and acc., iii. 4. 41, iv. 2. 6; of an army, advance, attack, ii. 2. 18, 3. 1.

ἐφοράω [R. 2 Φερ], have one's eyes on, keep in sight, vi. 3. 14.

ἐφορμῶ [ὀρμῶ], lie at anchor opposite or against, blockade, abs., vii. 6. 25.

ἐφορος, ὁ [R. 2 Φερ], overseer; esp. a Spartan officer, ephor. The board of ephors at Sparta numbered five, elected annually from all of the citizens. They possessed authority not only over the commonwealth in general, but also over the kings. Two of them regularly accompanied the kings on their campaigns. But at the end of their year of office, they were liable to be called to account by their successors. The year was dated by the name of the first ephor, as at Athens by that of the first archon. ii. 6. 2, 3.

ἐφύγε, see φεύγω.

ἐχθρά, αἱ [ἐχθος, τό, hate], enmity, ill will, Lat. inimicitia, ii. 4. 11.

ἐχθρός, ὁ, ὃν [ἐχθος, τό, hate], hated or hating, hostile, Lat. inimicus, i. 3. 20; subst., enemy, Lat. hostis, i. 3. 6, ii. 5. 39, vii. 6. 7; sup., οἱ ἐκέλνου ἐχθιστοί, his bitterest foes, iii. 2. 5.

ἐχυρός, ὁ, ὃν [R. σερχ], tenable, firm, strong, with χωρion, ii. 5. 7, vii. 4. 12.

ἔχω (σερχ-), ἔξω and στήσω, ἔσχον, ἔσχηκα, ἔσχημαι [R. σερχ], have, in its widest sense, Lat. habēō, hold, possess, occupy, keep with one, include, i. 1. 6, 2. 11, 8. 10, 21, iii. 1. 19, 5. 1, v. 4. 15, vi. 1. 17, οἱ ἔχοντες, the rich, vii. 3. 28; have to wife, iii. 4. 13; obtain, receive, i. 3. 11, ii. 4. 22, iii. 2. 20; keep, hold fast, carry, wear, i. 5. 8, 9. 6, ii. 3. 11, iii. 2. 28, iv. 4. 16, vi. 1. 9; pass., be held, captured, iv. 6. 22, vii. 3. 47, ἐν ἀνάγκῃ ἔχεσθαι, see ἀνάγκη, ii. 5. 21; ἔχων, having, is generally best rendered by with, i. 1. 2, iii. 3. 6, iv. 5. 13, vii. 3. 47; with inf., be able, can, ii. 2. 11, iii. 2. 12, vii. 6. 39; hold off, keep off, with acc. or with acc. and gen., iii. 5. 11, vii. 1. 20; used intr. and

generally with adv., when the phrase is best rendered like εἶναι with an adj., as εὐνοϊκῶς ἔχειν, *be well disposed*, i. 1. 5, εἶχεν οὕτως, *it was so*, iii. 1. 31, so with κακῶς, καλῶς, ἐντῆμος, ἥπερ, ἄλλως, ὅπη, etc., i. 5. 16, 8. 13, ii. 1. 7, 2. 21, iii. 2. 37, vi. 1. 21; without an adv., κῶμαι ὑπὸ τὸ πόλισμα ἔχουσαι, *villages extending along under the citadel*, vii. 8. 21, with ἀμφί and acc., *be busy at or about*, v. 2. 26, vi. 6. 1, vii. 2. 16. Mid., *hold on to, come next to, be next*, abs. or with gen., i. 8. 4, 9; *cling to, strive for*, vi. 3. 17. Phrases: μεῖον ἔχειν, *have the worst of it*, i. 10. 8, iii. 4. 18; εἰρήνην ἔχειν, *live in peace*, ii. 6. 6; ἐνδηλον τοῦτο εἶχεν, *he made this clear*, ii. 6. 18; ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν, *keep still*, iv. 5. 13; with a partic. ἔχω retains its own force, as ἔχομεν ἀνηπακότες, *we have carried off and we keep*, i. 3. 14, cf. iv. 7. 1, vii. 7. 27.

ἐψητός, ἡ, ὄν (verbal of ἔψω), *boiled, made by boiling*, with ἀπό and gen. of source, ii. 3. 14.

ἐψομαι, see ἔπομαι.

ἔψω, ἐψήσω, ἥψησα, *boil*, ii. 1. 6, v. 4. 29.

ἔωθεν, adv. [ἔως], *from dawn, at daybreak*, Lat. *prīmā lūce*, iv. 4. 8, vi. 3. 23.

ἐώκεσαν, see εἴοικα.

ἐῶντες, see ἑάω.

ἑώρα, ἑώρακα, ἑώρων, see ὁράω.

ἑως, ἕω, ἡ [cf. Lat. *aurōra*, Eng. *EAST*], *the rosy light of dawn*, Lat. *aurōra*, *dawn, daybreak*, Lat. *dilūculum*, i. 7. 1, ii. 4. 24, iv. 3. 9; *πρὸς ἕω, to the east, eastward*, Lat. *ad orientem* or *ad sōlis ortum*, iii. 5. 15, v. 7. 6.

ἕως, temporal conj., *as long as, while*, Lat. *dum*, with indic., i. 3. 11, ii. 6. 2, iii. 4. 49; with *ἄν* and subjv., i. 4. 8, iii. 1. 43, vi. 3. 14; *up to, until*, Lat. *dum* or *dōnec*, with indic., iv. 8. 8; with *ἄν* and subjv., v. 1. 11; with opt., ii. 1. 2, vi. 5. 25.

Z.

Ζάβατος, see Ζαπάτᾱς.

Ζαπάτᾱς, ου, or Ζάβατος, ὁ, *the Zapatas river*, in Syrian called *Zaba*, *Wolf*, and hence by later Greeks Λύκος. It emptied into the Tigris just below Nineveh, ii. 5. 1, iii. 3. 6. (Great Zab.)

ζᾶω, ζήσω, *live, be alive*, abs. or with acc. of time, i. 6. 2, 9. 11, ii. 6. 29, iii. 1. 43, v. 8. 10; the means by which one lives may be expressed by partic. or by ἀπό and gen., i. 5. 5, vi. 1. 1, vii. 2. 33.

ζειᾶ, ᾶς, used only in pl., *spelt*, Lat. *fār*, a sort of wheat-like grain used for cattle and by the poor for food (*triticum spelta*), v. 4. 27.

ζειρά, ᾶς, *mantle or cloak* reaching to the feet, worn by Thracian horsemen, vii. 4. 4.

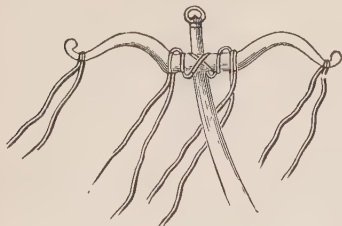
ζεγγηλατέω [R. ζυγ + ἐλαύνω], *drive a yoke of oxen*, abs., vi. 1. 8.

ζεγγηλάτης, ου [R. ζυγ + ἐλαύνω], *one who drives a yoke of oxen, teamster*, vi. 1. 8.

ζεγγνῦμι (ζυγ-), ζεύξω, ἔξευξα, ἔξευγμαi, ἐξεύχθην, or ἐζύγην [R. ζυγ], *yoke, attach, bind, join, fasten*, Lat. *iungō*, with πρὸς or παρά and acc., iii. 5. 10, vi. 1. 8; esp. of bridges, γέφυρα ἐξευγμένη πλοίοις, *bridge made of boats*, i. 2. 5, ii. 4. 24; διῶρυξ ἐξευγμένη πλοίοις, *canal with a pontoon bridge*, ii. 4. 13.

ζεῦγος, ους, τό [R. ζυγ], *a yoke or pair of oxen, horses, or mules*, Lat. *iugum*, pl., *cattle*, iii. 2. 27, vi. 1. 8, vii. 5. 2, 8. 23. The name arose from the use of the yoke, ζυγόν, in harnessing horses, mules, or cattle to the chariot, wagon, or plough, instead of the modern collar with its attached traces. The yoke was commonly curved where it rested on the neck of the animal. Straps were fastened to it at the

middle and ends, and tied under the animal's neck across the breast.



No. 21.

By means of other straps the yoke was securely lashed to the pole.

Ζεύς, Διός, ὁ, *Zeus*, son of Cronus and Rhea, king and father of gods and men, god of the heavens and director of the powers of nature, esp. thunder and lightning, iii. 1. 12, 4. 12. The destiny of all mankind was believed to lie in his hands, and from him came both good and evil. Justice and the laws were under his protection. He was worshipped everywhere, but at Olympia stood his most splendid temple, with the famous statue by Phidias, v. 3. 11. Of the many titles applied to him, the *Anab.* contains the following: ξέ-νιος, as *defender of strangers* and upholder of the laws of hospitality, iii. 2. 4; σωτήρ, as *preserver* from troubles and dangers, i. 8. 16, iii. 2. 9, vi. 5. 25; βασιλεύς, as *king* of gods and men, iii. 1. 12, vi. 1. 22, vii. 6. 44; μελιχίος, the *gracious, merciful*, whose favour was to be won by propitiatory sacrifices, vii. 8. 4. His name occurs freq. in oaths, i. 7. 9, v. 8. 6, vii. 6. 11.

ζῆν, see ζάω.

Ζήλαρχος, ὁ, *Zelarchus*, market-master or commissary in the Greek army; attacked by the soldiers, but escapes, v. 7. 24, 29.

ζηλωτός, ὁ, ὄν [verbal of ζηλῶ, *emulate*, *envy*, ζηλος, ὁ, *emulation*,

envy, cf. Eng. *zeal, jealous*], to be deemed happy, envied; τοῖς ὅλοις ζηλωτόν, an object of envy to his neighbours, i. 7. 4.

ζημιῶ, ζημιώσω, etc. [ζημιά, *loss*], cause one loss, fine, punish, with dat. of the penalty, vi. 4. 11.

ζητέω, ζητήσω, etc., seek for, ask for a person, ii. 3. 2, 4. 16; seek to do a thing, desire, with inf., v. 4. 33.

ζυμῖτης, ου [ζύμη, *leaven*, cf. Eng. *zymotic*], in the phrase ἄρτοι ζυμῖται, leavened bread, Lat. *pānis fermentātus*, vii. 3. 21.

ζωγρέω, ἐξώγρησα, ἐξώγρημαι, ἐξωγρήθην [ζωός + R. αγ], take or save alive, give quarter to, iv. 7. 22.

ζών, see ζάω.

ζώνη, ης [cf. Eng. *zone*], belt, girdle, zone, Lat. *zōna*, worn both by men and by women just above the hips, to be distinguished from the second girdle worn by women just under the breast (see the cut s.v. εὐζωνος). The ζώνη kept the χιτῶν (*q.v.*), which was a loose garment, in place, and furnished the means for regulating its length, since it could be drawn up under the girdle so as to leave the feet unimpeded. The girdles of women were often simple cords, but they might be elaborate and handsomely ornamented. See s.v. φιάλη. The soldier's girdle, iv. 7. 16 (in Homer



No. 22.



No. 23.

commonly called ζωστήρ), was a substantial belt of metal, or of

leather plated with metal, worn about the loins to secure the lower part of the cuirass and fastened by hooks. See *s.v. κνήμης*. Phrases: ἔλαβον τῆς ζώνης τὸν Ὀρόνταν, *grasped Orontas by the girdle*, the sign among the Persians that one had been condemned to death, i. 6. 10; εἰς ζώνην δεδομέναι, *given for girdle money* (as we should say, *pin money*), of Persian queens who had cities given them for their small expenses, i. 4. 9.

ζῶς, ἡ, ὅν [ζάω, cf. Eng. *zodiac*, *zoo-logy*], *living, alive*, iii. 4. 5.

H.

ἢ, disjunctive conj., *or*, used like both Lat. *vel* and *aut*, i. 4. 16, 8. 12, iv. 7. 5, 10, v. 2. 4, 6. 9; ἢ . . . ἢ, *either . . . or*, i. 3. 5, vii. 6. 40, 7. 14; in indir. double questions, the first member introduced by πότερον, πότερα, or εἰ, *whether . . . or*, Lat. *utrum . . . an*, i. 4. 13, io. 5, 17, ii. 1. 10, 21, 5. 17; in a dir. question, having no first member expressed, ii. 4. 3.

ἢ, comp. conj., *than*, Lat. *quam*, used after a comp., i. 1. 4, 2. 4, 11, iii. 1. 2, iv. 7. 9; with a following inf., vi. 2. 13; after words of comp. meaning, as ἀντίος, ἐναντίος, ἄλλως, οὐδὲν ἄλλο, διαφέρειν, ii. 2. 13, iii. 1. 20, v. 8. 24, vi. 6. 34; ἄλλο τι ἢ, see ἄλλος; omitted after μείον with a numeral, vi. 4. 24.

ἢ, prepositive intensive particle, *really, truly, certainly*, Lat. *uērō*, i. 6. 8; esp. in an oath, ἢ μὴν, *in very truth, upon my sacred honour*, ii. 3. 26, vi. 1. 31, 6. 17, vii. 7. 35, 8. 2.

ἢ, interr. particle, implying nothing as to the answer expected, Lat. *-ne*, v. 8. 6, vii. 4. 9, 6. 4, 27.

ἢ, see ὅ.

ἢ, dat. sing. fem. of rel. ἥς, used adv. (sc. ὁδῷ), of place, *in what place, where, by the way in which*,

Lat. *quā* (sc. *viā*), i. 10. 6, iii. 4. 37, 5. 1, iv. 2. 8, 5. 34, 8. 12, v. 3. 11, 6. 7, vi. 5. 22; of manner, *in what way, how, as*, Lat. *quā* (sc. *ratione*), esp. with sup. of adv., ἢ ἐδύνατο τάχιστα, *as quickly as possible*, i. 2. 4, vi. 3. 21, so ἢ τάχιστα, vi. 5. 13; ἢ δυνατόν μάλιστα, *with all one's power*, i. 3. 15.

ἢ, see εἰμὶ.

ἡβάσκω [ἡβη, *youth*], *begin to be in the flower of youth*, Lat. *pūbescō*, iv. 6. 1, vii. 4. 7.

ἡγαγον, see ἀγω.

ἡγάσθη, see ἀγαμαι.

ἡγγεῖλα, see ἀγγέλλω.

ἡγγυάτο, see ἐγγυάω.

ἡγεμονία, ἄς [R. αἶψ], *leadership, chief command, precedence*, iv. 7. 8.

ἡγεμόσυνα, τά (sc. ἐπά) [R. αἶψ], *offerings for safe-conduct*, esp. to Heracles ἡγεμών, iv. 8. 25.

ἡγεμών, ὅς, [R. αἶψ], *one who leads, a guide on a journey*, Lat. *dux*, i. 3. 14, ii. 3. 6, iii. 2. 23, iv. 1. 22, v. 2. 1, vi. 3. 11, vii. 3. 40; with τῆς ὁδοῦ, iii. 1. 2; *leader, commander*, esp. of large bodies of troops, *field marshal*, i. 6. 2, 7. 12, vi. 6. 35; of the state standing at the head of Greece, said to hold the hegemony, vi. 1. 27; as a title applied to Heracles as protector of wanderers and warriors, vi. 2. 15, 5. 24, 25 (cf. ἡγεμόσυνα).

ἡγέομαι, ἡγήσομαι, ἡγησάμην, ἡγημαι, -ηγήθην [R. αἶψ], *go before, lead the way, guide, conduct*, Lat. *dūcō*, abs. or with dat. of pers., ii. 3. 10, iii. 2. 20, iv. 6. 2, v. 4. 20, vi. 3. 15, vii. 3. 8; with ἐπί, πρὸς, or εἰς and acc., ii. 3. 9, iv. 2. 2, vi. 5. 1, vii. 1. 33; with ἐκ and gen., i. 4. 2; with ὁδόν, iv. 1. 24, v. 4. 10; καλῶς ἡγεῖσθαι, *be a good guide*, iv. 6. 1; τὸ ἡγούμενον or οἱ ἡγούμενοι, *the van*, Lat. *primum agmen*, ii. 2. 4, vi. 5. 12, vii. 3. 6; *lead, take command of, command, be general, abs.*, or with gen. or dat., i. 7. 1, 8. 22, ii. 2. 8, iii. 1. 25, 2. 36, iv. 1. 27, v. 2. 6, vi. 6. 32,

vii. 1. 40; *think, believe, consider*, after a survey of the facts, like Lat. *dūcō*, with inf., acc. and inf., or with two accs., i. 2. 4, ii. 1. 11, vi. 1. 18, vii. 7. 27.

Ἡγήσανδρος, ὁ, *Hegesander*, a Greek captain, chosen as one of their generals by the Arcadians and Achaeans, vi. 3. 5.

ἦδει, ἦδεσαν, see οἶδα.

ἦδέως, adv. [R. ᾄδ], *with pleasure, gladly, contentedly*, Lat. *libenter*, i. 2. 2, iv. 3. 2; comp. ἦδιον, i. 4. 9; sup. ἦδιστα, ii. 5. 15.

ἦδη, adv., referring to time just past or just about to come, sometimes of present time, Lat. *iam*, *already, by this time, ere now, now, at once, straightway*, i. 2. 1, 3. 11, 4. 16, ii. 1. 3, 6. 4, iii. 1. 46, iv. 3. 24, v. 5. 22, vi. 5. 29, vii. 1. 4, 7. 24.

ἦδομαι, ἡσθήσομαι, ἡσθην [R. ᾄδ], *be glad, take pleasure in, delight in, enjoy*, abs., with partic., or with dat., i. 2. 18, 4. 16, 9. 26, ii. 5. 16, iv. 3. 9, v. 1. 4, vii. 8. 6.

ἦδονή, ἦς [R. ᾄδ], *pleasure, delight*, Lat. *uoluptās*, ii. 6. 6, iv. 4. 14; of fruit, *flavour, taste*, Lat. *sapor*, ii. 3. 16.

ἦδύινος, ον [R. ᾄδ + οἶνος], *producing sweet wine*, of a vine, vi. 4. 6.

ἦδύς, εἶα, ὕ [R. ᾄδ], *sweet to the taste or the feelings*, Lat. *suāvis, dulcis*; of food and drink, *sweet, delicious*, ii. 3. 15, v. 4. 29, vi. 4. 4; comp. ἡδίων, i. 9. 25; of a brave action, *pleasant, fine*, vi. 5. 24; sup. ἡδιστος, i. 5. 3.

ἦθελε, see ἐθέλω.

ἦκαν, see ἔημι.

ἦκιστα, see ἦττων.

ἦκω, ἦξω, in pres. indic. with meaning of the pf., *be come, have come, be present or there, have arrived*, Lat. *ueniō or adsum* (the other moods of the pres., and the impf., having generally an aor. force, but the impf. sometimes serves as plpf. and the fut. as fut.

perf.); used abs., i. 2. 1, 5. 12, 6. 3, 7. 2, ii. 1. 15, iii. 1. 13, iv. 5. 5, v. 2. 11, vi. 5. 1, 6. 36, with εἰς or ἐπὶ and acc. of place, i. 4. 13, ii. 5. 34, iv. 2. 18, vi. 2. 13, with ἐπὶ, παρά, or πρὸς and acc. of pers., iv. 5. 19, vii. 3. 24, 36, with παρά or διὰ and gen., ii. 3. 17, iii. 5. 15; with πάλιν iv. 3. 12, vi. 4. 8; with pres. partic., as ἦκεν ἐλαύνων, *he came riding*, i. 5. 15, cf. i. 2. 6, iv. 4. 16, v. 1. 10, or with aor. partic., ii. 3. 29, vi. 5. 10, vii. 1. 39; of things, as presents, or a story, v. 5. 2, vi. 6. 13.

ἦλασε, see ἐλαύνω.

ἦλεγχον, see ἐλέγχω.

Ἡλείος, ᾱ, ον [Ἡλῖς, *Elis*], *a dweller in Elis, an Elēan*, ii. 2. 20, vi. 4. 10, vii. 8. 10. Elis was the name of a state in the western part of Peloponnēsus, bounded by Achaea, Arcadia, Messenia, and the sea. Its western shore was low and sandy, through its middle ran the large river Alpheus, and the mountains on the eastern border were comparatively low. Its independence was, therefore, not due to natural causes, but to the fact that it contained Olympia (q.v.), and therefore generally enjoyed exemption from war. It produced flax and timber, and was noted for its horses.

ἦλεκτρον, τό [cf. Eng. *electric*], *lustre, radiance*, a name applied to amber and to a compound of $\frac{2}{3}$ gold and $\frac{1}{3}$ silver, used in coinage. In the Anab., ii. 3. 15, the color of certain dates is compared to that of ἦλεκτρον, which probably means the compound *electrum*, as the same dates are called by Galen χρυσοβάλανοι, *gold-dates*.

ἦλθον, see ἔρχομαι.

ἡλίβατος, ον, Ionic and poetic adj., *high, steep, precipitous*, of rocks, i. 4. 4.

ἡλίθιος, ᾱ, ον, *idle, foolish, silly*, Lat. *ineptus*, ii. 5. 21, v. 7. 10; subst., τὸ ἡλίθιον, *folly*, ii. 6. 22.

ἡλικιά, *ās* [ἡλικος, *as old as*], *age, time of life*, Lat. *aetās*, esp. the *prime of life, man's estate, manhood*, from 18 to 45 years, cf. Lat. *iuventūs*, i. 9. 6, iii. 1. 14, 25.

ἡλικιώτης, *ou* [ἡλικιά], *an equal in age, comrade, contemporary*, Lat. *aequālis*, i. 9. 5.

ἥλιος, *ó* [cf. Eng. *heliacal, heliotrope, peri-helion*], *the sun*, Lat. *sōl*, generally without art.; of its rising the verbs *ἀνίσχειν* and *ἀνατέλλειν* are used, of its setting *δύνειν* or *δύεσθαι*, i. 10. 15, ii. 2. 3, 13, 3. 1, iii. 4. 8, v. 7. 6, vii. 3. 34.

Ἥλιος, *ó* [cf. ἥλιος], *Helios*, the sun-god, son of Hyperion and Theia, rising out of the ocean in the morning in his chariot, and sinking into it again in the evening. Among the Greeks he was extensively worshipped, but more particularly by eastern nations, esp. Persia. Horses were raised in Persia and in Armenia to be sacrificed to him, iv. 5. 35.

ἡλωκότα, see ἀλίσκομαι.

ἡμεῖς, etc., see ἐγώ.

ἡμελημένως, *adv.* from pf. pass. partic. of ἀμελέω [R. *μελ*], *carelessly, heedlessly*, i. 7. 19.

ἡμεν, *impf.* from εἶμι.

ἡμέρᾱ, *ās* [cf. Eng. *ep-hemeral*], *day*, as opposed to night and also as including the whole 24 hours, Lat. *diēs*, generally without the art., i. 2. 6, 25, 5. 16, 7. 14, 18, ii. 1. 6, iii. 2. 1, 4. 31, iv. 6. 9, 8. 22, v. 6. 1, vi. 1. 14, vii. 3. 12, 4. 14. Phrases: τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ, *on the same day*, i. 5. 12; τῇ ἐπιούσῃ ἡμέρᾳ, *next day*, Lat. *postrīdiē*, i. 7. 2, cf. iii. 4. 18; μέσον ἡμέρᾱς, *noon*, Lat. *merīdiēs*, i. 8. 8, cf. vi. 5. 7; δέκα ἡμερῶν, *within ten days*, i. 7. 18, cf. iv. 7. 20; ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ or ἅμα ἡμέρᾳ, *at daybreak*, Lat. *prīmā lūce*, ii. 1. 2, iv. 1. 5, vi. 3. 6; τῇ πρόσθεν ἡμέρᾳ, *on the day before*, Lat. *prīdiē*, ii. 3. 1; τὴν ἡμέρᾱν and ἡμέρᾱν, *during the day, by day*, as opp. to night, Lat. *lūce*, v. 8. 24,

vii. 2. 21, 6. 9, so ἡμέρᾱς, *gen.*, ii. 6. 7, vi. 1. 18; τῆς ἡμέρᾱς, *a day*, as we say *per diem* (but it is not Latin), iv. 6. 4; τῆς ἡμέρᾱς ὅλης, *in a whole day*, iii. 3. 11; ὅλην τὴν ἡμέρᾱν, *all day long*, iv. 1. 10; ἐκάστης ἡμέρᾱς, *every day*, vi. 6. 1; ἡμέρᾱ γίγνεται, *day breaks, it is day*, Lat. *lūcēscit*, iv. 6. 23, cf. vii. 3. 41; πρὸς ἡμέρᾱν, *near or about daybreak*, iv. 5. 21; μεθ' ἡμέρᾱν, *after daybreak, by day*, iv. 6. 12; πρὸ ἡμέρᾱς, *before daybreak*, Lat. *ante lūcem*, vii. 3. 1.

ἡμερος, *ou*, *tame, tamed*, Lat. *mānsuētus*; of trees and plants, *cultivated*, as opp. to wild, Lat. *satīvus*, v. 3. 12.

ἡμέτερος, *ā*, *ou* [ἡμεῖς], *our, belonging to us*, Lat. *noster*, ii. 5. 41, v. 5. 10, vii. 3. 35; subst., τὰ ἡμέτερα, *our affairs, circumstances, relations*, i. 3. 9.

ἡμι-, found only in composition [cf. Lat. *sēmi-*, *half-*, Eng. *hemi-*], *half*.

ἡμίβρωτος, *ou* [βρωτός], *half-eaten*, Lat. *sēmēsus*, i. 9. 26.

ἡμιδಾರೆικόν, τό [δᾶρεικός], *half a daric*, i. 3. 21, see δᾶρεικός.

ἡμιδεής, ἐς [R. *δε*], *wanting a half, half full*, i. 9. 25.

ἡμιοβόλιον, see ἡμωβόλιον.

ἡμιόλιος, *ā*, *ou* [όλος], *containing the whole and half, half as much again*, of pay, with gen. of comparison, i. 3. 21.

ἡμιονικός, ἡ, *όν* [ἡμιονος], *belonging to mules, with ζεύγος, mule team, pair of mules*, vii. 5. 2.

ἡμιονος, *ó* [όνος], *half-ass, i.e. mule*, Lat. *mūlus*, v. 8. 5.

ἡμίπλεθρον, τό [R. *πλα*], *half a plethron, i.e. 50 Greek feet*, iv. 7. 6; see πλέθρον.

ἡμισυς, *εια*, *υ* [ἡμι-], *half*, i. 8. 22; subst., ἡμισυ or ἡμίσεια, with or without art., *the half, half*, Lat. *dīmidium*, with gen., i. 9. 26, iv. 3. 15, vi. 2. 10; often assimilated to gender and number of the dependent subst., sometimes even when

the subst. is omitted, iv. 2. 9, vi. 5. 17, vii. 8. 18.

ἡμιωβόλιον or **ἡμιοβόλιον**, τὸ [ὀβολός], *half an obol*, i. 5. 6, see ὀβολός.

ἥμουν, see ἐμέω.

ἡμφεγνόουν, see ἀμφιγνοέω.

ἦν, contr. for ἐάν, q.v.

ἦν, impf. of εἰμι.

ἦνπερ, see ὅσπερ.

ἡνέχθη, see φέρω.

ἡνίκα, temporal conj., at *which time, when*, with indic., i. 8. 1, iii. 4. 24, 5. 4, vii. 3. 40; with ἄν and subjv., and with opt., iii. 5. 18; ἡνίκα τῆς ὥρας, at *whatever time*, lii. 5. 18.

ἡνίοχος, ὁ [ἡνία, τά, reins + R. σεχ], *one who holds the reins, driver, charioteer*, Lat. aurīga, i. 8. 20.

ἦξιν, see ἦκω.

ἦπερ, dat. fem. of ὅσπερ, as adv., in the *manner in which*, Lat. quā (sc. ratiōne), ἦπερ εἶχον, *just as they were*, ii. 2. 21; in the *place in which, where, just where*, Lat. quā (sc. uīā), iv. 2. 9, 4. 18.

ἡπιστάμεθα, see ἐπίσταμαι.

Ἡράκλεια, ἄς [Ἡρακλῆς], *Heraclēa*, a Greek city in Bithynia on the Pontus, in the country of the Mariandyni, colonized by the Megarians, v. 6. 10, vi. 2. 1, 4. 2.

Ἡρακλείδης, ου [Ἡρακλῆς], *Heracclides*, of Maronēa in Thrace, in the service of Seuthes, vii. 3. 16, 29, 5. 6, 6. 7, 42.

Ἡρακλεώτης, ου [Ἡράκλεια], *an inhabitant of Heraclēa*, a *Heraclēan*, v. 6. 19, vi. 4. 23.

Ἡρακλεώτις, ἰδος, ἡ (sc. γῆ) [Ἡράκλεια], *the district of Heraclēa*, vi. 2. 19.

Ἡρακλῆς, εὐος, ὁ, *Heracles*, called by the Romans Hercules, son of Zeus and Alcmēne of Thebes, the greatest hero of antiquity and after his death received among the gods. In the service of Eurystheus, king of Argos, he performed his twelve celebrated labours, the last and

greatest of which was the bringing of Cerberus from Hades. According to one legend he descended through a chasm in the peninsula called Acherusia, near Heraclēa in Bithynia, vi. 2. 2. In the Anab. he figures in his character of guide to travellers and warriors, vi. 2. 16, 5. 24, 25, and as such offerings were made to him, iv. 8. 25.

ἡράσθη, see ἔραμαι.

ἡρέθησαν, ἡρήντο, see αἰρέω.

ἡρόμην, see ἔρομαι.

ἦσθη, see ἦδομαι.

ἡσυχάζω (ἡσυχᾶδ-), ἡσυχάσω, ἡσύχασα [ἡσυχος], *be at rest, keep quiet*, v. 4. 16.

ἡσυχῇ, adv. [ἡσυχος], *stilly, quietly, in silence*, i. 8. 11.

ἡσυχίᾳ, ἄς [ἡσυχος], *stillness, quiet, rest, repose*, Lat. quīēs, in the phrases, καθ' ἡσυχίαν, at *one's ease* (i.e. without being attacked), Lat. sine molestiā, ii. 3. 8; ἡσυχίᾳ ἄγειν, *take one's ease, repose*, Lat. otium agere or quīetem capere, iii. 1. 14; ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν, *keep still, stand still*, iv. 5. 13, v. 8. 15.

ἡσυχος, ον, *still, quiet*, Lat. quīētus; *without speaking, in silence*, Lat. silentiō, vi. 5. 11.

ἦττάμεθα, see αἰτέω.

ἦτρον, τό, *the part below the navel, belly, abdomen*, iv. 7. 15.

ἦττάομαι, ἦττήσομαι, etc. [ἦττων], *be less or inferior, be surpassed*, with partic., as ἦττάσθαι εὐεργετῶν, *be surpassed in well-doing*, ii. 6. 17, cf. ii. 3. 23, where gen. of comparison τοῦτου occurs; *be worsted, beaten, in battle*, abs. or with dat., i. 2. 9, ii. 5. 19, iii. 1. 2, iv. 6. 26.

ἦττων, ον, gen. ονος, *inferior, meaner, weaker*, used as comp. of κακός, abs. or with gen., v. 6. 13, 32, vii. 3. 5; neut. as adv., ἦττον, *less*, ii. 4. 2, v. 4. 20, 5. 2, vi. 1. 18; οὐδὲν ἦττον, *not a whit less, not less effectively*, vii. 5. 9; sup. ἥκιστα, *least of all, by no means*, i. 9. 19, vii. 3. 38.

ἡύχοντο, see εὐχομαι.

ἡύρε, see εὐρίσκω.

ἡτύχησαν, see εὐτυχέω.

ἡχθησαν, see ἄγω.

Θ.

θ', by elision and euphony for τέ.

θάλαττα, *ης*, sea, Lat. mare, i. 2. 22, iv. 7. 24, v. 1. 2, vi. 2. 18, vii. 5. 12; θάλαττα μεγάλη, a heavy sea, v. 8. 20. Phrase: καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, by land and sea, Lat. terrā marique, i. 1. 7, v. 6. 1.

θάλλος, *ους*, τό [θάλλω, soften by heat], warmth, heat, esp. of summer, in pl., Lat. calōrēs, iii. 1. 23.

θαμινά, adv. [θαμά, often], frequently, often, Lat. saepe, iv. 1. 16.

θάνατος, ὁ [θνήσκω], death, form or kind of death, Lat. mors, i. 6. 10, ii. 6. 29, iii. 1. 43, vi. 4. 11. Phrases: ἐπὶ θάνατον ἀγεσθαι, be led to execution, i. 6. 10; ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἀγεσθαι, be prosecuted on a capital charge, v. 7. 34.

θανατώ, θανατώσω, ἐθανάτωσα, ἐθανατώθην [θάνατος], condemn to death, Lat. damnō capitis, ii. 6. 4.

θάπτω (ταφ- for θαφ-), θάψω, ἔθαψα, τέθαμμαι, ἐτάφην, perform the funeral rites for a dead body, either by burning or burying, like Lat. sepeliō; but in Anab. burial is always meant, hence, bury, abs. or with acc., iv. 1. 19, v. 7. 20, 30, vi. 4. 9.

θαρραλέος, *ᾱ*, *ον* [θρασύς], full of confidence, bold, Lat. fortis, in sup., abs. or with πρὸς and acc., iii. 2. 16, iv. 6. 9.

θαρραλέως, adv. [θρασύς], with confidence, boldly, Lat. fortiter, abs. or with πρὸς and acc. of pers., i. 9. 19, ii. 6. 14, vii. 3. 29.

θαρρέω, θαρρήσω, ἐθάρρησα, τεθάρρηκα (older Attic θαρσέω, etc., not in Anab.) [θρασύς], be of confidence, be of good cheer or courage, be without fear, abs. or with acc., i. 7. 8, iii. 2. 20, v. 8. 19, vi. 3. 12,

5. 30; partic. as adv., confidently, with courage, iii. 4. 3, v. 7. 33.

θάρρος, *ους*, τό [θρασύς], confidence, courage, vi. 5. 17.

θαρρύνω [θρασύς], make confident, cheer, encourage, i. 7. 2.

Θαρύπᾱς, *ον*, Tharypas, Menon's favourite, ii. 6. 28.

θάτερον, see ἔτερος.

θάπτον, see ταχύς.

θαῦμα, *ατος*, τό [θέᾱ], a wonder, marvel, cause of wonder, with an interr. clause, vi. 3. 23.

θαυμάζω (θαυμάδ-), θαυμάσομαι, ἐθαύμασα, τεθαύμακα, ἐθαυμάσθην [θέᾱ], wonder at, admire, be surprised or amazed, abs. or with acc., Lat. miror, i. 2. 18, 3. 2, ii. 3. 16, iii. 2. 35, iv. 8. 20, vii. 6. 19; with a clause with ὅτι or εἰ, i. 3. 3, v. 8. 25, vi. 5. 19; wonder, in the sense of desiring to know, with interr. clause, i. 8. 16, iii. 5. 13, v. 7. 13.

θαυμάσιος, *ᾱ*, *ον* [θέᾱ], wondrous, marvellous, remarkable, Lat. mirābilis or singulāris, abs. or with gen. of cause, ii. 3. 15, iii. 1. 27.

θαυμαστός, *ῆ*, *ον* [θέᾱ], wondrous, wonderful, remarkable, strange, Lat. mirābilis, i. 9. 24, ii. 5. 15, iv. 8. 11, vii. 7. 10.

Θαψακηνοί, οἱ [Θάψακος], inhabitants of Thapsacus, Thapsacenes, i. 4. 18.

Θάψακος, *ῆ*, Thapsacus, a flourishing commercial city in Syria on the west bank of the Euphrātes, i. 4. 11, the usual place for fording the river, which is here only about a metre deep. The statement of the Thapsacenes to Cyrus, i. 4. 18, was therefore mere flattery. Here Darius crossed before and after Issus. Thapsacus was the Jewish Tiphseh, the eastern boundary of Solomon's kingdom, 1 Kings 4, 24. Its ruins are near the modern Rakka.

θέᾱ, *ᾱς* [θέᾱ], sight, spectacle, show, Lat. spectāculum, iv. 8. 27.

θεά, *ᾱς* [θεός], goddess, Lat. dea, in pl., vi. 6. 17.

θάμα, ατος, τό [θά̄], *sight*, iv.

7. 13.

θεάομαι, θεάσομαι, etc. [θά̄], *gaze at, look on; watch, see, behold*, Lat. *intueor*, abs., with acc., or with a rel. clause, i. 5. 8, iii. 5. 13, iv. 7. 11, v. 7. 26, vi. 5. 16.

θεῖος, ᾱ, ον [θεός], *divine*, Lat. *divinus*; subst., θεῖον, τό, *divine intervention, portent*, Lat. *prodigium*, i. 4. 18.

θέλω, see ἐθέλω.

-θεν, suffix denoting the place whence.

Θεογένης, ους, ὁ, *Theogenes*, a Greek captain from Locris, vii. 4. 18.

Θεόπομπος, ὁ, *Theopompus*, an Athenian, ii. 1. 12 (believed by some to be a pseudonym for Xenophon).

θεός, ὁ, ἡ [θεός], *divinity, god, goddess*, Lat. *deus*, i. 4. 8, ii. 1. 17, iii. 1. 21, iv. 3. 13, v. 2. 24, vi. 1. 22, 31, vii. 6. 18; with the sing. the art. is used only when a particular divinity is meant, iii. 1. 5, 2. 12, v. 3. 7, vi. 1. 22, vii. 8. 23. Phrases: πρὸς θεῶν, *in the presence of, before, or by the gods*, ii. 5. 20, v. 7. 5; σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς, or σὺν θεοῖς, *with the aid of the gods, under Providence*, ii. 3. 23, iii. 1. 42, vi. 5. 23; ἐν ταῖς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς προσόδοις, *in processions to the temples*, vi. 1. 11.

θεοσέβεια, ᾱς [θεός + σέβομαι, *worship*, cf. ἀσεβής], *reverence for the gods, religion, piety*, ii. 6. 26.

θεραπεύω, θεραπεύσω, etc. [θεράπων, cf. Eng. *therapeutic*], *serve, attend to, wait upon, pay attention to*, Lat. *serviō*, i. 9. 20, ii. 6. 27, vii. 2. 6.

θεράπων, οντος, ὁ, *servant, attendant, follower*, of freeborn persons, i. 8. 28, iii. 1. 19, 3. 2.

θερίζω (θεριδ-), ἐθέρισα, τεθέρισμαι, ἐθερίσθην [θέρος, τό, *summer*, cf. θέρω, *heat*, Lat. *furnus, oven*], *do summer work*; intr., *pass the summer*, iii. 5. 15.

θερμασίᾱ, ᾱς [θερμός, *hot*, cf. θε-

ρίζω, Eng. *thermal, thermo-meter*]; *warmth, warming*, v. 8. 15.

Θερμῶδων, οντος, ὁ, *the Thermōdon*, a river in Cappadocia emptying into the Pontus, v. 6. 9, vi. 2. 1. About it lived the Amazons (Termeh Tchai.)

θέσθαι, see τίθημι.

Θεσσαλίᾱ, ᾱς [Θεσσαλός], *Thessaly*, the most northern state of Greece, i. 1. 10, consisting originally of the valley of the Penēus, with the district of Thessaliōtis on the west and that of Pelasgiōtis on the east. In these were the most important cities comprising the Thessalian state. To these were added, by constant conquests, Hestiaeōtis and Phthiōtis on the north and south. Magnesia and some other outlying districts were not part of Thessaly before the Macedonian period. On the northern boundary of Thessaly was Mt. Olympus, the fabled home of the gods, with the vale of Tempe below it. The plain of Thessaly was very fertile, producing much grain and supporting cattle and horses, the Thessalian cavalry being noted for its efficiency. The government was oligarchical, and the country was divided into the four political divisions mentioned above, all being nominally under a chief magistrate called τᾱγός.

Θεσσαλός, ὁ, *a Thessalian*, i. 1. 10, ii. 5. 31, v. 8. 23.

θέω (θυ-), θεύσομαι, *run, race, charge*, abs. or with δρόμω, i. 8. 18, iii. 4. 4, iv. 6. 25, 8. 28, vii. 1. 18; with εἰς, ἐπὶ, or πρὸς and acc., ii. 2. 14, iv. 3. 20, vii. 1. 15.

θεωρέω, θεωρήσω, ἐθεώρησα, τεθεώρηκα [θά̄], *gaze, view, look on, be a spectator*, Lat. *spectō*, i. 2. 10, ii. 4. 25, v. 3. 7, vi. 2. 1; of troops, *review*, i. 2. 16.

Θηβαίος, ὁ [Θῆβαι, *Thebes*], *a Theban, inhabitant of Thebes*, ii. 1. 10, vii. 1. 33, the oldest and most powerful city of Boeotia, on the

Ismēnus. Thebes was said to have been built by Cadmus and enlarged by Amphion. It was pre-eminent in the mythical age among all the cities of Greece, among its most important legends being those connected with Heracles, Dionysus, and the family of Oedipus. In the historical period, Thebes was always the bitter enemy of Athens, supporting Xerxes and later the Spartans. After the Peloponnesian war, she took sides against Sparta from jealousy, and under Epaminondas rose to be the head of Greece. Having resisted the Macedonians, the city was destroyed by Alexander in 335 B.C. Twenty years later it was rebuilt, but never regained its former standing.

Θήβη, *ης*, *Thebe*, a city and district in either Mysia or the Troad, vii. 8. 7, at the foot of Mt. Placus, and hence called Ἰπποπλακίη. Here Achilles took captive Chryseïs, having sacked the city.

θήρᾱ, *ᾱς* [θήρ, *wild beast*, cf. Lat. *ferus*, *wild*, Eng. *DEER*], *a hunting, chase, hunt*, Lat. *uēnātiō*, of wild animals, v. 3. 8, 10.

θηράω, *θηράσω*, ἐθήρᾱσα, τεθήρᾱκα, ἐθήρᾱθην [θήρᾱ], *hunt, chase, pursue*, Lat. *uēnor*, of animals or men, abs. or with acc., i. 5. 2, iv. 5. 24, v. i. 9.

θηρεύω, *θηρεύσω*, etc. [θήρᾱ], *hunt, chase, catch*, Lat. *uēnor*, i. 2. 7, 13, v. 3. 9.

θηρίον, τό [θήρᾱ], *beast, animal*, esp. of beasts of the chase, Lat. *fera*, i. 2. 7, 9. 6, v. 3. 8.

θησαυρός, ὁ [R. *θε*], *something put away, treasure*, v. 4. 27; *storehouse, treasury*, like those established by different states at Delphi and Olympia, to contain their public offerings to the gods, v. 3. 5.

Θήχης, *ου*, *Theches*, the mountain in Pontus, south of Trapezus, from which the retreating Greeks first beheld the sea, iv. 7. 21. Its identity cannot be certainly established.

-θι, a suffix denoting the place *where*.

Θιβρων, *ωνος*, ὁ, *Thibron*, a general sent out by the Spartans against Tissaphernes in 400 B.C. He took the Greeks into his pay, vii. 6. 1, 43, 7. 57, 8. 24, and met with some success, but was superseded for allowing his troops to plunder allied nations.

θνήσκω (*θαν*-, *θνα*-), *θανοῦμαι*, ἔθανον, τέθνηκα, *die*; in Anab. always in composition, except in pf., *be dead, be slain, have fallen* in battle, the following forms occurring: τέθνηκε, ii. 1. 3, τέθνατον, iv. 1. 19, τεθνᾶσι, iv. 2. 17, τεθνάναι, iv. 1. 20, τεθνηκότος, iii. 1. 17, τεθνηκότα, i. 6. 11, τεθνεώτας, vii. 4. 19.

θνητός, ἡ, *ὅν* [verbal of θνήσκω], *subject to death, mortal*, Lat. *mortalis*, iii. 1. 23.

Θάνα, *τά*, *Tyana*, see *Δάνα*.

θόρυβος, ὁ [θρός, ὁ, *noise*, cf. ἀθρός], *turmoil, disturbance, noise, confusion*, of the noise a crowd makes, Lat. *turba*, i. 8. 16, ii. 2. 19, iii. 4. 35, vii. 2. 18.

Θούριος, ὁ, *a Thurian, inhabitant of Thuri*, v. i. 2, a city in Lucania in Magna Graecia, on the gulf of Tarentum. It was colonized by Athenians sent out by Pericles, among them Herodotus and Lysias. Its ruins are near Terra Nuova.

Θράκη, *ης* [Θράξ], *Thrace*, either 1) in Europe, a country formed by the southeastern part of the Balkan peninsula, without definite borders on the west, but reaching as far north as the Danube, now Roumelia, v. i. 15, vii. i. 14; or 2) in Asia, called also Bithynian Thrace, the coast extending from the mouth of the Pontus to Heraclēa, vi. 2. 17, 4. 1.

Θράκιον, τό [Θράκιος], *the Thracium*, a public square in Byzantium, vii. i. 24.

Θράκιος, *ᾱ*, *ον* [Θράξ], *Thracian, belonging to Thrace*, vii. i. 13, 2. 23.

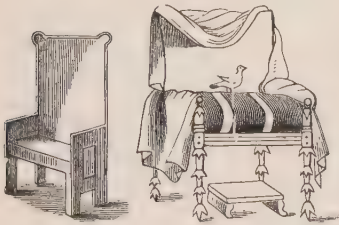
Θράξ, κός, ό, *a Thracian, native of Thrace*, whether in Europe or in Asia, i. 1. 9, ii. 2. 7, vi. 1. 5, 3. 4, vii. 1. 5, 4. 4; the latter were called also Bithynian Thracians, vi. 4. 2.

θρασέως, adv. [θρασύς], *with confidence, boldly*, iv. 3. 30.

θρασύς, εία, ύ [θρασύς], *confident, bold, daring*, Lat. *audāx*, in comp., v. 4. 18, 8. 19, vii. 8. 16.

θρεψόμεθα, see τρέφω.

θρόνος, ό [cf. Eng. *throne*], *seat, chair, of state, throne*. The word would suggest to a Greek the large chair with straight back



No. 24.

No. 25.

and legs and low arms (Lat. *solium*), which in a private house would be the seat of honour of the master and of his guests, and in temples the throne of the god. The former were commonly made of heavy wood, although sometimes in part of metal, the latter were wrought in marble. The θρόνος might be provided with a cushion and coverings; and, since the seat was lofty, a footstool might be added. Of the *throne* of the king of Persia, θρόνος ό βασιλεως, ii. 1. 4.

θυγάτηρ, τρός, ή [cf. Eng. *DAUGHTER*], *daughter*, Lat. *fília*, ii. 4. 8, iv. 1. 24, vii. 2. 38.

θύλακος, ό, *bag, sack*, generally of leather, vi. 4. 23.

θύμα, ατος, τό [R. 2 θυ], *that which is offered, victim, sacrifice, animal for sacrifice*, Lat. *hostiv*, vi. 4. 20, vii. 8. 19.

Θύμβριον, τό, *Thymbrium*, a city

in the southern part of Phrygia, i. 2. 13. Its site cannot be exactly determined.

θύμοειδής, ές [R. 1 θυ + R. Fiδ], *high-spirited*, Lat. *animōsus*, of horses, in comp., iv. 5. 36.

θυμόομαι, θυμώσομαι, etc. [R. 1 θυ], *be angry, incensed*, with dat. of pers., ii. 5. 13.

θυμός, ό [R. 1 θυ], *the animating principle* in man, both of physical and mental feelings, Lat. *anima* and *animus*, used in a wide sense, like English *heart*; as the seat of passion, *anger, wrath*, vii. 1. 25.

Θύνολ, οι, *the Thyni*, a tribe of Thracian stock, which originally lived on the Black Sea in the neighbourhood of Salmydessus, but afterwards crossed into Asia and lived in the Bithynian coast district, vii. 2. 22, 4. 2, 14, 18.

θύρā, āς [cf. Lat. *foris*, *door*, Eng. *door*], *door*, of a room or building, generally pl., as the doors were usually double, Lat. *forēs*, ii. 5. 31, vii. 3. 16, 4. 15. Phrases: *έπι ταίς Έλλάδος θύραις*, *at the door*, or as we might say, *on the very threshold of Greece*, vi. 5. 23; so *έπι ταίς βασιλέως θύραις* may denote neighbourhood, *at the very gates of the king*, ii. 4. 4, iii. 1. 2, but it also denotes his residence, as we say, *at the king's court*, Lat. *in aulā*, i. 9. 3, ii. 1. 8; so *θύραι* denotes a general's residence, *headquarters*, i. 2. 11, ii. 5. 31.

θύρετρα, τά [θύρā], *door, gate*, of a town, Lat. *porta*, v. 2. 17.

θυσιā, āς [R. 2 θυ], *offering to the gods, sacrifice*, Lat. *sacrificium*, iv. 8. 25, 26, v. 3. 9, vi. 4. 15.

θύω, θύσω, έθύσα, τέθυκα, τέθυμαι, έτύθην [R. 2 θυ], *sacrifice, offer sacrifice*, Lat. *sacrificō*, abs. or with acc. of the victim offered, iii. 2. 12, iv. 6. 27, vi. 1. 4, vii. 8. 4; with dat. of the god, iii. 1. 6, v. 5. 5; mid., *have a sacrifice offered for oneself*, esp. with the idea of learning something about the future,

have a victim offered, make an offering, offer sacrifice, abs., i. 7. 18, ii. 1. 9, iv. 3. 9, vi. 1. 24, vii. 8. 10; with the dat. when a priest offers for a person, v. 6. 18, vii. 8. 4; with dat. of the god, vi. 1. 22; with ἐπὶ and dat. of the end for which the sacrifice is offered, iii. 5. 18, v. 6. 22, vi. 4. 9, 6. 35; with περὶ and gen., v. 6. 28, vi. 4. 17; with ὑπέρ and gen., in the sense of for, in the interest of, v. 6. 27, 28; with ἐπὶ and acc. of the pers. against whom the gods are consulted, vii. 8. 21; in inquiries by sacrifice, with an interr. clause with εἰ or πότῃ, vi. 1. 31, vii. 6. 44. Phrases: τὰ Λύκαια ἐθύσε, he celebrated the Lycaea with sacrifices, i. 2. 10; θύειν σωτήρια, offer sacrifices for preservation, iii. 2. 9; τὰ θύόμενα, the victims, v. 3. 9.

θωρακίζω (θωρακίδ-), ἐθωράκισα, τεθωράκισμαι, ἐθωρακίσθην [θώραξ], arm with a breastplate; mid., put on one's breastplate or corselet, ii. 2. 14; pass., τεθωρακισμένοι and θωρακισθῆς, armed with the breastplate, ii. 5. 35, iii. 4. 35, vii. 3. 40.

θώραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, breastplate, corselet, cuirass [cf. Eng. thorax], i. 8. 3,

(ἱππεύς, q.v.), iii. 4. 48, cf. i. 8. 6, iii. 3. 20. The θώραξ consisted of two metal plates, made to fit the person (see cut s.v. ὄπλον), of which one protected the breast and abdomen, the other the back. These were hinged on one side and buckled on the other. They were further kept in place by leathern straps passing over the shoulders from behind and fastened in front, and by the belt (see s.v. ζώνη and s.v. ἀσπίς, No. 10). About the lower part of the cuirass was a series of flaps (πτέρυγες, q.v.) of leather or felt, covered with metal, which protected the hips and groin of the wearer, while not in the least interfering with his freedom of movement. A lighter and less expensive cuirass was introduced at an early period, and was called σπολάς, q.v. The Chalybes, further, wore corselets of linen, iv. 7. 15. See also s.v. λευκοθώραξ. For additional representations of the cuirass, see s.v. ἄρμα (No. 8, the original of the accompanying cut), κνημῖς, ἔλφος, ὀπλήτης, and σάλπιγξ.

Θώραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, Thorax, a Boeotian; opposed Xenophon's plan of founding a city in Pontus, v. 6. 19, 21, 25, 35.

I.

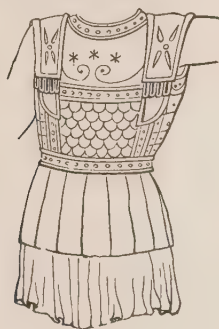
ἰάομαι, ἰάσομαι, ἰάσασθην, ἰάθην, heal, cure, of a wound, i. 8. 26.

Ἰάσονιᾷ ἄκτῃ, ἡ, Jason's Cape, a promontory in Pontus between Cotyōra and Sinōpe where, acc. to the myth, the Argonauts landed, vi. 2. 1. (Yasūn Burun.)

ἱατρός, ὁ [ἰάομαι], one who heals, surgeon, physician, i. 8. 26, iii. 4. 30, v. 8. 18.

ἰδέ, ἰδεῖν, see εἶδον.

Ἰδῆ, ἡ, Ida, a high and precipitous range of mountains beginning in Phrygia and extending through the Troad and Mysia, the modern Kas Dagħ, vii. 8. 7. Its highest peak



No. 26.

26, iv. 2. 28, worn not only by the heavy-armed footsoldier (ὀπλήτης, q.v.), but also by the cavalryman

was Gargarus (Kara Dag), over 5000 feet above the sea. Its slopes formed the plain of Troy. Ida was the scene of the judgment of Paris.

ἴδιος, ἄ, ον [cf. Eng. *idiom*, *idiosyncrasy*], *one's own, belonging to an individual, personal, private*, Lat. *proprius, pecūliāris*, subst. in the phrase *ἐἰς τὸ ἴδιον*, *for one's personal use*, i. 3. 3, vii. 7. 39; adv., *ἰδίᾳ*, *in a private capacity, privately*, Lat. *propriē*, v. 6. 27, 7. 31, vi. 2. 13. Phrase: *ἐκείνον ἰδίᾳ πεπλούτικεν*, *he has enriched him personally*, vii. 6. 9.

ἰδιότης, ητος, ἡ [ἴδιος], *peculiar nature, peculiarity*, ii. 3. 16.

ἰδιώτης, ου [ἴδιος, cf. Eng. *idiot*], *one in a private station*, as opp. to an officeholder, Lat. *priuātus*; hence, as opp. to a king, *subject, private citizen*, vii. 7. 28; as opp. to a general, *private soldier, private*, i. 3. 11, iii. 2. 32, v. 7. 28; as opp. to one of special knowledge in any subject or profession, *layman, amateur*, vi. 1. 31.

ἰδιωτικός, ἡ, όν [ἰδιώτης], *pertaining to one in private station, ordinary, common*, vi. 1. 23.

ἴδοι, **ἰδοῦσα**, see εἶδον.

ἰδρώ, **ἰδρωσα** [cf. ἰδρώς, *sweat*, Lat. *sūdor*, *sweat*, Eng. *sweat*], *sweat, reek with sweat*, Lat. *sūdō*, of a horse, i. 8. 1.

ἰδών, see εἶδον.

ἔντρο, see ἔημι.

ἱερεῖον, τό [ἱερός], *animal for sacrifice, victim*, Lat. *hostia*, vi. 5. 2 (cf. iv. 3. 9); pl., *cattle*, as a part of every animal slain was offered to a god, iv. 4. 9, v. 7. 13, vi. 1. 4, 4. 25.

Ἱερόν ὄρος, τό, *the Sacred Mount*, in Thrace, on the northern coast of the Propontis, near Ganus, vii. 1. 14, 3. 3. (Tekir Dag.)

ἱερός, ἄ, όν [cf. Eng. *hier-archy*, *hieroglyphic*], *holy, consecrated to a god, sacred*, Lat. *sacer*, v. 3. 9, vii. 1. 14, with gen. of the god, iv. 5. 35, v. 3. 13; as subst., *τὸ ἱερόν*, *temple*, Lat. *sacrum*, v. 3. 11; pl.,

τὰ ἱερά, *sacred rites, sacrifices, sacred things*, esp. *the vitals* of the victim, or *the omens* from inspecting the vitals (see σφάγια), ii. 1. 9, iv. 3. 9, v. 2. 9, 6. 29, vi. 1. 31, vii. 8. 22. Phrases: *τὰ ἱερά καλὰ ἔστι* or *γίγνεται*, *the omens are favourable or result favourably*, i. 8. 15, ii. 2. 3, iv. 3. 9, vi. 4. 9; *ἡ ἱερά συμβουλή λεγομένη εἶναι*, *the advice termed holy* (with allusion to the proverb *ἱερόν ἡ συμβουλή*), v. 6. 4.

Ἱερώνυμος, ό, *Hieronymus*, a Greek captain, from Elis, iii. 1. 34, vi. 4. 10, vii. 1. 32, 4. 18.

ἔημι (έ-), ἤσω, ἤκα, -εἶκα, -εἶμαι, -εἶθην, *make go, send, throw*, with ἄνω or with dat. of thing thrown, i. 5. 12, iii. 4. 17; *ἤκαν ἑαυτοὺς ἐἰς τὴν νάπην*, *they threw themselves into the ravine*, Lat. *sē dēmiserunt in uallem*, iv. 5. 18; mid., *send oneself, rush, charge*, abs., with ἄνω or κατά with gen., or ἐπὶ with acc. of place or pers., i. 5. 8, 8. 26, iii. 4. 41, iv. 2. 8, 20, v. 7. 24.

ἔθι, see εἶμι.

ἱκανός, ἡ, όν [R. **ἱκ**], *sufficient*, whether in number, size, strength, or character, of persons and things, Lat. *idōneus*; in number or size, *enough, adequate, in plenty*, abs. or with inf., i. 2. 1, 7. 7, iii. 3. 18, iv. 1. 15, v. 6. 1, vi. 4. 3, vii. 4. 24; in strength or character, *sufficient, able, fit, capable, competent*, abs. or with inf., i. 1. 5, 3. 6, 9. 20, ii. 3. 4, iii. 1. 23, 2. 10, v. 1. 6, 4. 10, vii. 3. 17.

ἱκανώς, adv. [R. **ἱκ**], *sufficiently, well enough*, Lat. *satis bene*, iv. 3. 31.

ἱκετεύω, ἱκετεύσω, ἱκέτευσα [R. **ἱκ**], *implore, beg, beseech*, Lat. *supplicō*, with inf., vii. 4. 7, 10, 22.

ἱκέτης, ου [R. **ἱκ**], *petitioner, suppliant*, Lat. *supplex*, with inf., vii. 2. 33.

Ἰκόνιον, τό, *Iconium*, an old, but in antiquity an unimportant city, placed by Xenophon on the southeastern border of Phrygia, i. 2. 19. It was afterwards in Lycania. (Konia.)

ἱεως, ων, gen. ω, *gracious, propitious*, Lat. *secundus*, of gods, vi. 6. 32, vii. 6. 36.

ἱλη, ης [εἶλω, *press, hem in*], *crowd, band*; of soldiers, esp. cavalry, *troop*, Lat. *turma*, i. 2. 16.

ἱμάς, άντος, ό, *thong, strap* of leather, esp. in pl. of the shoe or sandal straps, Lat. *amentum*, iv. 5. 14. See s.v. καρβάτιναι.

ἱμάτιον, τό [R. **Feσ**], *outer garment* resembling the mantle, *hima-*



No. 27.

tion, corresponding in use to the Roman *toga*; pl., *clothes*, iv. 3. 11,

12. The himation was worn both by men and by women, vii. 3. 27, 5. 5, and its shape was the same for both sexes. It was a rectangular piece of drapery, one end of which was gathered about the left arm and shoulder, and there held in place by the left hand. The other end was then carried across the back to the right, brought either under or over the right shoulder, and thrown across the front of the body over the left shoulder. But in the house it was either thrown off altogether, or else it dropped loosely about the person. See the illustrations s.v. κλίνη and τρίπους, which also show that in the case of men the χιτών (*q.v.*), or undergarment, was sometimes entirely lacking. The himation was a part of the dress even of boys at Athens. See the illustration s.v. αὐλός. The garment frequently had a border, and might be otherwise ornamented. See the two figures at the left s.v. φιάλη. The prevailing colour of the himation was white, but it is a mistake to suppose that other colours, brown, saffron, red, were not common. The ordinary material of the garment was wool, the weight varying according to the season of the year.



No. 28.

ἱνα, final particle, *that, in order that*, with subjv. after a primary or secondary tense, i. 3. 15, 4. 18, ii. 2. 12, 5. 36, iii. 2. 27, vii. 3. 28; with opt. after a secondary tense, i. 3. 4, ii. 3. 13, 21, vi. 6. 28.

ἵππαρχος, ὁ [R. ακ + ἄρχω], *cavalry commander, hipparch*, iii. 3. 20.

ἵππασῶ, ἄς [R. ακ], *a riding, riding about*, ii. 5. 33.

ἵππεῖα, ἄς [R. ακ], *cavalry*, Lat. *equilātus*, v. 6. 8.

ἵππεύς, ἑως, ὁ [R. ακ], *horseman, rider, cavalryman*, Lat. *eques*, generally in pl. *cavalry*. The Greek cavalryman was protected by a metal helmet, and a metal cuirass which was heavy (iii. 4. 48), and wore cavalry-boots. He carried no shield, since his left arm controlled his horse. His offensive armour



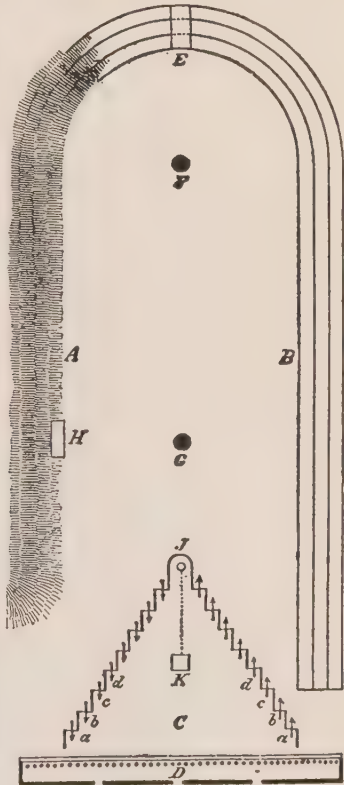
No. 29.

was the spear and the straight two-edged sword. Persian horsemen wore also thigh-pieces (see s.v. *πα-ραμνηρίδια*), and their horses were protected by frontlet and breast-plate, see s.v. *προμετωπίδιον* and *προστερνιδιον*. For the bridle of the horse, see further s.v. *χαλινῶς*. The rider had no saddle, but at most a blanket confined by a girth. i. 2. 4, 5. 13, ii. 4. 6, 5. 17, iii. 1. 2, 3. 20, iv. 3. 3, v. 6. 9, vi. 3. 7, vii. 3. 40.

ἵππικός, ἡ, ὅν [R. ακ], *of or belonging to a horse or to cavalry*, Lat. *equester*, i. 3. 12, iii. 4. 48; subst., τὸ ἵππικόν, *cavalry*, i. 9. 31, vi. 2. 16, 5. 29, vii. 3. 37.

ἵππόδρομος, ὁ [R. ακ + δρόμος], *race-course, hippodrome*, Lat. *circus*. By this name the Greeks

designated the place for races, both of chariots, i. 8. 20, and of single horses, which formed a part of their national games. The accompanying cut represents the supposed



No. 30.

ground plan of the hippodrome at Olympia. A is the natural slope of the hill, bounding one side, on which the spectators sat, B a corresponding artificial elevation on the other side, provided with seats

E is an entrance. *F* is the goal farthest from the starting-point, *G* the 'finish.' Over against *G* at *H* is the judges' stand. *D* is a portico facing the course, *C* is a triangular space bounded on two sides by the stations, *a, b, c, etc.*, from which the chariots started, on the right, and to which they might return, on the left, in case they did not leave the hippodrome altogether. *K* is an altar, *J* the 'scratch.' On the former was a bronze eagle with extended wings, at the latter a dolphin. The elevation of the eagle and the fall of the dolphin, managed by some sort of machinery, marked the beginning of the race. The chariot at *a* was the first to be sent off, the chariot at *b* started when the first came in line, and so for the others. They were all in line at *J*, but those on the outside had the advantage of a 'flying-start' over those placed nearer the 'pole,' and thus the conditions of the race were equalised. The distance between the goals was probably two stadia (1200 Greek feet). The race varied in length according to the number of times the complete circuit was covered. Single horses were also run at the

pl., *οἱ ἵπποι, cavalry, the horse, vii. 3. 39, 41, 43.* Phrases: *ἐφ' ἵππου ὄχει, you ride on horseback, iii. 4. 47, cf. 4. 49, vii. 4. 4; ἐθήρευν ἀπὸ ἵππου, he used to hunt on horseback, i. 2. 7.*

Ἴρις, acc. Ἴριν, ὁ, the Iris, a river in Pontus, between the Halys and Thermōdon, now called in the interior Tosanlı, but at the mouth Jeschil Irmak, i.e. Green River, v. 6. 9.

ἴσθι, see οἶδα.

ἰσθμός, ὁ [cf. Eng. isthmus], narrow passage, isthmus, esp. Ἴσθμός as a proper name, the Isthmus of Corinth by which Peloponnēsus and the mainland were connected, ii. 6. 3.

ἴσμεν, see οἶδα.

ἰσόπλευρος, ὄν [ἴσος + πλευρά], with equal sides, equilateral, of a square, iii. 4. 19.

ἴσος, ἡ, ὄν [cf. Eng. iso-sceles, iso-thermal], equal in number, size, quality, strength, rank, etc., Lat. aequus. Phrases: ἐν ἴσῳ (sc. βήματι), in equal step, in step, i. 8. 11; οὐκ ἐξ ἴσου ἐσμέν, we are not on an equality, Lat. nōn aequali conditione ūtimur, iii. 4. 47; ἡμῖν εἰς τὸ ἴσον, to the same level with us, iv. 6. 18; ἴσους τὸ μήκος καὶ τὸ πλάτος, as thick as long, v. 4. 32. Adv.



No. 31.

national games, and precisely the same arrangements were made for the start. See the description of the race in the improvised δρόμος in iv. 8. 28.

ἵππος, ὁ [R. ακ], horse, steed, Lat. equus, i. 2. 27, 5. 2, 8. 1, iii. 2. 18, iv. 4. 4, v. 3. 11, vii. 2. 2;

ἴσον, equally, alike, Lat. aequē, pariter, ii. 5. 7.

ἰσοχειλής, ἐς [ἴσος + χεῖλος, τό, lip], level with the lips, up to the brim, iv. 5. 26.

Ἴσσοι, οἱ, Issus, a large city near the southeastern border of Cilicia, on the Pinarus, and not

far from the head of the gulf of Issus, i. 2. 24, 4. 1. Near it occurred the famous battle between Alexander and Darius, 333 B.C.

ἵσταναι, see οἶδα.

ἵστημι (στα-), στήσω, ἕστησα, ἕστην, ἕστηκα, -έσταμαι, ἐστάθην, 2 pf. inf. ἐστάναι [R. στα], make stand, stop, make halt, station, place, Lat. sistō, i. 2. 17, 10. 14, iv. 6. 27, vi. 5. 32; intr. in mid. (except 1 aor.), and in 2 aor., both pfs., and both plpfs. act., take one's stand, stand, stop, halt, be stationed, Lat. stō, i. 3. 2, 5. 8, 8. 5, 10. 1, ii. 5. 38, iv. 2. 20, 7. 9, v. 3. 13, vi. 5. 8, vii. 1. 12.

ἱστῖον, τό [R. στα], web, cloth, sail, Lat. uelūm, i. 5. 3. For illustrations, see s.v. ναῦς, πεντηκόντοπος, and τριήρης.

ἰσχυρός, ἄ, ὅν [ισχύς], strong, powerful, mighty, Lat. ualidus, of persons and places, i. 5. 9, ii. 5. 22, iv. 5. 20, 6. 11, v. 2. 7, 16; of cold, severe, v. 8. 14.

ἰσχυρῶς, adv. [ισχυρός], strongly, firmly, strictly, harshly, violently, zealously, extremely, i. 2. 21, 5. 11, ii. 5. 30, 6. 9, iii. 2. 19, iv. 1. 16, 2. 26, vi. 3. 11.

ἰσχύς, ὅς, ἡ [root Fi, cf. Lat. uīs, strength], strength, might, force, iii. 1. 42; esp. of an army, a force, i. 8. 22, v. 7. 30.

ἵσχω, collateral form of ἔχω, only in pres. and impf. [R. σελ], hold, hold fast, hinder. Phrases. ἐν τούτῳ ἵσχετο, in this particular there was a hitch, vi. 3. 9; τὸ ἵσχον, the hindrance, with acc., vi. 5. 13.

ἴσως, adv. [ἴσος], equally, in like manner, perhaps, probably, often used where the speaker has no doubt, but desires to soften the assertion, possibly, I suppose, ii. 2. 12, 4. 4, 5. 23, iii. 1. 37, v. 1. 11, vi. 3. 18, vii. 3. 19.

Ἰταμένης, ον, Itamenes, a Persian officer, vii. 8. 15.

ἵενον [verbal of εἶμι], one must

go, Lat. eundum est, iii. 1. 7, vi. 5. 30.

ἕνυς, vos, ἡ, outer edge, rim, of something round, esp. of a shield, iv. 7. 12. See s.v. ἀσπίς.

ἰχθύς, ὅς, ὁ [cf. Eng. ichthyology], fish, Lat. piscis, i. 4. 9, v. 3. 8.

ἕλκος, ον, τό, trace, track, footstep, Lat. uestigium, of men or animals, i. 6. 1, 7. 17, vii. 3. 42.

Ἰωνῖα, ἄς [Ἰων, Ion], Ionia, the coast district and islands of Asia Minor between Aeolis and Caria, or Phocaea and Milētus, i. 2. 21, 4. 13, ii. 1. 3, iii. 5. 15. Here lived the ancestors of the Ionic, esp. of the Attic race, and on these shores Greek literature was born.

Ἰωνικός, ἡ, ὅν [cf. Ἰωνῖα], belonging to Ionia, Ionian, i. 1. 6.

K.

καγαθά, for καὶ ἀγαθά.

καγῶ, for καὶ ἐγώ.

καθ', by elision and euphony for κατά.

καθά, adv. for καθ' ἃ, according as, just as, exactly as, vii. 8. 4.

καθαίρω (καθαρ-), καθάρῳ, ἐκάθηναι, κεκάθαρμαι, ἐκαθάρθην [καθαρός, pure, cf. Lat. castus, chaste, Eng. cathartic], make pure or clean, purify by a religious rite, Lat. lustrō, v. 7. 35.

καθάπερ, adv. for καθ' ἃπερ, just as, exactly as, v. 4. 28, 6. 26.

καθαρμός, ὁ [καθαίρω], a cleansing from guilt, purification, purificatory rites, Lat. lustratiō, v. 7. 35.

καθίζομαι (ἕζομαι, ἐδ-, sit, rare), καθεδοῦμαι, impf. ἐκαθεζόμην [R. σεδ], sit down, take one's seat, Lat. cōnsidō, iii. 1. 33, v. 8. 14, vii. 2. 33; of a general, make a halt, encamp, i. 5. 9.

καθέλκω [ἐλκω], *draw down*, esp. of ships, *launch*, Lat. *dēdūcō*, vii. 1. 19.

καθέντας, see **καθίημι**.

καθεύδω (εὐδω, εὐδήσω, *sleep*), impf. *ἐκάθευδον*, *lie down to sleep*, *sleep*, *lie* or *be asleep*, *lie idle* or *lazy*, Lat. *dormiō*, i. 3. 11, iii. 1. 3, iv. 3. 10, vi. 3. 21.

καθηγέομαι [R. αὔ], *lead* or *show the way*, with ταῦτα, *direct this enterprise*, vii. 8. 9.

καθηδुπαθῆω (ἡδुπαθῆω, -ἡδुπάθησα [R. ἄδ + R. σπα], *be luxurious*), *waste in luxury* or *in riotous living*, i. 3. 3.

καθήκω [ἦκω], *come down*, *reach* or *extend down*, esp. from higher ground to the sea, of walls and hills, with εἰς or ἐπὶ with acc. or ἀπὸ with gen., i. 4. 4, iii. 4. 24, iv. 3. 11, vi. 4. 3; impers., *it falls to*, *it belongs to*, οἷς καθήκει ἀρροῖσθαι, *whose duty it is to muster*, Lat. *decet*, i. 9. 7.

κάθημαι, impf. *ἐκάθημην* [ἦμαι, *sit*, Epic and tragic], *sit*, *be seated*, Lat. *sedeō*, abs. or with ἐπὶ and gen., ἐν with dat., or ἀμφὶ and acc., i. 7. 20, iv. 2. 5, v. 8. 15, vi. 1. 23, vii. 3. 29; of public meetings or at table, abs., vi. 2. 5, vii. 3. 21; of soldiers, *be encamped*, i. 3. 12, iv. 2. 6.

καθῆραι, see **καθαίρω**.

καθίζω, **καθιῶ**, **ἐκάθισα** (ἔζω, *seat*, rare) [R. σεδ], *make sit down*, *seat*. Phrases: εἰς τὸν θρόνον *καθεῖν*, *set on the throne*, *make king*, Lat. *rēgnum dēferre*, ii. 1. 4; ἐκάθισαν χωρὶς, *they seated apart*, iii. 5. 17.

καθίημι [ἔημι], *send down*. Phrase: τὰ δόρατα εἰς προβολὴν *καθέντας*, *lowering* or *couching their spears for attack*, vi. 5. 25, 27.

καθίστημι [R. στα], *set down* or *in order*, *settle*, *station*, i. 10. 10, ii. 3. 3, iii. 2. 1, v. 1. 16, vi. 3. 11, vii. 3. 34; *bring down* to a place, *bring*, with εἰς or ἐπὶ and acc., i. 4.

13, iv. 8. 8, v. 7. 34; *set in office*, *establish*, *appoint*, iii. 2. 5, 4. 30, vii. 7. 56; intr. in 2 aor. and plpf., *be stationed*, abs., iv. 5. 19, of a king, with εἰς and acc. βασιλείᾳν, *succeed*, *begin his reign*, i. 1. 3; mid. 1 aor., *station*, *appoint*, iii. 1. 39, iv. 5. 21; intr. in pres. and impf., *take one's place*, abs. or with εἰς and acc., i. 8. 3, 6, vi. 1. 22. Phrase: ὡς καταστησόμενων τούτων εἰς τὸ δέον, *since this matter will be settled in the right way*, i. 3. 8.

καθοράω [R. 2 φερ], *look down on* from above, Lat. *despiciō*, iv. 2. 15, vi. 3. 15; *observe*, *discern*, i. 8. 26.

καί, copulative conj., used to connect words or sentences, and almost adverbially with influence on particular words or expressions. Copulatively, *and*, Lat. *et*, in almost every section of the Anab., as i. 1. 1, 10. 6, ii. 5. 22, iii. 2. 5, iv. 2. 21, 4. 14, v. 5. 22, 7. 1, vi. 1. 7, 2. 8, vii. 1. 27, 8. 21; where more than two words or ideas are joined the Greek uses **καί** before each, where we should use it only before the last, i. 2. 27, 3. 12, ii. 6. 17, v. 7. 2, vi. 2. 8, vii. 8. 22. Influencing particular words or expressions, *also*, *too*, *even*, *further*, Lat. *etiam*, i. 3. 13, ii. 2. 17, iii. 4. 44, iv. 7. 20, v. 2. 25, vii. 4. 4; esp. with a sup. or a rel., iii. 2. 22, 5. 18, v. 4. 29; superfluous in English after πολλός, iv. 6. 27, vii. 1. 33; with words of sameness and likeness, *as*, Lat. *ac*, as ὁ αὐτὸς ὑμῖν στόλος ἐστὶ καὶ ἡμῖν, *your march is the same as ours*, ii. 2. 10, cf. ii. 1. 22, but after a rel. it is not translated, i. 3. 6, iii. 1. 34; ἐπίσταται εἰ τις καὶ ἄλλος, *he knows as well as any other man*, i. 4. 15, cf. 3. 15, ii. 6. 8; strengthening concessive particles, i. 9. 31, iii. 1. 29, vii. 3. 41; τε... καὶ or καὶ... καί, *both... and*, *not only... but also*, Lat. *et... et, cum... tum*, i. 2. 18, 8. 1, ii. 1. 7, 4. 22,

iv. 6. 2, v. 6. 32, vi. 3. 20; for *καὶ γάρ* and *ἄλλως τε καὶ*, see *γάρ* and *ἄλλως*.

Καίκος, ὁ, *the Caïcus*, a river in Mysia near the Lydian border, emptying into the sea opposite Lesbos (Bakir Tchai). Its plain was the most fertile in Mysia. vii. 8. 8.

Καιναί, ὦν, *Caenae*, a large city in Mesopotamia on the Tigris, south of the mouth of the Zapatas, ii. 4. 28. This was probably the *Canneh* of the Old Testament (Ezek. 27, 23). (Kala Scherkat, where there are ruins of a brick acropolis.)

καίπερ, concessive conj. [*καί*], *although*, with partic., i. 6. 10, ii. 3. 25.

καιρός, ὁ, *the fitting time, the right time or moment, occasion, opportunity*, Lat. *occāsiō*, abs. or with inf., i. 7. 9, ii. 3. 9, iv. 6. 15, v. 1. 5, vii. 3. 36. Phrases: *ἐν καιρῷ*, *in season, opportunely*, Lat. *in tempore*, iii. 1. 39; *ἐν τοιούτῳ καιρῷ*, *in such a condition or crisis*, iii. 1. 44, v. 8. 3; *μέγιστον ἔχετε καιρόν*, *you have your grandest opportunity*, Lat. *māximum mōmentum habētis*, iii. 1. 36; *προσωτέρω τοῦ καιροῦ προΐοντες*, *going forward further than they should have gone*, iv. 3. 34.

καίτοι, conj. [*καί* + *τοί*], *and yet, still*, i. 4. 8, v. 7. 10, vii. 7. 39, 41.

καίω or **κάω** (καυ-), *καύσω, ἔκαυσα, -κέκαυκα, κέκαυμαι, ἐκάυθην [*καίω*], *burn, burn up, set fire to, consume*, Lat. *incendō, combūrō*, abs. or with acc., i. 6. 1, 2, iii. 5. 3, v. 2. 25, vi. 3. 15; *πῦρ ἔκαον*, *they kept a fire going*, iv. 1. 11, 4. 12, 6. 22, vi. 3. 20, vii. 2. 18; of surgeons, *cauterize*, Lat. *adūrō*, v. 8. 18; pass., *be on fire, be burning*, Lat. *ārdeō*, iv. 5. 8, 7. 22, vii. 4. 18.*

κάκεινος, for *καὶ ἐκέινος*.

κακόνοια, *ās* [*κακός* + R. *γνω*], *ill will, aversion*, vii. 7. 45.

κακόνους, οὖν [*κακός* + R. *γνω*], *ill-disposed, hostile*, ii. 5. 16, 27.

κακοποιέω [*κακός* + *ποιέω*], *do ill to, injure*, ii. 5. 4.

κακός, ἡ, ὄν, *bad* in its widest sense, signifying what a person, thing, or act ought *not* to be, Lat. *malus*; hence of persons, *bad, wicked, insolent, base*, abs. or with *περί* and acc. of pers., i. 4. 8, ii. 5. 39, v. 8. 22, vii. 6. 4; esp. of soldiers, *cowardly, timorous*, i. 3. 18, iii. 1. 36, v. 7. 12, vi. 5. 17, with *ἐν πολέμῳ*, ii. 6. 30; of things and acts, *bad, weak, hurtful, injurious*, abs. or with dat. of thing, iv. 8. 11, v. 4. 19; comp. *κακῶν*, i. 3. 18, sup. *κάκιστος*, ii. 5. 39; subst., *τὸ κακόν*, *hurtful thing, harm, injury, loss, misfortune*, ii. 5. 16, iii. 1. 25, iv. 3. 14, v. 8. 26. Phrases: *κακὸν* or *κακὰ ποιεῖν* or *ἐργάζεσθαι*, abs. or with acc., *do harm to, injure, hurt*, i. 9. 11, ii. 5. 5, v. 6. 11, vii. 3. 47, 4. 24.

κακουργέω [*κακός* + R. *ἔργω*], *do harm to, injure, maltreat*, vi. 1. 1.

κακούργος, ὁ [*κακός* + R. *ἔργω*], *wrongdoer, criminal*, Lat. *maleficus*, i. 9. 13.

κακόω, *κακώσω, ἐκάκωσα, κεκάκωμαι, ἐκάκωθην* [*κακός*], *hurt, injure*, iv. 5. 35.

κακῶς, adv. [*κακός*], *badly, in a wide sense* (see *κακός*), Lat. *male, ill, erroneously, wrongly, wretchedly, miserably*, iii. 1. 43, iv. 4. 14, v. 6. 4, vii. 6. 27. Phrases: *κακῶς ποιεῖν*, *injure, harm, maltreat*, abs. or with acc., i. 4. 8, 9. 11, ii. 3. 23, iii. 2. 5, v. 5. 21; *κακῶς ἔχειν*, *be badly off, be in a bad way*, i. 5. 16, vii. 7. 40; *κάκιον πράττειν*, *be still worse off*, i. 9. 10; *κακῶς πάσχειν*, *be ill treated, be damaged*, iii. 3. 7, v. 2. 2, vii. 7. 16.

κάκωσις, *εὼς, ἡ* [*κακόω*], *ill usage, bad treatment*, iv. 6. 3.

καλάμη, *ης*, *straw*, Lat. *stipula*, v. 4. 27.

κάλαμος, ὁ, *reed*, Lat. *harūndō*, i. 5. 1; *stalk of grain, straw*, iv. 5. 26.

καλέω (καλε-, κλη-), καλῶ, ἐκάλεσα, κέκληκα, κέκλημαι, ἐκλήθην [R. καλ], *call, summon*, Lat. *uocō*, abs. or with acc., i. 2. 2, 3. 4, ii. 1. 8, iii. 4. 38, iv. 1. 9, v. 6. 8, vii. 3. 2; *invite*, with ἐπί and acc., vii. 3. 15, 6. 3; *call to see whether, demand*, with εἰ and interr. clause, v. 4. 3; *call, name*, Lat. *appellō*, with two accs., vii. 6. 38; pass., *be called, be named*, i. 2. 8, iv. 4. 4, vi. 4. 1; ἡ καλουμένη, *the so-called*, i. 2. 13, cf. 8. 10, ii. 4. 12; mid., *call to oneself*, iii. 3. 1, vii. 2. 30.

καλινδέομαι [cf. κυλινδέω], *roll*, v. 2. 31.

καλλιέρω, καλλιέρησω, ἐκαλλιέρησα, κεκαλλιέρηκα, κεκαλλιέρημαι [καλός + ιερός], *have favourable signs in a sacrifice, obtain good omens*, Lat. *lūcō*, v. 4. 22, vii. 1. 40, 8. 5.

Καλλίμαχος, ὁ, *Callimachus*, a brave captain of hoplites, from Parrhasia in Arcadia, often distinguishing himself, iv. 1. 27, 7. 8, 10, v. 6. 14, vi. 2. 7, 9.

κάλλιον, κάλλιστος, see καλός.

κάλλος, οὐς, τό [καλός], *beauty*, Lat. *pulchritūdō*, ii. 3. 15.

καλλωπισμός, ὁ [καλός + R. σπ], *adornment, embellishment*, i. 9. 23.

καλός, ἡ, ὄν [cf. Eng. *HALE*, *WHOLE*, *calli-graphy*], comp. καλῶν, sup. κάλλιστος, *beautiful, handsome*, of outward beauty in persons and things, Lat. *pulcher*, i. 2. 22, 10. 2, ii. 4. 14, iii. 2. 7, 25, iv. 8. 26, vi. 1. 9, vii. 1. 24; of ideas, acts and things in reference to use, *fair, good, favourable*, ii. 1. 17, iii. 2. 8, vi. 1. 14; of sacrifices and omens, *good, propitious, favourable*, i. 8. 15, iv. 3. 9, vii. 2. 17; in a moral sense, *fair, noble, honourable*, iii. 1. 24, iv. 6. 14, v. 6. 15, vii. 7. 41; subst., τὸ καλόν, *honour*, ii. 6. 18. Phrases: καλοὶ καγαθοί, or καὶ ἀγαθοί, *noble and good men, i.e. gentlemen*, Lat. *optimātēs*, ii. 6.

19, iv. 1. 19; εἰς καλὸν ἦκετε, *you are come at the right moment*, iv. 7. 3; κάλλιστον γένηται, *it is the luckiest incident*, Lat. *rēs optimē ēuenit*, vii. 6. 2.

Κάλπη, ἡς, only in the phrase Κάλπης λιμὴν, *Calpe Harbour*, vi. 2. 13, 3. 16, 4. 1. This place was on the coast of Asiatic Thrace, midway between Heraclēa and the Bosphorus (Kerpeh).

Καλχηδονία, ἄς [Καλχηδών], *Chalcēdonia*, the country about Chalcēdon, vi. 6. 38.

Καλχηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, *Chalcēdon*, a city in Bithynia, founded by Megarians, 682 B.C., at the southern entrance of the Bosphorus and opposite Byzantium, vii. 1. 20, 2. 24, 26. Here was held the Council of the Church, 451 A.D. (Kadi-kōi).

καλῶς, adv. [καλός], *beautifully, well, fairly, finely, favourably, successfully, honourably, nobly*, of outward beauty, in a moral sense, or of good fortune, i. 9. 17, 23, iii. 1. 16, 43, iv. 3. 8, v. 6. 2, vii. 3. 43; comp. κάλλιον, ii. 2. 13, vii. 3. 37; sup. κάλλιστα, iii. 1. 6, iv. 3. 14, vi. 1. 11. Phrases: καλῶς καταπράττειν or γίγνεσθαι, *result in success, turn out well*, i. 2. 2, iv. 3. 24; καλῶς ἔχειν, *be well, be all right*, i. 8. 13, vii. 7. 44; τὰ τῶν θεῶν καλῶς εἶχεν, *the rites of the gods were duly performed*, iii. 2. 9; καλῶς ἔχειν ὁρᾶσθαι, *be finely disposed to view*, ii. 3. 3; καλῶς ποιεῖν, *do well, benefit*, abs. or with acc., ii. 6. 20, v. 8. 25.

κάμνω (καμ-), καμοῦμαι, ἔκαμον, κέκμηκα, *work, labour*, hence, *be weary, tired*, v. 8. 23; with partic., iii. 4. 47; οἱ κάμνοντες, *the exhausted, the sick, invalids*, iv. 5. 17, v. 5. 20, vii. 2. 6.

κᾶμόι, for καὶ ἐμοί.

κᾶν, for καὶ ἐν.

κᾶν, for καὶ ἐάν.

κάνδυσ, vos, ὁ, a Median and Persian long outer garment, *caftan*.

It had wide sleeves, and was made of woollen cloth, which was either



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of purple or of some other splendid colour, i. 5. 8.

κάντεῦθεν, for καὶ ἐντεῦθεν.

κᾶπειτα, for καὶ ἔπειτα.

καπηλεῖον, τό [κάπηλος, ὁ, *retail dealer*, cf. Lat. *caupō*, *tradesman*), *retail shop* or *general store* for the sale of all kinds of provisions, but esp. *tavern*, *restaurant*, *bar-room*, Lat. *caupōna*, i. 2. 24.

καπίθη, ης, *capithea*, a Persian dry measure, equal to two choixixes, i. 5. 6. See s.v. χοῖνιξ.

καπνός, ὁ [cf. Lat. *vapor*, *steam*], *smoke*, Lat. *fūmus*, ii. 2. 15, 18.

Καππαδοκία, ἄς, *Cappadocia*, a country in central Asia Minor, bounded on the east by the Euphrātes, on the south by Taurus, i. 2. 20, 9. 7. Under the Persians it was divided into two satrapies, the

southern, or Cappadocia proper, and the northern, which included Paphlagonia and part of Pontus.

κάπρος, ὁ [cf. Lat. *caper*, *goat*], *wild boar*, Lat. *aper*, ii. 2. 9.

καρβάτιναι, ὧν, *shoes of undressed hide*, *brogues*, made of a single piece of oxhide, so that sole



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and upper leather were all in one, and tied on with thongs. These shoes were so simple that they could be made easily, and so we find the Greeks in the Anab. resorting to them in an emergency, iv. 5. 14.

καρδιά, ἄς [cf. Lat. *cor*, *heart*, Eng. *heart*], *heart*, as the seat of feelings, ii. 5. 23.

Καρδούχειος or Καρδούχιος, ἄ, ὦν [Καρδοῦχοι], *of the Carduchi*, *Carduchian*, iv. 1. 2, 3.

Καρδοῦχοι, οἱ, *the Carduchi*, *Carduchians*, a wild and warlike race living among mountains on the left bank of the Tigris, and separated from Armenia by the Centrites river. They owed no allegiance to the king of Persia, v. 5. 17. The Greeks passed through them under great hardship and difficulty, with constant fighting, iii. 5. 15, iv. 1. 4, 8, 3. 1, 24, 4. 1. The modern Kurds of Kurdistan now represent this people.

Κάρκασος, ὁ, *Carcasus*, a river in Mysia, vii. 8. 18.

καρπαῖα, ἄς, *the carpaea*, a Thesalian pantomimic dance or ballet, fully described vi. 1. 7, sq.

καρπόμαι, καρπώσομαι, ἐκαρπώσασθην, κεκάρπωμι [καρπός], *reap crops from*, *enjoy the fruit of*, hence ὁ καρπούμενος, *the possessor of an estate*, *usufructuary*, v. 3. 13; of an enemy, *plunder*, *devastate*, iii. 2. 23.

καρπός, ὁ [cf. Lat. *carpō*, *pluck*, Eng. *HARVEST*], *fruit*, both of the earth and of trees; hence of grain, *crop*, Lat. *seges*, ii. 5. 19.

Κάρσος or **Κέρσος**, ὁ, *the Carsus* or *Cersus*, a small river emptying into the gulf of Issus, between Cilicia and Syria, i. 4. 4 (Merkez).

κάρυον, τό, *nut*, Lat. *nux*; **κάρυα** πλατέα οὐκ ἔχοντα διαφύην, *flat nuts without divisions* such as the walnut has, v. 4. 29, 32, by which description Xen. probably means *chestnuts*, τὰ κασταναῖκὰ κάρυα or *καστάνια*, then unfamiliar to the Greeks; but others think *hazelnuts* are intended.

κάρφη, ης [cf. *κάρφω*, *dry up*], *any dried stalks, hay, straw*, i. 5. 10.

Καστωλός, ἡ, *Castölus*, a place probably near Sardis, where there was a plain which served as a muster field for that part of the Persian army which was recruited from Lydia, Great Phrygia, and Cappadocia, i. 1. 2, 9. 7.

κατά, by elision and euphony **κατ'** or **καθ'**, prep. with gen. and acc., *down, downwards*, Lat. *sub*.

With gen., denoting motion from above, *down, down along*, rare in Anab., i. 5. 8, iv. 2. 17, 5. 18, 7. 14, 8. 28; *down under, below*, vii. 1. 80, 7. 11.

With acc., of place or position, said of motion, *on, over, down along, by, throughout* a space, iii. 4. 30, iv. 6. 23, vi. 5. 7, 22, so καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, *by land and sea*, Lat. *terrā marique*, i. 1. 7, iii. 2. 13, cf. v. 4. 1; denoting the place of a blow, *on*, i. 8. 26; of the object of motion, *for, after*, iii. 5. 2; with verbs of rest or of motion, *over against, opposite, opposed to, against*, i. 5. 10, 8. 21, 10. 4, 7, ii. 3. 19, iv. 3. 20, vi. 5. 28, vii. 3. 22; with verbs of rest, *near, at, by*, v. 2. 16, vii. 2. 1, so κατὰ ταῦτα, *on this side*, vii. 5. 13; of fitness, *in conformity to*,

according to, in relation to, concerning, ii. 2. 8, vii. 2. 23, 3. 39. Phrases: τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον εἶναι, *as far as he is concerned*, i. 6. 9; καθ' ἡσυχίαν, see ἡσυχία; κατὰ σπουδὴν, *in haste*, vii. 6. 28; κατὰ ταῦτά, *in the same way*, v. 4. 22, vii. 3. 23; κατὰ κράτος, *with all one's might*, i. 8. 19, but in vii. 7. 7 it means *by right of strength*; distributively, of a divided whole: κατὰ ἔθνη, *by races*, i. 8. 9, cf. i. 2. 16, iii. 4. 22, 5. 8, v. 6. 32, vii. 3. 22; καθ' ἓνα, *one by one*, iv. 7. 8; αὐτὸν καθ' αὐτόν, *all by himself*, vi. 2. 13, cf. 11; ο. time, κατὰ μῆνα, *by the month*, i. 9. 17; κατ' ἐνιαυτόν, *annually*, iii. 2. 12.

In composition κατὰ gives the idea of motion *from above down, along, or against*, but freq. it strengthens the simple idea in the sense of *utterly, completely*, or it makes an intr. verb transitive; cf. the Lat. *dē-* in composition.

καταβαίνω [R. βα], *step down, go or come down, descend, dismount*, as from higher ground, from a chariot or a horse, Lat. *dēscendō*, abs. or with ἐπὶ and gen., ii. 2. 14, iii. 4. 25, iv. 2. 20, 5. 25, v. 2. 30, vii. 3. 45; with εἰς and acc. of place or ὑπὸς and acc. of pers., i. 2. 22, iv. 1. 10, vii. 4. 12; with ἐπὶ, *for*, vi. 2. 2; *descend* from the interior to the sea, ii. 5. 22, vii. 4. 21, 7. 2; *go down* into the arena, enter a contest, Lat. *in harēnam dēscendō*, iv. 8. 27.

κατάβασις, εως, ἡ [R. βα], *a going down, descent, march down*, abs. or with εἰς and acc., iv. 1. 10; esp. from the interior to the coast, v. 5. 4, vii. 8. 26; concretely, *place of descent, descent*, abs. or with εἰς and acc., iii. 4. 37, 39, v. 2. 6.

καταβλᾷκέω [βλᾷκέω], *treat neglectfully, mismanage*, vii. 6. 22.

καταγγέλλω [ἀγγέλλω], *announce, denounce*, ii. 5. 38.

κατάγειος, *ον* [γῆ], *under the earth, subterranean*, of dwellings, *iv.* 5. 25.

καταγελᾶω [γελᾶω], *laugh at, ridicule, mock, deride*, *Lat. dērideō*, *abs.* or with *gen.*, *i.* 9. 13, *ii.* 4. 4, 6. 23, 30.

κατάγνυμι (ἀγνῦμι, ἀγ-, -άζω, -έαξα, -έαγα, -εάγην, *break*), *shatter, break*, of a leg, *iv.* 2. 20.

καταγοητεύω [γοητεύω], *bewitch* *utterly*, *v.* 7. 9.

κατάγω [*R.* αγ], *lead down*, *Lat. dēducō*; *esp.* in nautical language, *bring down* a ship to land from the high seas, *bring to port, land, put in*, *Lat. applicō nāuem*, *abs.*, *v.* 1. 11, 16, *vi.* 6. 3; of exiles, *bring down, restore, bring back*, *abs.* or with *οἰκάδε*, *i.* 1. 7, 2. 2, *vii.* 3. 18; *mid.*, *arrive at*, with *ἐπὶ* and *acc.*, *iii.* 4. 36.

καταδαπανᾶω [*R.* δα], *spend completely, use up*, *Lat. cōsumō*, *ii.* 2. 11.

καταδειλιάω, *κατεδειλιασα* [δειδω], *flinch from for fear, avoid from cowardice*, *vii.* 6. 22.

καταδικάζω (δικάζω, δικάδ-, δικάσω, ἐδικασα, δεδίκασμαι, ἐδικάσθην [*R.* 1 δακ], *give judgment*), *decide judicially against, condemn*, with *gen.* of *pers.* and *inf.*, *vi.* 6. 15; *give a distinct opinion*, with *ὅτι* and a clause, *v.* 8. 21.

καταδιώκω [διώκω], *pursue closely or hard, chase off*, *iv.* 2. 5.

καταδοξάζω (δοξάζω, δοξαδ-, δοξάσω, ἐδόξασα [*R.* δοκ], *believe*), *hold an opinion to one's discredit*, with *acc.* and *inf.*, *vii.* 3. 30.

καταδύω [δύω], *make go down, sink*, of ships, *Lat. mergō*, *i.* 3. 17, *vii.* 2. 13; *mid. intr.*, *sink down, sink*, of persons, *abs.* or with *μέχρι* or *κατά* and *gen.*, *iii.* 5. 11, *iv.* 5. 36, *vii.* 7. 11.

καταθεάομαι [θέα], *look down on*, *i.* 8. 14, *vi.* 5. 30.

καταθέω [θέω], *run down, charge down*, of soldiers, *abs.* or with *εἰς* or *ἐπὶ* and *acc.*, *vi.* 3. 10, *vii.* 3. 44.

καταθήσεται, *see κατατίθημι.*

καταθύω [*R.* 2 θυ], *sacrifice, offer*, of victims, *abs.* or with *acc.*, *iii.* 2. 12, *iv.* 5. 35, *v.* 5. 3; *dedicate*, *v.* 3. 13.

καταισχύνω [αἰδέομαι], *cover with shame, put to shame, disgrace*, *iii.* 1. 30, 2. 14.

κατακαίνω [καίνω, καν-, κανῶ, ἔκανον, κέκονα (*cf.* κτείνω)], *kill, poetic, kill, slay, cut down*, in prose only in *Xen.*, in *pres.*, 2 *aor.*, and 2 *pf.*, *i.* 6. 2, 9. 6, 10. 7, *iii.* 1. 2, 2. 12, 39, *iv.* 2. 5, 8. 25, *v.* 7. 27, 28, 30, 32, *vi.* 4. 26, 6. 31, *vii.* 4. 10, 6. 37, *vii.* 6. 36.

κατακαίω or **κατακάω** [καίω], *burn down or completely, burn up, destroy*, *i.* 4. 10, *ii.* 5. 19, *iii.* 3. 1, *v.* 2. 27, *vii.* 4. 5, 15.

κατάκειμαι [κείμει], *lie down, lie sleeping*, *iii.* 1. 15, *iv.* 4. 11; *esp.*, *recline at table*, where the Greeks rested on the left arm and had the right free, *Lat. accumbō*, with *ἐν* and *dat.*, *vi.* 1. 4; *lie idle*, *iii.* 1. 13, 14.

κατακηρύττω [*R.* καλ], *proclaim or command by herald or crier*, *ii.* 2. 20.

κατακλείω [κλείω], *shut down or in, enclose, hem in*, with *εἰς* and *acc.* or *εἰσω* and *gen.*, *iii.* 3. 7, 4. 26, *v.* 2. 18, *vii.* 2. 15.

κατακοντίζω [*R.* ακ], *shoot down* with the javelin, *vii.* 4. 6.

κατακόπτω [κόπτω], *cut down, slay*, *i.* 2. 25, 5. 16, 10. 9, *ii.* 5. 32, *iii.* 5. 2.

κατακτάομαι [κτάομαι], *gain completely, get full possession of*, *vii.* 3. 31.

κατακτείνω [κτείνω], *slay, murder*, *ii.* 5. 10.

κατακωλύω [κωλύω], *hinder from doing, hold back, keep back*, *abs.* or with *ἔξω*, *v.* 2. 16, *vi.* 6. 8.

καταλαμβάνω [λαμβάνω], *seize upon, capture, take, catch*, *Lat. capere*, *i.* 8. 20, *iii.* 5. 2, *vii.* 6. 26, *ὅς ἂν καταληφθῇ, whoever gets caught, i.e. hit*, *iv.* 7. 4; *esp. occupy, seize a*

town or stronghold, Lat. *occipō*, i. 3. 14, io. 16, iv. i. 20, 21, v. 4. 15, vii. 3. 48; *catch up to, overtake*, Lat. *adsequor*, of persons, ii. 2. 12, iii. 3. 8, iv. 5. 7; of a town, *reach, arrive at*, Lat. *perueniō*, vii. 8. 8; *discover, find, meet*, Lat. *incidō*, iii. i. 8, iv. 2. 14, v. 7. 18, with partic., i. io. 18, iv. 2. 5.

καταλέγω [R. *λεγ*], *recite, enumerate, reckon*; phrase: *εὐεργεσίαν κατέλεγεν ὅτι, he counted it as a kindness that*, ii. 6. 27.

καταλείπω [*λείπω*], *leave behind, leave*. Lat. *relinquō*, iii. 3. 19, 4. 49, iv. 2. 13, vii. 2. 30, with acc. of thing and either dat. or *παρά* with dat. of pers., or inf. of purpose, iv. 6. 1, v. 2. 1, 3. 6; *desert, abandon, forsake, leave in the lurch*, i. 2. 18, iii. i. 2, 4. 40, iv. 6. 3, vi. 4. 8; *leave remaining, free, or over*, with acc. of thing and dat. of pers., iii. 5. 5, iv. 2. 11, vi. 5. 1, vii. 3. 22; pass., *stay or remain behind*, i. 8. 25, v. 6. 12.

καταλεύω (*λεύω*, -*λεύσω*, -*έλευσα*, *έλεύσθην* [*lāas*, *stone*, cf. Lat. *lau-tumiae*, *quarry*], *stone*, late Lat. *lapidō*), *stone to death*, i. 5. 14, v. 7. 19, 30, vii. 6. 10.

καταλλάττω (*άλλάττω*, *άλλαγ*, *άλλάξω*, *ήλλαξα*, -*ήλλαχα*, *ήλλαγμα*, -*ήλλάχθην* or *ήλλάγην* [*άλλος*], *change*), *change*; mid. and pass., esp. of a change from enmity for friendship, *become reconciled*, i. 6. 1.

καταλογίζομαι [R. *λεγ*], *put down to one's account, reckon up*, v. 6. 16.

καταλύω [*λύω*], *unloose, dissolve, end*, Lat. *dissoluō*, vi. 2. 12; with *πόλεμον*, *make peace*, Lat. *bellum cōficiō*, v. 7. 27, without *πόλεμον* and with *πρός* and acc. of the pers., i. i. 10; *unloose, unyoke* (sc. *ἵππους*), i.e. *make a halt*, abs. or with *πρός ἄριστον*, *halt for breakfast*, i. 8. 1, io. 19.

καταμανθάνω [R. *μα*], *learn thoroughly, understand, observe, be aware*, abs., with acc., or with

acc. and a clause with *ὡς* or *ὅτι*, i. 9. 3, ii. 3. 11, iii. i. 44, v. 7. 14, vii. 2. 18, 4. 6; *discover*, with partic., v. 8. 14.

καταμελέω [R. *μελ*], *be neglectful, neglect one's duty*, v. 8. 1.

καταμένω [R. *μα*], *stay or wait behind*, Lat. *remaneō*, abs. or with *έν* or *παρά* and dat., v. 6. 17, vi. 6. 2, vii. 3. 47, 6. 43.

καταμερίζω [*μερίζω*], *divide among, distribute*, vii. 5. 4.

καταμίγνυμι (*μίγνυμι*, *μιγ*-, *μίξω*, *ξμίξα*, *μέμιγμα*, *έμτχθην* and *έμίγην* [R. *μιγ*], *mix*), *mix up*; pass., *minge with, els τὰς πόλεις κατεμίγνυντο, they mingled with the citizens*, vii. 2. 3.

κατανοέω [R. *γνω*], *mark well*, vii. 7. 43; *observe, perceive*, i. 2. 4, vii. 7. 45.

καταντιπέρων or **καταντιπέρως** adv. [R. *περ*], *over against, on the opposite side of*, with gen., i. i. 9, iv. 8. 3.

καταπέμπω [*πέμπω*], *send down*, esp. from the interior to the coast, i. 9. 7.

καταπετρόω (*πετρόω*, aor. pass. *έπετρώθην* [*πέτρος*], *stone*, late Lat. *lapidō*), *stone to death*, in pass., i. 3. 2.

καταπηδάω (*πηδάω*, *πηδήσω*, *έπήδησα*, -*πεπήδηκα* [R. *πεδ*], *leap*), *jump or spring down*, with *άπό* and gen., i. 8. 3, iii. 4. 48.

καταπίπτω [R. *πετ*], *fall down*, esp. from a horse, *fall off, get a fall*, iii. 2. 19, iv. 8. 26.

καταπλήττω [*πλήττω*], *strike down*, esp. with terror or wonder, *terrify abjectly*, with *βροντῇ*, iii. 4. 12.

καταπολεμέω [*πολεμέω*], *fight down, vanquish, reduce*, Lat. *dēbellō*, vii. i. 27.

καταπράττω [*πράττω*], *fulfil, bring to an end, accomplish, execute*, i. 2. 2, vii. 7. 17; mid., *achieve*, vii. 7. 27.

κατάρομαι (*άρομαι*, -*άράσσομαι*, *ήράσάμην*, -*ήράμαι* [*άρά*, *prayer*],

pray, poetic), *pray against*, *imprecate*, *curse*, Lat. *detestor*, abs. or with dat., v. 6. 4, vii. 7. 48.

κατασβέννυμι (σβέννυμι, σβε-, -σβῶ, and -σβήσομαι, ἔσβεσα, -έσβην, -έσβηκα, -εσβέσθην [cf. Eng. *a-sbestos*], *quench*), *put out*, Lat. *extinguō*, of fires, vi. 3. 21, 25.

κατασκεδάννυμι [σκεδάννυμι], *sprinkle down on*, *empty on*, *pour out on*. Phrase: *κατεσκεδάσατο μετὰ τοῦτο* (or *τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ*) *τὸ κέρας*, *next or on his comrades he poured out what remained in his drinking horn*, vii. 3. 32 (see *συγ-κατασκεδάννυμι*). According to the lexicographer Suidas, it was the custom among the Thracians for a feaster at a carouse, when he had drunk all that he could, to scatter the rest of the wine in the cup over his comrades. The object, probably, was to show that practically nothing remained, since it was a point of honour to drain the cup.

κατασκέπτομαι [σκέπτομαι], *view closely*, *inspect*, i. 5. 12.

κατασκευάζω [R. σκυ], *fit out thoroughly* with gear of any kind, so of a horse, *provide with proper trappings*, *accoutre*, iii. 3. 19; of a house, *furnish*, iv. 1. 8; of a country, *improve*, *embellish*, i. 9. 19; mid., *prepare oneself*, *make one's arrangements*, iii. 2. 24.

κατασκηνέω [R. σκα], aor., *pitch one's tent*, *encamp*, abs. or with *ἐν* and dat., iii. 4. 32, 33, vii. 4. 11.

κατασκηνών [R. σκα], *pitch one's tent*, *encamp*, with *ἐν* and acc. of place, ii. 2. 16.

κατασκοπή, ἡς [cf. *κατασκέπτομαι*], *watching*, *reconnoissance*, vii. 4. 13.

κατασπᾶω [R. σπα], *draw or drag down*, with *ἀπό* and gen., i. 9. 6.

κατάστασις, εως, ἡ [R. στα], *state*, *condition*, v. 7. 26.

καταστρατοπεδεύω [R. στρα + R. πεδ], *put into camp*; mid. intr., *encamp*, iii. 4. 18, iv. 5. 1, vi. 3. 20.

καταστρέφω [στρέφω], *turn upside down*, *overset*; mid., *subject to oneself*, *subdue*, i. 9. 14, vii. 5. 14, 7. 27.

κατασφάττω [σφάττω], *cut down*, *slay*, *kill*, iv. 1. 23.

κατασχεῖν, see *κατέχω*.

κατασχιζέω [σχιζέω], *split down*, *cleave asunder*, of gates, *break through*, Lat. *perfringō*, vii. 1. 16.

κατατείνω [τείνω], *stretch hard*, *strain oneself*, *strive earnestly*, *insist*, Lat. *contendō*, ii. 5. 30.

κατατέμνω [τέμνω], *cut all up or in pieces*, iv. 7. 26. Phrase: *ἐξ αὐτῶν κατετέμνητο τάφροι ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν*, *from them ditches had been cut that ran into the country*, ii. 4. 13.

κατατίθημι [R. θε], *put down*; mid., *put or lay down or away for use*, iv. 3. 11, v. 2. 15, vii. 1. 37; *deposit*, *lay up*, *lay by*, Lat. *dēponō*, with special reference to the ancient practice of depositing documents or valuable articles with some friend or in the keeping of a god, hence in phrases: *οὐκ ἐν τῷ ἰδίῳ κατεθέμην δαρεϊκούς*, *I did not lay up the darics for my own use*, i. 3. 3; *θεοί, παρ' οὓς τὴν φιλίαν κατέθεμεθα*, *the gods, into whose keeping we have given the friendship*, ii. 5. 8; *ἀποστροφὴν καταθήσασθαι*, *to insure a refuge*, vii. 6. 34.

κατατιτρώσκω [τιτρώσκω], *wound severely*, iv. 1. 10.

κατατρέχω [τρέχω], *run down*, abs. or with *ἐπὶ* and acc., v. 4. 23, vii. 1. 20.

καταυλίζομαι [R. 2 αF], *encamp*, vii. 5. 15.

καταφαγεῖν, see *κατέφαγον*.

καταφανής, ἐς [R. φα], *in sight*, Lat. *in oculis*, i. 8. 8, ii. 3. 3, vii. 2. 18.

καταφεύγω [R. φυγ], *flee down*, *take refuge*, *flee for help*, Lat. *cōnfugiō*, with *ἐνταῦθα* or with *ἐν* and acc., i. 5. 13, iii. 4. 11, v. 7. 2.

καταφρονέω [φρήν], *look down on*, *despise*, Lat. *dēspiciō*, iii. 4. 2.

καταχωρίζω [χωρίζω], *set apart in one's proper place, settle, station, arrange*, vi. 5. 10.

κατέαξαν, see κατάγνυμι.

κατεθέμην, see κατατίθημι.

κατείδον [R. **Φιδ**], *look down on from above*, Lat. *dēspiciō*, i. 10. 14, iv. 4. 9, 7. 21, vii. 3. 44; *observe, discern*, iv. 3. 11, vi. 5. 8.

κατειλήφθαι, **κατειληφότες**, see καταλαμβάνω.

κάτειμι [είμι], *go or come down*, Lat. *dēscendō*, v. 7. 13.

κατεργάζομαι [R. **Φεργ**], *do thoroughly by work, accomplish, bring to pass, achieve*, i. 9. 20, ii. 6. 22, vi. 2. 10, vii. 7. 25, 26.

κατέρχομαι [ἔρχομαι], *go down, esp. to one's home, return*, with οἶκαδε, vii. 2. 2.

κατετέμνητο, see κατατέμνω.

κατέτρωσαν, see κατατιτρώσκω.

κατέφαγον [ἔφαγον], *eat up, bolt*, iv. 8. 14.

κατέχω [R. **σεχ**], *hold down or firmly, hold fast*, Lat. *retineō*, vii. 7. 28; *restrain, check, prevent*, with acc. of the pers. or with inf., iii. 1. 20, vii. 7. 29; *esp. hold in possession, occupy*, Lat. *obtinēō*, iv. 2. 1, 5, 12, v. 6. 7, 36; *intr., in a nautical sense, come down to land, put in*, Lat. *portum capiō*, abs. or with ἐκείσε, v. 6. 20, vi. 1. 33. Phrases: ἀνάγκη κατεχόμενοι, *compelled by necessity*, ii. 6. 13; τοσοῦτον χωρὶον κατασχέιν, *cover so much ground*, iv. 8. 12.

κατηγορέω, **κατηγορήσω**, etc. [ἄγελω], *speak against, accuse, charge*, with gen. of pers. and ὅτι or ὡς with a clause, v. 7. 4, 8. 1, vii. 6. 8, 7. 44.

κατηγοροῦμαι, ὡς [ἄγελω], *a speaking against, accusation, charge*, v. 8. 1.

κατρεμίζω (ἡρεμίζω, ἡρεμιδ-, -ἡρέμισα, -ἡρεμισθην [ἡρέμα, adv., *quietly*], *make still, make thoroughly quiet, calm down, appease*, vii. 1. 22, 24.

κατιδόντας, see κατείδον.

κατοικέω [R. **Φικ**], *have one's residence, live*, with ἐν and dat., v. 3. 7.

κατοικίζω [R. **Φικ**], *make live in, settle as a colonist; of a city, colonize, settle, found*, Lat. *condō*, v. 6. 15, vi. 4. 7.

κατορύττω [όρύττω], *sink in the ground, bury, hide underground*, Lat. *infodiō*, iv. 5. 29, v. 8. 9, 11.

κάτω, adv. [κατά], *with verbs of motion, down from above, downwards*, Lat. *deorsus*, iv. 8. 20, 28; *with verbs of rest, underneath, below*, Lat. *infrā*, iv. 5. 25. Phrase: τὸ κάτω τοῦ τόξου, *the lower part of the bow*, iv. 2. 28.

καῦμα, ατος, τό [καίω], *heat, of the sun*, i. 7. 6.

καύσιμος, ον [καίω], *that can be burnt, combustible*, vi. 3. 15, 19.

Καύστρου πεδῖον, τό, *Cayster Plain or Caysterfield* (cf. Springfield, Dartmoor), a city in Phrygia, where the roads from Byzantium and Sardis united on their way to Syria, i. 2. 11.

κῶν, see καίω.

κέγχρος, ὁ, *millet, millet grass*, a hardy grass used as fodder, with a grain sometimes ground into meal, i. 2. 22 (*pānicum miliāceum*).

κείμει, **κείσομαι** [κείμει], *be laid* (used as a pass. of τίθημι), hence of persons, *lie, lie at one's length*, iv. 8. 21, esp. *lie dead*, i. 8. 27, vi. 5. 6; of things, *be laid, lie, be placed, be situated*, with ἐν or πρὸς and dat. of place or κατά and acc. of pers., iii. 1. 21, 4. 10, vi. 4. 3, vii. 3. 23; esp. as pass. of the phrase θέσθαι τὰ ὅπλα, cf. ἔνθα τὰ ὅπλα ἔκειτο, *where the armed force was halted or stationed*, iv. 2. 20, cf. vii. 1. 24.

κεκρᾶγόντων, see κράζω.

κέκτησθε, see κτάομαι.

Κελαιναί, ὦν, *Celarnae*, a flourishing commercial city of Phrygia, at the sources of the Marsyas and Maeander, with a citadel and royal palace. Here Cyrus had a park. i. 2. 7, 8, 9. (Ruins near Denair.)

κελεύω, κελεύσω, ἐκέλευσα, κεκέλευκα, κεκέλευσμαι, ἐκελεύσθην [R. **κελ**], *order, command, bid, give orders, direct*, Lat. *iubeō*, generally with acc. of pers. and inf., i. 1. 11, 2. 15, ii. 1. 8, iii. 4. 38, iv. 2. 1, v. 2. 8, vi. 6. 5, vii. 1. 22; with inf. alone, i. 3. 16, ii. 3. 1, iii. 1. 26, vi. 3. 15; with acc. of pers. alone, vi. 6. 15; with acc. of thing, iii. 1. 7, vi. 6. 14; abs., i. 6. 10, vi. 5. 26, 6. 26; in a weaker sense, *bid, urge, advise, suggest*, abs., with inf., or acc. and inf., i. 9. 27, iii. 1. 29, iv. 5. 16, vii. 1. 4, 2. 8.

κενός, ἡ, ὅν, *empty, vacant, void*, Lat. *inānis, uacuius*, abs. or with gen., i. 8. 20, iii. 4. 20; *empty, idle, groundless*, of fear, ii. 2. 21. Phrases: *πολὺ τῆς φάλαγγος κενὸν ἐποίησαν*, *they made a great gap in the phalanx*, iv. 8. 17.

κενοτάφιον, τό [κενός + τάφος, cf. Eng. *cenotaph*], *empty gravemound or tomb, cenotaph*, in which there were no ashes of the dead, vi. 4. 9. These were erected chiefly in honour of persons lost at sea or of those whose bodies were missing after a battle. They were often handsome artistic structures with pillars and inscriptions.

κεντέω, κεντήσω [cf. κέντρον, *sharp point, goad*, Eng. *centre*], *prick, goad, stab, torment*, iii. 1. 29.

Κεντρίτης, ὁ, *the Centrîtes*, an affluent of the Tigris, separating Armenia from the country of the Cardüchi, iv. 3. 1 (Butan Tchai). The Greeks crossed at the modern city Sert, where there is now a good ford.

κεράμιον, τό [R. 2 **κρα**], *earthen jar*, used for wine, vi. 1. 15, 2. 3.

κεραμεύς, ἄ, οὖν [R. 2 **κρα**], *of earth or clay*, πλίνθοι κεραμεαῖ, *clay brick*, whether sunburnt or baked in a kiln, iii. 4. 7.

Κεράμων or **Κεραμῶν ἀγορά**, ἄς, the name of a town in Phrygia, close to the Mysian boundary, i. 2. 10. It means either *tilemarket*

or *Market of the Ceramians*, acc. to the accent. It was perhaps the later Trajanopolis, modern Ushak.

κεραννύμι (κερα-, κρα-), ἐκέρασα, κέκραμαι, ἐκεράσθην or ἐκράσθην [R. 2 **κρα**], *mix*, mostly of the dilution of wine with water, Lat. *diluo*, v. 4. 29 (see s.v. ἀκράτος); of mixing wine into water, with acc. and dat., i. 2. 13.

κέρας, κέρατος or κέρως, dat. κέρατι, τό [cf. Lat. *cornū, horn*, Eng. *HORN, HART, rhino-ceros*], *horn*, prop. of an animal, Lat. *cornū*; hence, from the resemblance of shape or because horns of animals were originally used for these purposes, *bugle horn, horn*, used to sound 'taps,' ii. 2. 4, and among the barbarians for other purposes, vii. 3. 32, 4. 19. The σάλπιγξ, q.v., was the instrument employed by the Greeks in war for signals of every description, and the use of the 'horn' in ii. 2. 4 in giving a military signal cannot be paralleled in the writings of any other Greek historian than Xenophon. As used among the barbarians, the instrument was probably the actual horn of an animal. In vii. 4. 19, it is worthy of note that the person who blows on the κέρας is called by Xenophon a σαλπικτής, which indicates that the κέρας was used among the barbarians as was the σάλπιγξ among the Greeks. Among the Romans the *cornū* developed into a regular instrument, as shown



No. 34.

in the accompanying cut. κέρας also signifies *drinking horn*, but

in the Anab. is so used only of the Thracians, vii. 2. 23, 3. 24 (cf. vi. 1. 4). Among the Greeks the drinking horn received elaborate development, and was technically designated by the term *ρυτόν* (cf. *ρέω*, *flow*), since it had a small opening at the bottom which the drinker put into his mouth and thus allowed the wine to run in. The rhyton, as an artistic development of the earlier horn, was made of pottery or metal and was modelled into the head of an animal, so that the

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special cup might be called ἵππος, ἔλαφος, κάπρος, etc. *κέρας* is also used of a projection or peak of a mountain, v. 6. 7. In military language, the army in line of battle is compared to an animal which shows its front to an enemy, but whose strength lies in its horns on either side; we, however, from the Roman comparison to a bird of prey, call these *wings*, Lat. *ala*, iv. 8. 12, vi. 5. 5, vii. 1. 23. Phrases: τὸ δεξιὸν *κέρας*, the right wing, i. 7. 1, 8. 13; τὰ δεξιὰ τοῦ κέρατος, the right of the wing, i. 8. 4; τὸ εὐώνυμον *κέρας*, the left wing, i. 8. 4, 10. 9; ἔξω ἐγένετο τοῦ κέρατος, he outflanked the wing, i. 8. 23; τὰ κέρατα τοῦ πλαισίου, the wings (at

πλευρᾷ) of the square, iii. 4. 10, 20, 21; κατὰ *κέρας*, in column, the common order of march, with the right wing leading, iv. 6. 6; τὴν οὐρὰν τοῦ κέρατος, the rear of the column, vi. 5. 5. See also s.v. ἀναπτύσσω.

Κερασούντιοι, οἱ [Κερασοῦς], Cerasuntians, inhabitants of Cerasus, v. 5. 10, 7. 13, 17, 31.

Κερασοῦς, οὐντος, ἡ [cf. Eng. cherry], Cerasus, a city in Pontus west of Trapezus, the modern Kiresün, v. 3. 2, 4. 1, 7. 16, 30. It was a colony of the Sinopeans and was doubtless named from the cherry trees (Armenian *keraz*, Turkish *kires*) which grew there abundantly. Lucullus brought the cherry from here to Rome in 73 B.C., hence the Lat. *cerasus*.

κεράτινος, η, ον [κέρας], of horn, made of horn, vi. 1. 4.

Κέρβερος, ὁ, Cerberus, the hellhound, the watch-dog of the lower world. His kennel was on the further bank of the Styx, where Charon put ashore the shades. He let all pass in, but none out. Hesiod describes him as having fifty heads, later writers and works of art generally represent him with only three, and with hair composed of serpents. Heracles brought him up to Eurystheus, vi. 2. 2.

κερδαίνω (κερδαν-), κερδανῶ, ἐκέρδαναι, -κεκέρδηκα [κέρδος], gain, acquire, ii. 6. 21.

κερδαλέος, ᾧ, ον [κέρδος], of things, gainful, profitable, i. 9. 17.

κέρδος, οὐς, τό, gain, profit, pay, Lat. *lucrum*, i. 9. 17, vi. 2. 10.

Κέρσος, see Κάρσος.

Κερτωνόν, τό, Certōnus, a city in Mysia between Adramyttium and Atarneus, vii. 8. 8 (some read Κυτώνιον).

κεφαλαλγής, ἐς [κεφαλή + ἄλγος, τό, pain], causing headaches, ii. 3. 15, 16.

κεφαλή, ἥς [root κεπ, cf. Lat. *caput*, *head*, Eng. *HEAD*, *a-cephe-lous*], *head*, of men, i. 8. 6, ii. 5. 23, iii. 1. 17, iv. 1. 18, v. 4. 13, vii. 4. 4.

κήδεμών, ὄνος, ὁ [cf. κήδομαι], *one who cares for another, guardian, protector*, iii. 1. 17.

κήδομαι (καδ-), ἐκηδεσάμην, *be troubled for, care for*, with gen., vii. 5. 5.

κήριον, τό [κηρός, ὁ, *beeswax*, cf. Lat. *cēra*, *wax*], *honeycomb*, Lat. *fauus*, iv. 8. 20.

κηρύκειον, τό [R. καλ], *herald's staff*, Lat. *cādūceus*, v. 7. 30. See s.v. κήρυξ.

κήρυξ, ὕκος, ὁ [R. καλ], *herald, crier*, who carried messages to the enemy, Lat. *cādūceator*, *fētiālis*, or made proclamations and gave all sorts of public notices to his fellow-soldiers, Lat. *praecō*, ii. 2. 20, iii. 1. 46, v. 7. 3, 4. His distinctive badge was his herald's staff, κηρύκειον, *q.v.* When sent with a message to a hostile force or state, his person was held inviolable, v. 7. 30. The accompanying illustration represents a herald



No. 36.

slung behind his back, and travelling boots, and has his χλαμύς, *q.v.*, across his left arm. He stands before an altar on which still burns the fire of sacrifice. In his right hand he holds his staff, a straight shaft with two intertwined shoots above, which are sometimes represented on the staff of Hermes, the patron of heralds, as snakes.

κηρύττω (κηρύκ-), κηρύξω, ἐκήρῃξα, κηκήρῃχα, κηκήρῃγμαi, ἐκήρῃχθην [R. καλ], *be a herald, proclaim as herald*, so impers., ἐκήρῃξε, *the herald proclaimed*, with dat. of pers. and inf., iii. 4. 36; *announce by a herald, make proclamation, proclaim*, Lat. *dēnūntiō*, with inf., acc. and inf., or ὅτι and a clause, ii. 2. 21, iv. 1. 13, vi. 4. 23, vii. 1. 7, 36; with acc., *command*, ii. 2. 20 (see κατακηρύττω).

Κηφισόδωρος, ὁ, *Cephisodōrus*, an Athenian captain, killed in battle by the Cardūchi, iv. 2. 13, 17.

Κηφισοφῶν, ὠντος, ὁ, *Cephisophon*, father of Cephisodōrus, iv. 2. 13.

κιβώτιον, τό [κίβωτός, *wooden box*], *wooden box*, vii. 5. 14.

Κιλικία, ἄς [Κίλιξ], *Cilicia*, a country on the southeastern coast of Asia Minor, i. 2. 20, 21, 4. 4, iii. 1. 10. It lay south of Lycaonia and Cappadocia, was separated from Pamphylia on the west by the Taurus Mts., and was bounded on the east by Syria (see πύλη). The western part was mountainous, but in the east lay the Cilician plain. Tarsus was the chief city. According to the myth the country was named from Cilix, son of Agēnor and brother of Phoenix. The mountaineers lived the free life of the bandit, the rest of the people were famous pirates. Pompey subdued the latter, 67 B.C., and the country was organized as a Roman province. Cicero was proconsul in 51-50 B.C.

about to go on such a mission. He is armed with sword and spear, wears the πέτασος or travelling hat,

Κίλις, *ικος*, *ὁ*, *inhabitant of Cilicia*, a *Cilician*, i. 2. 12, 22, 25, 4. 4.

Κίλισσα, *ἄς* [*Κίλις*], *Cilician woman*, i. 2. 12, 18, 20.

κινδυνεύω, *κινδυνεύσω*, etc. [*κίνδυνος*], *encounter danger, expose oneself, face danger, run a risk*, Lat. *periclitor*, abs., i. 1. 4, 9. 14, iii. 3. 11, v. 3. 6, vi. 3. 13; with inf. the word often means that there is a danger, likelihood, or possibility of a thing happening, as *ἐκινδύνευσεν ἂν διαφθαῖναι πολὺ τοῦ στρατεύματος*, *great part of the host would probably have been killed*, iv. 1. 11, cf. v. 6. 19.

κίνδυνος, *ὁ* [*κίνδυνος*], *danger, hazard, risk*, Lat. *periculum*, i. 7. 5, iii. 1. 12, iv. 6. 16. Phrase: *κίνδυνός ἐστι* (or simply *κίνδυνος*), *there is danger*, with inf., acc. and inf., or *μή* with subjv. or opt., ii. 5. 17, iv. 1. 6, v. 1. 6, vii. 7. 31.

κινέω, *κινήσω*, etc. [root *κι*, cf. Lat. *cieō*, *cause to go*, Eng. *hie*], *make go, move*, iii. 4. 28; pass., *be put in motion, move, stir*, iv. 5. 13, v. 8. 15. Phrase: *κινεῖν τὸ στρατόπεδον*, *break camp*, Lat. *castra mouēre*, vi. 4. 27.

κιττός, *ὁ*, *ivy*, Lat. *hedera*, v. 4. 12.

Κλεαγόρας, *ου*, *Cleagoras*, either a painter or a writer, acc. to the reading in vii. 8. 1 (see *ἐνύπνιον* and *ἐντολῆς*), otherwise unknown.

Κλεαίνετος, *ὁ*, *Cleānetus*, a Greek captain, killed with his company while on a raid, v. 1. 17.

Κλέανδρος, *ὁ*, *Cleander*, the Spartan governor of Byzantium, vi. 2. 13, 6. 5, at first set against Xenophon and the Greeks by Dexitippus, vi. 6. 9-28, but afterwards reconciled to them and friendly to Xenophon, vi. 6. 34 ff., vii. 1. 8. He took care of the Greek sick at Byzantium, vii. 2. 6, until succeeded by Anaxibius, vii. 2. 5.

Κλέανωρ, *ορος*, *ὁ*, *Cleānor*, a Greek general from Orchomenus

in Arcadia, ii. 1. 10, 5. 37, elected to command the Arcadian hoplites after the death of Agias, iii. 1. 47, iv. 8. 18, often mentioned for valour and wisdom, iii. 2. 4, vi. 4. 22, vii. 1. 40, 3. 46, 5. 4, 10.

Κλεάρετος, *ὁ*, *Clearetus*, a Greek captain, slain while on a plundering expedition, v. 7. 14-16.

Κλέαρχος, *ὁ*, *Clearchus*, a Spartan general in the Peloponnesian war, was at the battle of Cyzicus, and was harmost of Byzantium, where his cruelty led to its capture by Alcibiades, ii. 6. 1, v. 6. 24; after the peace, he was guilty of disobedience to the ephors and by them condemned to death, ii. 6. 2 ff., but escaping them became attached to Cyrus, i. 1. 9, ii. 6. 4, was in his most secret counsels, iii. 1. 10, and was the most trusted of his generals. He commanded the right wing at Cunaxa, i. 8. 4, 12, and after the death of Cyrus led the Greek army until he was treacherously captured and put to death by Tissaphernes, ii. 5. 31-42, 6. 29. An estimate of his character is given by Xen., ii. 6. 1-15; see also i. 2. 9, 3. 1 ff., 5. 11 ff., 6. 5, ii. 1. 4, 15, 3. 11, 4. 15, 5. 3, 27. Pl., *Κλέαρχοι*, *men like Clearchus*, iii. 2. 31.

κλειθρον, *τό* [*κλειω*], the *fastenings* of a city gate, generally pl. like Lat. *claustra*, vii. 1. 17. See s.v. *μοχλός*.

κλείω, *-κλείσω*, *ἔκλεισα*, *κέκλειμαι*, *ἐκλείσθην* [root *κλειF*, cf. Lat. *clāuis*, *key*, *claudō*, *close*, Eng. *slor*], *shut*, of doors and gates, v. 5. 19, vi. 2. 8, vii. 1. 36.

κλέπτω (*κλεπ-*), *κλέψω*, *ἔκλεψα*, *κέκλοφα*, *κέκλεμμαι*, *ἐκλάπην* and poet. *ἐκλέφθην* [cf. Lat. *clepō*, *steal*, *clipeus*, *shield*, Eng. *shop-lifter*], *steal, pilfer*, Lat. *fūr*, iv. 6. 14, vii. 6. 41; *embezzle*, of public money, iv. 6. 16; *smuggle through*, Lat. *fūrtim auferō*, iv. 1. 14; in military

language, *seize or occupy secretly*, iv. 6. 11, v. 6. 9.

Κλεώνυμος, ὁ, *Cleonymus*, a brave Spartan soldier, iv. 1. 18.

κλίμαξ, ακος, ἡ [cf. κλίνη, Eng. *climax*], *ladder* (because of its *leaning aslant*), Lat. *scālae*, iv. 5. 25. For illustrations of the ladder, as found on board ship, see s.v. ναὺς.

κλίνη, ης [κλίνω, *cause to lean*, cf. Lat. *inclīnō*, *incline*, *clīuus*, *slope*, Eng. *LEAN*, *climate*, *clinical*, *en-clitic*], *that on which one reclines, bed, couch*, Lat. *lectus*, used not only as a bed, but also



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as a couch on which to recline at table, iv. 4. 21. It had four legs (see cut No. 73), was narrow, and might have a headboard. It was made of wood or bronze, and was often richly adorned. The couches in the tent of Tiribazus, which the Greeks captured (iv. 4. 21), had silver feet. It was furnished with a mattress, which rested on girths stretched across the wooden frame, and with pillows and bedding. Greek bedsteads were exported to foreign parts, vii. 5. 14.

κλοπή, ἡς [κλέπτω], *a stealing, theft*, iv. 6. 14.

κλωπεύω [κλώψ], *steal, rob*; with acc. of pers., *intercept, waylay*, vi. 1. 1.

κλώψ, κλωπός, ὁ [κλέπτω], *thief*; in war, *marauder, bummer*, Lat. *praedātor*, iv. 6. 17.

κνέφας, ους, τό, *darkness, dusk*,

twilight, Lat. *crepusculum*, iv. 5. 9.

κνημίς, ἴδος, ἡ [κνήμη, *leg*, cf. Lat. *nitor*, *bear upon*], *greave*, Lat. *ocrea*, generally pl., that part of the defensive armour of the Greek hoplite which covered his leg from the knee to the instep, i. 2. 16, iv. 7. 16, v. 2. 22. The greaves, which were made of flexible metal and lined with felt, leather, or cloth, were 'sprung on' the leg, and then fastened behind by straps or buckles. Like the cuirass, they were made to fit the individual person. See s.v. δπλον. For additional illustrations see s.v. ἀσπίς, ξίφος, ὀπίτης.



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κόγχη, ης [cf. Eng. *conch*], *muscle, cockle, a bivalve shellfish*, Lat. *concha*, v. 3. 8.

κογχυλιάτης, ου, adj. [κογχύλη = κόγχη], *shelly, with λίθος, shelly limestone*, iii. 4. 10.

κοῖλος, ἡ, ον [root καF, cf. Lat. *cauus*, hollow, Eng. *HOLE*, *HOLLOW*], hollow, of a country, *lying in a valley*, v. 4. 31.

κοιμάω, ἐκοίμησα, ἐκοιμήθη [κείμαι], *lay to rest*; mid. and pass., *lie down to sleep, go to bed*, iv. 3. 2, 5. 14, vi. 4. 10.

κοινῇ, dat. sing. fem. of κοινός, as adv., *in common, together, jointly*, abs. or with μετά and gen. or σύν and dat., iii. 3. 2, iv. 5. 34, v. 4. 26, vi. 2. 13.

κοινός, ἡ, ὅν [cf. Eng. *epi-cene*], *what is shared by all, common, general, public*, Lat. *commūnis*, abs. or with dat., iii. 1. 43, 45, 2. 32, v. 4. 15. Phrases: τὸ κοινόν, *the common stock, the public treasury, the community*, hence ἀπὸ κοινοῦ, *from the common purse, at the public expense*, Lat. *publicē*, iv. 7. 27, v. 1. 12, but *by public authority*, Lat. *publicō cōnsiliō*, v. 7. 18; εἰς τὸ κοινὸν ἀγορεύειν, *say publicly*, v. 6. 27; πρὸς τὸ κοινὸν ἔλθεῖν, *come to the public council, i.e. board of officers*, v. 7. 17.

κοινῶ, κοινῶσω, ἐκοινῶσα, κεκοινῶμαι, ἐκοινῶθη [κοινός], *make common*, Lat. *commūnicō*; mid., *impart for purposes of consultation, communicate, consult*, with dat. of pers. and an interr. clause, v. 6. 27, vi. 2. 15.

κοινωνέω, κοινωνήσω, ἐκοινωνήσα, κεκοινωνήκα, κεκοινωνήμαι [κοινωνός], *have a share of, partake of*, with gen., vii. 6. 28.

κοινωνός, ὁ [κοινός], *sharer, partner*, vii. 2. 38.

Κοιρατάδας or **Κοιρατάδης**, ον, *Coeratadas* or *Coeratades*, a Theban; commanded the Greeks for a day at his own proposal, vii. 1. 33-40. He had been under Clearchus at Byzantium.

Κοῖτοι, οἱ, *the Coeti*, an independent race living between the Mossynoeci and the Tibarēni, vii. 8. 25, otherwise unknown.

κολάζω (κολαδ-), κολάσω, ἐκόλασα,

κεκόλασμαι, ἐκολάσθην, *cut short, check, punish*, Lat. *castīgō*, abs. or with acc., ii. 5. 13, 6. 9, iii. 2. 31, v. 8. 18, vii. 7. 24.

Κολοσσαί, ὡν, *Colossae*, a city in the southwestern part of Phrygia, on the Lycus, i. 2. 6, of importance in the time of Herodotus and Xenophon, but afterwards rarely heard of until in connexion with St. Paul's epistle. Its ruins are near Khonos.

Κολχίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *Colchis*, a country in Asia on the eastern coast of the Pontus, and west of Iberia, and watered by the Phasis, iv. 8. 22, v. 3. 2. It was a land of witchcraft and sorcery, the home of Medēa, and the scene of the quest of the Golden Fleece. (Mingrelia.)

Κόλχοι, οἱ [cf. Κολχίς], *the Colchians, inhabitants of Colchis*. They were divided into various tribes, including the Moschi, identified with Meshech of the Bible (Ezek. 27, 13). Afterwards the Lazi possessed the country, from whom are the modern Lazians. In the Anab. a tribe of Colchians are mentioned in the neighbourhood of Trapezus, iv. 8. 8 ff., v. 2. 1, 7. 2.

κολωνός, ὁ [cf. Lat. *celsus*, high, *collis*, hill, Eng. *HILL*], *heap, hill, of stones, cairn*, iv. 7. 25.

Κομανιά, ἄς, *Comania*, a place in Mysia, near Pergamus, otherwise unknown, vii. 8. 15.

κομιδή, ἡς [κομίζω], *means of conveyance by sea, transport*, v. 1. 11.

κομίζω (κομιδ-), κομιῶ, etc. [κομέω, *care for*], *take charge of, carry away* so as to save, *bring, convey, conduct*, with ἐπὶ and acc. or with οἰκαδε, iv. 5. 22, 6. 3; mid., *convey, fetch one's own, or for oneself*, abs. or with ἐνθάδε, iii. 2. 26, v. 5. 20; pass., *travel*, v. 4. 1.

κοιῶτός, ἡ, ὅν [verbal of κοιῶ, *plaster, κονία*, dust, ashes, *plaster*, cf. *κόινς*, dust, Lat. *cinis*, ashes], *covered with plaster, plastered*,

cemented, of underground cisterns for wine, iv. 2. 22.

κονιορτός, ὁ [κόνις, cf. κονιᾶτός and ὀρνύμι, *stir up*, Lat. *orior, rise*], *dust raised, cloud of dust*, i. 8. 8.

κόπος, ὁ [κόπτω], *a belabouring, hence fatigue*, v. 8. 3.

κόπρος, ἡ, *dung of animals*, i. 6. 1.

κόπτω (κοπ-), κόψω, ἔκοψα, -κέκοφα, κέκομαι, ἐκόπην [cf. Eng. *CHOP, syn-copate*], *cut, hew, slash, of trees, fell*, iv. 6. 26, 8. 2; *of animals, slaughter*, ii. 1. 6; *of a door, knock at*, Lat. *pulsō*, vii. 1. 16.

κόρη, ἡ, *girl, maiden*, Lat. *puella*, iv. 5. 9.

Κορσωτή, ἡς, *Corsōte*, a large city in Mesopotamia, said to be surrounded by the Mascas river, i. 5. 4. This was probably a canal forming with the Euphrātes an island on which the city stood. Remains have been found on the island Werdi, similarly formed.

Κορύλας, ἄ, Dor. gen., *Corylas*, chief of the Paphlagonians, independent of the king of Persia, v. 5. 12, 22, 6. 11, vi. 1. 2.

κορυφή, ἡς, *highest point, top, peak, summit* of a hill or mountain, iii. 4. 41, iv. 2. 20.

κοσμέω, κοσμήσω, ἐκόσμησα, κεκόσμημαι, ἐκοσμήθην [κόσμος, cf. Eng. *cosmetic*], *arrange, array, marshal, of an army*, iii. 2. 36; *of persons, dress, adorn*, i. 9. 23.

κόσμος, ἄ, ον [κόσμος], *well-ordered, under good discipline*, vi. 6. 32.

κόσμος, ὁ [cf. Eng. *cosmic, cosmology*], *order, good order, ornaments, attire, dress*, Lat. *mundus*, i. 9. 23, iii. 2. 7.

Κοτύωρα, τά, *Cotyōra*, a commercial town, a colony of the Sinopeans, in the country of the Tibarēni, on the Pontus, v. 5. 3 (Ordu).

Κοτυωῖται, ὧν [Κοτύωρα], *the people of Cotyōra, Cotyōrites*, v. 5. 6, 7, 10, 19, 25.

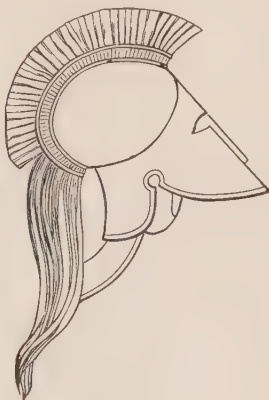
κούφος, ἡ, ον, *light in weight*,

Lat. *levis*, vi. 1. 12. Phrase: *χόρτος κούφος, hay*, i. 5. 10.

κούφος, adv. [κούφος], *lightly*, vi. 1. 5.

κράζω (κραγ-), fut. pf. κεκράξομαι, ἔκραγον, 2 pf. κέκρᾱγα as pres., [R. *καλ*], *cry out, call aloud*, vii. 8. 15.

κράνος, οὐς, τό [cf. Eng. *cranium*], *headpiece, helmet, of metal*, Lat. *cassis*, i. 2. 16, 8. 6, iv. 7. 16, vii. 4. 16, or of leather, Lat. *galea*, v. 2. 22, 4. 13. The helmet of metal, which was developed from the simple dogskin cap, consisted of



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six pieces: the cap, conformed to the shape of the head; the *φάλος*, a metal ridge running from the front to the back of the cap at the centre and designed as a support for the crest; the *λόφος* or crest, commonly of horsehair and constantly ending in the horse's tail; the visor, the cheekpieces, and the neckpiece. The helmet was lined on the inside. It might be solid, when the visor had openings for the eyes and mouth and a projecting nose guard, and the helmet was put on by pulling it down from above over the face (cf. No. 40, and

see also *s.v.* *κνημῖς* and *δπλον*); or the visor might be a simple movable guard for the forehead (*cf.*



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No. 41, and see also *s.v.* *ἀσπίς* and *πυρρίχη*), and the cheekpieces hinged, so that they could be thrown up (see also *s.v.* *ἄρμα*, No. 8, where the helmet rests on the warrior's hand on the points of the cheekpieces, *ξίφος*, and *δπλίτης*). The *φάλος* was sometimes lacking and the crest supported, high above the head, by a rod that fitted into the centre of the cap. See *s.v.* *κνημῖς*, where also the helmet is elaborately ornamented, the cap with the figure of a griffin and the cheekpieces with a ram's head.

κρατέω, *κρατήσω*, *ἐκράτησα*, *κεκράτηκα*, *ἐκράτηθην* [R. 1 *κρα*], *he strong, have the power, be lord or master, rule, get the upper hand*, abs. or with the gen. of place, ii. 5. 7, vii. 2. 25, 3. 3; esp. *he victorious, conquer*, abs., i. 7. 8, iii. 2. 21, 39, v. 6. 7, hence partic. as subst., *victor*, ii. 1. 10, iii. 2. 26, pass., *vanquished*, iii. 2. 28, vii. 7. 32; *conquer, worst, subdue, vanquish*, with acc. or gen. of pers., iii. 4. 26, iv. 7. 16, v. 6. 9, vii. 6. 32.

κρατήρ, *ἦρος*, ὁ [R. 2 *κρα*], *mixing bowl*, used like our punch bowls, iv. 5. 26, 32. The *κρατήρ*, as used at Greek symposia, was designed to hold a large quantity of wine and water mixed (for the universal Greek custom of drinking wine diluted, see *s.v.* *ἄκρατος*). It was therefore a bulky vessel. The liquor was drawn from it by



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attendants (see *s.v.* *οἰνοχόος*), who dipped into it their jugs or other vessels. The mixer was, therefore, broad at the top. Its form is shown in the accompanying illustration. The body of the vessel rested on a foot and base. It had two handles, which were generally, but not always, attached to the lower part of the vessel. For an additional illustration, see *s.v.* *τρίπους*, No. 74.

κράτιστος, *η, ον* [R. 1 *κρα*], used as sup. of *ἀγαθός*, *best, most excellent, strongest, bravest*, Lat. *optimus*, i. 9. 2, 18, 21, iv. 8. 12, vii. 6. 37; *most eminent or distinguished, noblest*, Lat. *optimātēs*, i. 5. 8, ii. 2. 8, iv. 6. 16, vii. 3. 21. Neut. pl

κράτιστα, as adv., in the best way, with *ως*, most excellently, bravely, cleverly, suitably, iii. 2. 6, 3. 3, iv. 6. 10, 15, v. 2. 11, vii. 7. 15. Phrase: *κράτιστον* (sc. *ἐστί*), it is best or most advantageous, abs., with inf., or with dat. of pers. and inf., iii. 2. 28, 4. 41, iv. 5. 17, v. 6. 36, vi. 3. 13, vii. 3. 8.

κράτος, ους, τό [R. 1 **κρα**], strength, force, might, Lat. *uis*, used in Anab. only with *ἀνά* and *κατά*; see under those words.

κραυγή, ἥς [R. **καλ**], outcry, cry, shout, Lat. *clāmor*, i. 2. 17, ii. 2. 17, iii. 4. 45, v. 2. 17, vi. 4. 27.

κρέας, κρέως, τό [cf. Lat. *carō*, flesh, Eng. *creo-sote*], flesh, pl., pieces of flesh, meat of animals, for food, i. 5. 2, ii. 1. 6, iv. 5. 31, vii. 3. 21.

κρείττων, ον, gen. ονος [R. 1 **κρα**], used as comp. of *ἀγαθός*, better, stronger, mightier, superior to, more useful, more valuable, Lat. *melior*, i. 2. 26, ii. 2. 10, 5. 19, iii. 1. 4, 2. 22, v. 6. 8, vii. 7. 6, 31; bolder, braver, i. 7. 3, v. 4. 21. Phrase: *κρείττον* (sc. *ἐστί*), it is better or more advantageous, with inf., iii. 2. 17, iv. 6. 11, vi. 5. 21.

κρέμαμαι, κρεμήσομαι, intr., hang, be suspended, Lat. *pendeō*, with *ἐπί* and gen., iii. 2. 19; of mountains, with *ὑπέρ* and gen., overhang, Lat. *impendeō*, iv. 1. 2.

κρεμάννυμι (κρεμα-), κρεμῶ, ἐκρέμασα, ἐκρεμάσθην [κρέμαμαι], trans., hang, hang up, suspend, Lat. *suspendō*, i. 2. 8, vii. 4. 17.

κρήνη, ἥς, spring, well, fountain, Lat. *fōns*, i. 2. 13, iv. 5. 9, 15, vi. 4. 4.

κρηρίς, ἶδος, ἡ, half boot or high shoe, Lat. *crepida*; of a building, foundation, iii. 4. 7, 10.

Κρής, Κρητός, ὁ, a Cretan, a man from Crete, the largest of the Greek islands in the Mediterranean, now called Candia, famous in mythology as the birthplace of Zeus and as the kingdom of Minos.

The Cretans were swift runners and renowned as archers, serving in this capacity in the army of Cyrus, i. 2. 9, iii. 3. 7, iv. 2. 28, 8. 27, v. 2. 29, but they were proverbial liars and cheats.

κριθή, ἥς, always pl. in Anab., barleycorns, barley, Lat. *hordeum*, i. 2. 22, iii. 4. 31, iv. 5. 26, vi. 4. 6, 6. 1, vii. 1. 13.

κρίθινος, η, ον [κριθή], of barley, made of barley, as bread, iv. 5. 31; with *οἶνος*, barley wine, i.e. beer, a favourite beverage among the Egyptians, Armenians, Thracians, and Germans, iv. 5. 26.

κρίνω (κριν-), κρινῶ, ἐκρίνα, κέκρικα, κέκριμαι, ἐκρίθην [cf. Lat. *cernō*, separate, crimen, judgment, Eng. *critic*, *hypo-crisy*], part asunder, divide, distinguish, pick out, Lat. *cernō*, i. 9. 30; decide, determine, be of opinion, estimate, adjudge, with two accs., with inf., or with acc. and inf., i. 5. 11, 9. 5, 20, iii. 1. 7, 12; esp. in judicial language, decide as judge, try, Lat. *iudicō*, vi. 6. 16, 18, 20; pass., be brought to trial, be tried, v. 6. 33, vi. 6. 25.

κρίός, ὁ, ram, Lat. *ariēs*, ii. 2. 9. **κρίσις**, εως, ἡ [κρίνω, cf. Eng. *crisis*], a separating, distinguishing, decision, esp. in court, trial, Lat. *iudicium*, i. 6. 5, vi. 6. 20, 26.

κρόμμυον, τό, onion, Lat. *caepe*, vii. 1. 37.

κρότος, ὁ [cf. *κρούω*], noise made by two bodies striking together, esp. of the hands, clapping, applause, Lat. *plausus*, vi. 1. 13.

κρούω, κρούσω, ἐκρουσα, -κέκρουκα, -κέκρου(σ)μαι, -ἐκρουσθην [cf. *κρότος*], strike one thing against another, clash, rattle, vi. 1. 10, with *πρός* and acc., iv. 5. 18.

κρύπτω (κρυφ-), κρύψω, ἐκρύψα, κέκρυμμαι, ἐκρύφθην and ἐκρύφη [cf. Eng. *crypt*, *crypto-gam*, *grotto*], hide, conceal, keep secret, Lat. *tegō*, i. 4. 12, vi. 1. 18, with acc. of pers from whom, i. 9. 19.

κρωβύλος, ὁ, *the krobulos*, a way of arranging the hair, a sort of *top-knot* or *crest* formed by drawing all the hair to the crown and there confining it in a knot. This was old-fashioned for men in the time of Xenophon, but the hair was still worn so by children. In v. 4. 13 the name is applied to a horsehair *crest* or *tuft* of leather on the helmets of the Mossynoeci.

κτάομαι, *κτησσομαι*, *ἐκτησάμην*, *κέκτημαι*, *ἐκτήθην*, *procure for oneself*, *acquire*, *gain*, *win*, abs. or with acc., i. 9. 19, ii. 6. 17, v. 6. 30, vi. 4. 8, vii. 2. 38, 3. 31; perf., *possess*, *enjoy*, i. 7. 3; of persons, in the phrase *Καρδούχους πολεμίους ἐκτησάμεθα*, *we made enemies of the Carduchi*, v. 5. 17.

κτείνω (*κτεν-*), *κτενῶ*, *ἔκτεινα* and *ἔκτανον*, *-έκτονα*, *kill*, ii. 5. 32, rare as simple verb, see *ἀποκτείνω*.

κτῆμα, *ατος*, τό [*κτάομαι*], *possession*, vii. 7. 41, pl., *property*, ii. 6. 24.

κτήνος, *ους*, τό [*κτάομαι*], *piece of property*, *chattel*, then, as the ancient races were pastoral, any *domestic animal*, *beast*, v. 2. 3; generally pl., *animals*, *cattle*, used like our *stock*, iii. 1. 19, iv. 5. 25, 7. 2.

Κτησιῆς, *ου*, *Ctesias*, a famous physician of Cnidus, belonging to the Asclepiad guild there. He was taken prisoner by the Persians about 415, and on account of his skill was appointed body physician to Darius II. and afterwards to Artaxerxes. He attended the latter at Cunaxa, i. 8. 26, 27. He remained at the court 17 years, when in 398 he was sent home by the king on an embassy to Evagoras and Conon, and never returned to Persia. He wrote a history of Persia in 23 books and a description of India in one book, of both of which we have only epitomes, made by Photius, and a few fragments.

κυβερνήτης, *ου* [*κυβερνάω*, *steer*, cf. Eng. *govern*], *one who steers*, *helmsman*, v. 8. 20. The *κυβερνήτης* was the most important officer in the Greek ship. He not only steered the vessel, a difficult and delicate operation in case of the man-of-war in action (see s.v. *τριήρης*), but he also gave the orders which were passed on to the rowers. He had an assistant, called *πρωρεύς* (*q.v.*), who stood at the bow of the boat as lookout, and was in constant communication with him. For the steering gear of the Greek ship, see s.v. *πηδάλιον*. For illustrations of the *κυβερνήτης* at the rudder, see s.v. *ναῦς* and *πεντηκόντορος*.

Κύδνος, ὁ, *the Cydnus*, a river in Cilicia which rose in the Taurus range and flowed through the city of Tarsus, i. 2. 23 (*Tersus Tchai*).

κυζικηνός, ὁ [*Κύζικος*], a *Cyzicēne*, a gold coin of Cyzicus of about twice the weight of the *daric* (see s.v. *δάρεικός*), but so alloyed that in the time of Demosthenes it had the value of only 28 Attic drachmas (see s.v. *μνᾶ*), v. 6. 23, vi. 2. 4, vii. 2. 36, 3. 10.

Κύζικος, ἡ, *Cyzicus* (*Balkiz*), vii. 2. 5, a colony of the Milesians, on the southern shore of the island Arctonnēsus, in the southern part of the Propontis. This island is now a peninsula, but in antiquity two bridges spanned the strait with a fine harbour on each side of them. The position of the city made it important, and its possession was therefore often hotly contended for, especially in the battle won there by the Athenians in 410 B.C. Since it was a station on the way to the grain districts, its coinage was current among the Greeks (see *Κυζικηνός*). Under the Romans the city reached its height of prosperity, and the ruins on the hills above the peninsula are of that period.

κύκλος, ὁ [cf. Lat. *curvus*, bent, circus, circle, Eng. RING, cycle, bicycle, en-cyclo-paedia], circle, ring, esp. in the dat. as adv., κύκλῳ, in a circle, round, all round, i. 5. 4, iii. 1. 2, iv. 1. 11, vi. 3. 6, vii. 2. 21; of a city, ring-wall, encircling wall, iii. 4. 7, 11; of persons, group, κύκλοι συνίσταντο, groups collected, v. 7. 2. Phrases: τὴν κύκλῳ πᾶσαν χώραν, the whole region on every side, iii. 5. 14, cf. v. 6. 20; κύκλῳ διὰ μέσης τῆς Θράκης, round through the middle of Thrace, vii. 1. 14; πορευόμενοι κύκλῳ, march in a curve, vii. 8. 18.

κυκλώω, κυκλώσω, ἐκύκλωσα, ἐκύκλωμαι, ἐκυκλώθην [κύκλος], encircle, surround, of troops, in pass., i. 8. 13, iv. 2. 15; mid., form a circle, gather round, with περί and acc., vi. 4. 20.

κύκλωσις, εὼς, ἡ [κυκλώω], an encircling; ὡς εἰς κύκλωσιν, as if to encircle, i. 8. 23.

κυλινδέω or **κυλίνδω**, -εκύλῖσα, -εκύλῖσμαι, ἐκύλῖσθην [cf. καλινδέομαι, Eng. cylinder], roll, roll along or down, of stones, iv. 2. 3, 20, 7. 4; pass. intr., roll, with κάτω, roll down, of horses, iv. 8. 28.

Κυνίσκος, ὁ, *Cyniscus*, a Spartan, probably harmost in the Chersonese at the time of the Greeks' approach thither, vii. 1. 13.

κυπαρίττινος, η, ον [κυπάριττος, cypress-tree, cf. Eng. cypress], of cypress, made of cypress, v. 3. 12.

Κύρειος or **Κυρείος**, ᾧ, ον [Κῦρος], of or belonging to Cyrus, Cyræan, as τὸ Κύρειον στράτευμα, the Cyræan army, i.e. the Greek army which had accompanied Cyrus, vii. 2. 7, but οἱ Κύρειοι, iii. 2. 17, means *Cyrus's barbarian troops*, and τὸ Κύρειον στρατόπεδον, means *Cyrus's camp or quarters*, i. 10. 1.

κύριος, ᾧ, ον [κύρος, τό, might, power], having power or authority, Lat. *potēns*, of persons, with inf., as οὐκ ἔσσεσθαι κύριοι ἀνελεσθαι

πῶλεμον, you will not have it in your power to make war, v. 7. 27.

Κῦρος, ὁ [Pers. *Kurash*], *Cyrus*, called ὁ ἀρχαῖος, the Ancient or the Elder, i. 9. 1, *Cyrus the Great*, the founder of the Persian monarchy. According to Xen. and Hdt., he was the son of Cambyses, a Persian noble, and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of Media, whom he overthrew and succeeded, reigning from 560-529 B.C. But modern investigations have shown that Ctesias (see Κτησίᾱς) was right in stating that Cyrus was not related to Astyages. He was in reality of pure Persian stock, the descendant of Achaemenes in the fifth generation — Hakhaminis, Ksha'ispis, Kurash I., Kambudshia (Cambyses I.), Kurash II. (Cyrus). His ancestors, of Iranian stock like the Medes, coming from Parsua in the north, had gradually moved down towards the Median empire, and Cyrus, becoming king of Anshan (Anzan) in 558 B.C., carried on an active war against Astyages, king of Media, until, in 549 B.C. the latter's army revolted, and Astyages and his capital, Ecbatana, fell into the enemy's hands. Cyrus enlarged the Median empire by the conquest of the Lydian kingdom of Croesus. The capture of Babylon in 538, followed by the extension of his domains to the borders of India, made him the monarch of the entire East. He was succeeded in 529 by his son Cambyses II., the invader of Egypt. Xenophon's work called the *Cyropaedia* is not a real history, but an historical romance in which Cyrus is presented as the highest type of a ruler.

Κῦρος, ὁ [Persian *Kurash*], *Cyrus the Younger*, whose ill-fated expedition is described in the Anabasis. He was the son of Darius Nothus and Parysatis, i. 1. 1, and was born after his father's accession (425 B.C.)

to the throne of Persia. In 407 B.C. he was made by his father satrap of Lydia, Phrygia the Greater, and Cappadocia, and military commander of all Asia Minor west of the Halys, i. 1. 2, 9. 7. In this position he aided the Lacedaemonians in the Peloponnesian war, iii. 1. 5, having indeed received special orders from his father to this effect. He became the warm friend of Lysander, and on being summoned to the deathbed of Darius in 405 B.C., i. 1. 2, he turned over to the Spartan admiral the money which he had in hand and his entire revenue from the satrapy. This timely aid to the Spartans did much to hasten the end of the war. There is little doubt that it was rendered by Cyrus with the hope of enlisting the sympathy of Sparta in his design to obtain the throne of Persia. As the son born in the purple (Artaxerxes Mnemon having been born before his father's accession), he hoped to be appointed his father's successor, but on the death of Darius he was disappointed, and his elder brother succeeded, i. 1. 3. Upon this, Tissaphernes, satrap of Caria, who had been obliged to follow Cyrus to Babylon, i. 1. 2, accused him of plotting the murder of Artaxerxes, i. 1. 3, and it was only the intervention of Parysatis, i. 1. 3, 4, that saved Cyrus's life. He returned to his satrapy, vowing vengeance, i. 1. 4, and from that time made his preparations to dethrone his brother. These and the expedition which followed are described in the first book of the Anabasis. Cyrus set out from Sardis in the spring of 401 B.C., i. 2. 5, and was slain in a hand to hand encounter with his brother at the battle of Cunaxa some six months later, i. 8. 26 ff. A sketch of his character is given, i. 9. The royal line of which he came ran thus: Hakha-

minis (Achaemenes), Ksha'ispis, Ariaramna (brother of Kurash I., who was grandfather of Cyrus the Great), Arsama, Hystaspes, Darius I., Xerxes, Artaxerxes I., Darius II. (Nothus), Cyrus. (Cf. with this the genealogy of Cyrus the Great, whose son Cambyses was succeeded by Darius I.)

Κυτώνιον, τό, see *Κερτωνόν*.

κύων, κυνός, ὁ, ἡ [cf. Lat. *canis*, *dog*, Eng. *hound*, *cynic*, *cynos-ure*], *dog*, *bitch*, *hound*, *cur*, iii. 2. 35, v. 7. 26, 8. 24, vi. 2. 2, vii. 2. 33.

κωλύω, κωλύσω, etc., *hinder*, *keep from*, *prevent*, *oppose*, *check*, Lat. *impediō*, abs. or with acc., i. 2. 21, ii. 4. 6, iii. 5. 12, iv. 2. 24, 25, v. 4. 5; with inf., or acc. of pers. and inf., i. 3. 16, ii. 5. 7, iv. 3. 3, v. 7. 10, vii. 3. 3; with τοῦ and inf., i. 6. 2. Phrases: τὸ κωλύον, *the obstacle*, iv. 5. 20, 7. 4; κωλύοντες μηδαμῇ ἡμᾶς πορίζεσθαι, *preventing us from getting supplies anywhere*, vii. 6. 29.

κωμάρχης, ου [κείμει + ἄρχω], *village chief*, *head man of a village*, *chief*, iv. 5. 10, 24, 29, 6. 1.

κώμη, ης [κείμει], *village*, *hamlet*, unfortified, opp. to a walled city, Lat. *uicus*, i. 4. 9, 10. 11, ii. 2. 15, iii. 2. 34, iv. 4. 2, vi. 4. 6, vii. 4. 11.

κωμήτης, ου [κείμει], *villager*, Lat. *uicānus*, iv. 5. 24.

κώπη, ης, *handle*, esp. of an oar, hence *oar*, Lat. *rēmus*; κώπαις, *by rowing*, vi. 4. 2, see s.v. *τριήρης*.

Λ.

λαβεῖν, see *λαμβάνω*.

λαγχάνω (λαχ-), λήξομαι, ἔλαχον, ἐλληχα, ἐλληγμαι, ἐλήχθην, *get by lot*, *get*, *obtain*, *be possessed of*, *hold*, with acc. or gen., iii. 1. 11, iv. 5. 24.

λαγός, ὁ, *hare*, Lat. *lepus*, iv. 5. 24.

λαθεῖν, see λανθάνω.

λάθρα, adv. [R. λαθ], *secretly, covertly, stealthily*; with gen., *without the knowledge of*, Lat. *clam*, i. 3. 8.

Λακεδαίμονιος, ὁ [Λακεδαίμων], *a Lacedaemonian, inhabitant of Lacedaemonia or Laconica*, a name applicable in its stricter sense only to the περίοικοι (*q.v.*), but generally used, as in the Anab., in a wider sense to include both the Perioeci and the Spartans, i. 1. 9, 2. 21, ii. 6. 2, iii. 1. 5, 2. 37, iv. 6. 14, v. 3. 7, vi. 1. 26, 6. 9, vii. 1. 28, 7. 12.

Λακεδαίμων, ὁρος, ἡ, *Lacedaemon, Lacedaemonia*, v. 3. 11, called also *Laconica* and by late Roman and by many modern writers *Laconia*, the country in the southeastern part of Peloponnesus, especially the district between Mt. Taygetus and Mt. Parnon with the fertile valley of the Eurōtas to the south. The Lelegae were the earliest inhabitants, and to them came immigrants from the north, Aeolians, Achaeans, and finally Dorians. The sovereignty remained in the ancient native families of the Agiadae and Eurypontidae; hence came the two kings ruling together, by a later invention called Dorians of the family of Aristodēmus. These two were invested with the supreme military command and priestly dignity. Next to them were the five ephors who gradually became a committee of general control (see ἑφορος), next to these was the Gerousia or council of 28 citizens over 60 years of age. The final decision of all matters of importance lay with the people, that is, the sovereign Dorians, called Spartans or, loosely, Lacedaemonians. They dwelt in and about Sparta (*q.v.*), observing the greatest simplicity and severity of life in accordance with the institutions of Lycurgus. There were two other classes in the state, the

older Achaeans, called the Perioeci (*q.v.*), who had submitted voluntarily or by treaty, and the Helots, or state slaves, destitute of all rights, who had been overcome by force. Until the Persian wars the Spartans were regarded as the champions of Greece; then followed the period of Athenian supremacy until the end of the Peloponnesian war. At the time of the Anabasis the Spartans were again in the ascendant. After the battle of Leuctra Sparta never regained her old supremacy, although the Roman conquerors were always partial towards her.

λάκκος, ὁ [cf. Lat. *lacus*, *hollow, lake*, Eng. *loch*], *pit, cistern, vat*, for wine, iv. 2. 22.

λακτίζω (λακτιδ-), *λακτιῶ, ἐλάκτισα, λελάκτικα, ἐλακτίσθην* [λάξ, adv., *with the foot*, cf. Lat. *calx, heel*], *kick at, kick*, of horses, iii. 2. 18.

Λάκων, ὁρος, ὁ, *a Laconian*, a term properly applicable only to the Perioeci, the free inhabitants of the towns about Sparta, who owed war service to the Spartans, but were excluded from the offices. But the word is also loosely used to include Spartans, ii. 1. 3, 5. 31, v. 1. 15, vi. 1. 32, vii. 6. 7, 7. 15, 8. 23.

Λακωνικός, ἡ, ὁν [Λάκων], *of Laconica, Lacedaemonian*, of men and things, iv. 1. 18, 7. 16, vii. 2. 29, 3. 8.

λαμβάνω (λαβ-), *λήψομαι, ἔλαβον, ἐληφα, ἐλημμαι, ἐλήφθην* [root λαβ, cf. Lat. *labor, toil*, Eng. *di-lemma, epi-lepsy, pro-lepsis*], *take*, Lat. *capiō*, also in less vigorous sense, *take to oneself, receive*, Lat. *accipiō*. In general, *take*, i. 5. 10, ii. 1. 10, 3. 14, iii. 2. 20, 4. 49, iv. 1. 8, 5. 35, v. 1. 17, 5. 19, vi. 4. 24, vii. 3. 26; the partic. λαβών is often used like ἔχων in the sense of *with*, i. 1. 2, 11, iii. 4. 38, iv. 1. 6, vii. 7. 13; esp., *take prisoner*.

capture, take possession of, i. 4. 7, 7. 9, 10. 2, iii. 2. 29, 4. 41, iv. 1. 22, v. 2. 5, vii. 3. 35; with the added notion of sudden or unexpected action, *catch, seize, find*, often with partic., i. 1. 6, 3. 10, 5. 2, ii. 3. 21, iv. 6. 15, v. 6. 9, vi. 2. 17, 4. 2, vii. 2. 13; *receive, get, obtain, require*, i. 1. 9, 6. 6, 9. 22, ii. 2. 20, 6. 21, iii. 4. 2, iv. 2. 23, v. 1. 15, vi. 6. 2, vii. 3. 1, 6. 19. To the acc. with this verb may be added *eis* or *πρός* with acc., or *ἀπό, ἐξ*, or *παρά* with gen., i. 5. 15, ii. 2. 11, 3. 28, iii. 4. 42, iv. 5. 32, v. 6. 18, vii. 3. 23. The part. gen. occurs, i. 5. 7, iv. 5. 35. Phrases: *λαμβάνειν ἀνδρας*, *enlist men*, i. 1. 6; *πίστευς* or *πιστά λαβεῖν*, *receive pledges*, abs., with *παρά* and gen., and with inf., i. 2. 26, 6. 7, ii. 3. 26, iii. 2. 5, v. 4. 11; *ἔλαβον τῆς ζώνης τὸν Ὀρόνταν*, *they grasped Orontas by the girdle*, i. 6. 10; *εἰ τὸ στράτευμα λάβοι ἔνδεια*, *if need should befall the troops*, i. 10. 18; *δίκην* or *τὰ δίκαια λαβεῖν*, see *δίκη* and *δίκαιος*, v. 8. 17, vii. 7. 17; *πεῖραν λαβεῖν*, see *πεῖρα*, v. 8. 15, vi. 6. 33.

λαμπρός, ἄ, ὄν [λάμπω], *bright, shining, brilliant, distinguished, noble*, Lat. *splendidus*, in comp., vii. 7. 41.

λαμπρότης, ητος, ἡ [λαμπρός], *brightness, brilliancy, splendour*, i. 2. 18.

λάμπω, λάμψω, ἔλαμψα, ἔλαμπα [cf. Lat. *limpidus*, *clear*, Eng. *lamp*], *shine, be bright, glisten*, of fire, blaze, iii. 1. 11, 12.

Δαμψακηνοί, οἱ [Δάμψακος], *Lampsaceniensians, inhabitants of Lampsacus*, vii. 8. 3.

Δάμψακος, ἡ, *Lampsacus*, a very early Greek settlement and city in the Troad, on the Hellespont, vii. 8. 1, 6, renowned for its wine. (Lapsaki.)

λανθάνω (λαθ-), *λήσω, ἔλαθον, ἔλεθθα, ἔλεθμαι* [R. λαθ], *lie hid or concealed, be unseen, escape the notice of*, Lat. *lateō*, abs. or with

acc., iv. 1. 4, 2. 2, v. 2. 29, vi. 3. 14, vii. 2. 18; partic., *λαθών, secretly*, iv. 6. 11. A partic. used with *λανθάνω* conveys generally the leading idea and is best translated by a finite verb, as *τὸ στράτευμα τρεφόμενον ἔλάνθανε*, *the army was secretly supported*, i. 1. 9, cf. iv. 2. 7; in this construction the acc. of person occurs, as *λαθεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπελθών, get away without his knowledge*, i. 3. 17, cf. vi. 3. 22, vii. 3. 38, 43.

Λάρισσα, ης, *Larissa*, an Assyrian city, eighteen miles south of Nineveh (see *Μέσπιλα*), on the left bank of the Tigris, north of the mouth of the Great Zab, iii. 4. 7. By some it is identified with Kalach (Calah), by others with Resen (Genesis 10, 12). Its ruins are called Nimrud. It was first excavated by Layard in 1845, when remains of four palaces were uncovered. Recent excavations have shown that the pyramid mentioned by Xen., iii. 4. 9, was originally a square tower, whose ruins had already assumed the pyramidal shape in his time.

λάσιος, ἄ, ον, *hairy, shaggy*, of places, *bushy, thickly grown*, Lat. *densus*, v. 2. 29; subst., *τὰ λάσια, thickets*, vi. 4. 26.

λαφύροπωλέω [λαφύροπώλης], *sell booty or plunder*, abs., vi. 6. 38.

λαφύροπώλης, ου [λαφύρον, booty + πωλέω], *seller of booty, booty dealer*, Lat. *sector*. At Sparta the *λαφύροπώλαι* were officers attached to the kings' staff who took charge of the booty captured in war. So the Greeks that had enlisted under Cyrus, on their return, appointed official vendors of the booty, vii. 7. 56.

λάχος, ους, τό [cf. *λαγχάνω*], *allotted portion*, Lat. *sors*, hence *share, part*, v. 3. 9.

λαχών, see *λαγχάνω*.

λέγω, λέξω, ἔλεξα, λέλεγμαι, ἔλεχθην (for *εἴρηκα* and *εἶπον*, used as pf. and 2 aor., see *εἶρω* and *εἶπον*),

[**R. λεγ**], *say, speak, talk, tell, state, mention, relate*, Lat. *dicō*, abs. or with acc. of thing, i. 3. 2, 6. 9, ii. 1. 13, 2. 2, iii. 2. 38, iv. 1. 23, v. 5. 7, vi. 2. 7, vii. 7. 4; with acc. of pers., ii. 5. 25; with an interr. clause, dir. or indir., *tell, relate*, i. 3. 12, 6. 11, 8. 27, ii. 1. 10, v. 8. 2, 12; with the dat. or *εἰς* or *πρός* with acc. of pers. to whom, i. 4. 11, ii. 3. 5, iii. 3. 2, v. 6. 28, 7. 18, vi. 6. 5, vii. 1. 8; *say in reply to a thing*, with *πρός* and acc., i. 3. 19; with *ὑπέρ* and gen. of pers. or *περί* and gen. of thing, i. 9. 23, vi. 6. 18; followed by dir. disc., ii. 1. 22, 5. 39, iii. 1. 15, v. 4. 4, vii. 2. 13; by *ὅτι* or *ὡς* and indir. disc., i. 2. 21, 7. 5, ii. 1. 14, iii. 2. 4, iv. 5. 34, v. 1. 14, vi. 1. 13, vii. 6. 7; very rarely with inf. or partic., i. 3. 15, v. 4. 34, vii. 5. 13, but after *λέγω* meaning *bid, charge, vote*, the inf. is regular, i. 3. 8, iii. 1. 26, v. 7. 34, vi. 1. 25, vii. 1. 40. In the pass. the personal constr. prevails where we use the impers., as *λέγεται Ἀπόλλων ἐκδέσραι*, 'tis said Apollo flayed, i. 2. 8, cf. 4. 4, ii. 2. 6, iii. 1. 9, iv. 3. 4, vi. 2. 2, vii. 2. 22, but the impers. constr. with acc. and inf., or even with *ὅτι* or *ὡς* and a clause, is found, i. 2. 12, iv. 1. 3, v. 7. 7, vii. 2. 5. Phrases: *ἐλπιδας λέγων διῆγε*, he kept putting them off with the hope, i. 2. 11; *ὡς ἐλέγετο or ἐλέγοντο*, as 't was said, i. 4. 5, 10. 18; *λεγόμενος ἐν τοῖς ἀρίστοις*, reckoned as among the noblest, i. 6. 1; *πρῶτος λέγει τὸ πάθος*, he spoke tamely of his treatment, i. 5. 14; *ἡ ἱερὰ συμβουλὴ λεγόμενη εἶναι*, the advice termed holy, v. 6. 4; *εὖ or ὀρθῶς λέγετε*, your advice is good, vii. 1. 22, 3. 39.

λεία, *ās* [cf. Lat. *lucrum*, gain, *latrō*, freebooter], property taken in war, booty, plunder, including esp. men and cattle, Lat. *praeda*, v. 1. 8, 17, vi. 6. 2, vii. 4. 2, 5. 2.

λειμών, *ōnos*, *ō* [cf. *λιμήν*], any moist place, green, meadow, Lat. *prātum*, v. 3. 11.

λείος, *ā*, *ον* [cf. Lat. *lēvis*, smooth], smooth; of a hill, even, with gentle slope, iv. 4. 1.

λείπω (*λιπ-*), *λείψω*, *ἔλιπον*, *λείποιμα*, *λέλειμμαι*, *ἐλείφθην* [cf. Lat. *licet*, it is lawful, *linguō*, leave, Eng. *LEND*, *LOAN*, *ec-lipse*, *el-lipse*], leave a place or station, abandon, forsake, quit, Lat. *relinquō*, i. 2. 21, 10. 13, iv. 2. 7, 6. 19, v. 2. 15; leave behind or remaining, leave alive, spare, vi. 3. 5, vii. 4. 1; pass., be left, abandoned, vi. 3. 13; be left over, remain, be left alive, survive, of persons and things, ii. 4. 5, iii. 1. 2, iv. 1. 5; be left behind, of persons, iv. 5. 12. Phrase: *πλήθει ἡμῶν λειφθέντες*, inferior to us in numbers, vii. 7. 31.

λεκτός, *ā*, *ον*, verbal adj. [**R. λεγ**], to be said, that must be told, Lat. *dicendus*, v. 6. 6.

λελείπεται, see *λείπω*.

λεξάτω, see *λέγω*.

Λεοντίνος, *ō*, a Leontine, man of Leontini, ii. 6. 16, an ancient Greek city in the eastern part of Sicily. (Lentini.)

λευκοθώραξ, *ākos*, *ō*, *ἡ* [*λευκός* + *θώραξ*], in white cuirass, of cavalry, i. 8. 9. This white cuirass is probably identical with the *θώραξ λινοῦς* mentioned in iv. 7. 15, and was made of layers of linen placed one over the other and stiffened by some artificial process.

λευκός, *ἡ*, *όν* [root *λυκ*, cf. Lat. *lux*, light, *lūceō*, shine, Eng. *LIGHT*, *LEA*], white, Lat. *albus*, i. 8. 8, v. 4. 12, 32, vii. 3. 26.

Λέων, *οντος*, *ō*, Leon, a Greek soldier from Thurii, v. 1. 2.

λήγω, *λήξω*, *ἔληξα*, intr., leave off, end, be over, iii. 1. 9, vii. 6. 6; of the wind, slacken, abate, iv. 5. 4.

λήζομαι (*ληδ-*), *ἐλησάμην* [*λεία*], make booty, plunder, pillage, Lat. *praedari*, abs. or with *ἐξ* and gen., v. 1. 9, vi. 1. 1, 6. 27; with acc. of place or person, spoil, plunder, rob, iv. 8. 22, vii. 2. 34, 3. 31.

λήρος, ὁ, silliness, nonsense, humbug, Lat. *nūgae*, vii. 7. 41.

λήσομεν, see λανθάνω.

ληστεία, ἄς [ληστής], getting booty, pillaging, plundering, Lat. *praedatiō*, vii. 7. 9.

ληστής, οὐ [λήσμαι], plunderer, pillager, bummer, Lat. *praedātor*, vi. 1. 8, 6. 28.

ληφθισόμεθα, λήψεσθε, see λαμβάνω.

λίαν, adv., very, Lat. *ualdē*, with adjs., vi. 1. 28, vii. 6. 23.

λίθινος, η, ον [λίθος], of stone, made of stone, iii. 4. 7, 9.

λίθος, ὁ [cf. Eng. *litho-graphy*, *oō-lite*], stone, Lat. *lapis*, iii. 5. 10, iv. 7. 25, as a substance, iii. 4. 10, as used in attack or defence, i. 5. 12, iv. 2. 4. The use of stones as an instrument of warfare was common in later times, and engines for hurling them (called *λιθοβόλοι*, Lat. *ballistae*) were invented and came into extensive use in siege operations. Such artillery was used by Alexander the Great. Earlier, in the time of Xenophon, stones were thrown either with slings, in which also lead bullets were used, iii. 3. 17, cf. iv. 1. 10, or by the hand, v. 2. 14, cf. v. 2. 12. In his time stone-throwers, in the latter sense, had not been developed into a distinct branch of the service, but their usefulness was recognised. See further the illustration s.v. *ξίφος*.

λιμήν, ἔνος, ὁ [root *λι*, pour, cf. Lat. *lītus*, shore, *līmus*, slime, Eng. LIME], harbour, port, Lat. *portus*, vi. 2. 13, 4. 1, 4, 6. 3.

λίμος, ὁ, hunger, famine, dearth, Lat. *famēs*, i. 5. 5, ii. 2. 11, 5. 19, vii. 4. 5.

λίνεος, ἄ, ον, contr. οὐς, ἡ, οὖν [λίνον, linen, cf. Lat. *līnum*, flax], of flax, flaxen, linen, Lat. *līneus*, v. 4. 13; on the cuirasses of linen, iv. 7. 15, see *λευκοθώραξ*.

λογίζομαι (λογιδ-), λογιούμαι, etc. [R. *λεγ*], count on, reckon on,

take into account, consider, with acc. of thing or inf., ii. 2. 13, iii. 1. 20.

λόγος, ὁ [R. *λεγ*], word, saying, statement, speech, discourse, pl. words, conversation, Lat. *uerbum*, *orātiō*, ii. 5. 16, 27, 6. 4, v. 7. 27, vi. 1. 18, vii. 7. 24; debate, discussion, i. 6. 5, iii. 2. 7; rumour, story, i. 4. 7, v. 6. 17; narrative, ii. 1. 1, iv. 1. 1. Phrase: *εἰς λόγους ἐλθεῖν* with dat. of pers., have an interview with one, Lat. *in conloquium uenire*, ii. 5. 4, iii. 1. 29.

λόγχη, ης, spearhead, metal point of the spear or lance (δόρυ), Lat. *cuspis*, i. 8. 8, vii. 4. 15; also the spear itself, lance, in Anab. used of those employed by barbarians, ii. 2. 9, iv. 8. 3, 7, v. 8. 16, but not exclusively, v. 2. 14. The term was sometimes applied also to the metal shoe at the butt end of the spear, iv. 7. 16. For the manner in which the spearhead was supported at the point where it joined the shaft, in the case of the lances of the Mossynoeci, see s.v. *σφαιροειδής*.

λοιδορέω, λοιδορήσω, etc. [λοιδόρος, abusive], revile, abuse, rebuke, iii. 4. 49, vii. 5. 11.

λοιπός, ἡ, ὅν [λείπω], what is left, remaining, Lat. *reliquus*, with the art., the rest, of persons and things, iv. 2. 14, 3. 13, 30, v. 1. 2, vi. 4. 26; of time and space, iii. 4. 6, iv. 7. 6; λοιπόν (sc. ἐστι), with dat. of pers. and inf., it remains that, iii. 2. 29. Phrases: τὸ λοιπόν, of time, from now on or from then on, henceforth, thenceforth, for the future, Lat. *dehinc*, *posthāc*, ii. 2. 5, iii. 2. 8, v. 1. 2, 3. 9; τοῦ λοιποῦ, in future, v. 7. 34; ὁ λοιπός, the survivor, iv. 1. 24, vi. 3. 12; τὴν λοιπὴν (sc. ὁδόν), the rest of the way, iii. 4. 46.

Δοκρός, ὁ, a native of Locris, a Locrian, vii. 4. 18. The Locrians were divided into three tribes, the Epicnemidian, who occupied a

promontory extending into the Malian gulf, the Opuntian, who lived east of them on the Euboean Sea, whose chief town was Opus, and the Ozolian, upon the gulf of Corinth, east of Aetolia, whose chief town was Amphissa. The third division was separated from the other two by Phocis.

Λουσιάτης, ου, and Λουσιεύς, έως, ό [Λουσοί, *Lusi*], a *Lusian*, a native of *Lusi*, a small city in the northern part of Arcadia, iv. 2. 21, 7. 11, 12, vii. 6. 40. (Sudhena.)

λόφος, ό, ridge or crest of anything, esp. of rising ground, *hill*, ridge, height, Lat. *dorsum*, i. 10. 12, iii. 4. 24, iv. 2. 10, 8. 26, vi. 3. 3.

λοχάγέω [R. **λεχ** + R. **αγ**], *be captain*, vi. 1. 30.

λόχαγιά, άς [R. **λεχ** + R. **αγ**], office of captain, *captaincy*, i. 4. 15, iii. 1. 30.

λοχάγός, ό [R. **λεχ** + R. **αγ**], *commander of a λόχος, captain*, Lat. *centurio*, i. 7. 2, ii. 5. 25, iii. 1. 15, 32, 4. 21, iv. 3. 17, 26, 7. 8, v. 2. 13, vi. 4. 10, vii. 4. 18; he received twice the wages of a private, vii. 2. 36. Above him were the στρατηγοί and ταξιαρχοί, πεντηκοντῆρες, and ένωμοτάρχαι.

λοχίτης, ου [R. **λεχ**], one of the same company, *comrade*, vi. 6. 7, 17.

λόχος, ό [R. **λεχ**], *ambush, men in ambush, armed men*, esp. as a certain part of the army, a company, iv. 2. 16, 7. 9, v. 1. 17, vi. 5. 9, vii. 3. 46; it consisted generally of about 100 men, Lat. *centuria*, iii. 4. 21, iv. 8. 15, but might be less, i. 2. 25, and was divided into two πεντηκοστύες and four ένωμοτιαί. Two λόχοι formed a τάξις, vi. 5. 11. In vi. 3. 2, the word is used of a larger number of troops, *division*. Phrases: κατά λόχους, *by companies*, i.e. with the four ένωμοτιαί in file one behind the other, iii. 4.

22; όρθίοις τοῖς λόχοις, see *όρθιος*, iv. 2. 11; παράγειν τοὺς λόχους, see *παράγω*, iv. 6. 6.

Λυδία, άς [Λυδός], *Lydia*, i. 2. 5, iii. 5. 15, vii. 8. 20, a fertile country in the western part of Asia Minor, irrigated by the gold-bearing rivers Hermus and Pactólus. Its chief city was Sardis. Under Croesus it was a powerful and prosperous kingdom, but after his defeat by Cyrus the Great, in 546 B.C., it was made a Persian satrapy, i. 9. 7, with the following boundaries, which it retained also under the Romans: on the north Mysia, east Phrygia, south the Maeander, separating it from Caria, and west Ionia. Under the Persians the previous warlike nature of the people was softened into that effeminacy of life for which Lydians were afterwards famous.

Λύδιος, ά, ου [Λυδός], *belonging to Lydia, Lydian*, i. 5. 6.

Λυδός, ό, a native of *Lydia*, a *Lydian*, iii. 1. 31.

Λύκαια, τά, the Lycæa, a festival in honour of Ζεύς Λυκαῖος, or Λύκαιος, of Mt. Lycæus, celebrated in the spring by the Arcadians, i. 2. 10.

Λυκάονες, ων, οί, natives of *Lycæonia, Lycæonians*, iii. 2. 23.

Λυκαονιά, άς [Λυκάονες], *Lycæonia*, a country in the central part of Asia Minor, north of Cilicia, hostile to Persia, i. 2. 19, vii. 8. 25. The chief city was Iconium.

Λύκειον, τό [cf. Eng. *lyceum*], *the Lycæum*, a gymnasium just outside the wall of Athens to the east, and near a temple of Apollo Lycæus, vii. 8. 1. Its foundation was ascribed by some to Pisistratus, by others to Pericles. Lycurgus embellished it with gardens and a palaestra. Here the Athenians exercised under arms before a war, and here was the tribunal of the Polemarch. Aristotle used the gardens for his lectures.

Λύκιος, ὁ, *Lycius*, an Athenian, who was appointed to command the cavalry, and distinguished himself against the Cardūchi, iii. 3. 20, iv. 3. 22, 25, 7. 24.

Λύκιος, ὁ, *Lycius*, a Syracusan, i. 10. 14, 15.

Λύκος, ὁ [λύκος], *the Lycus or Wolf River*, a common name for a powerfully flowing stream. The Lycus of the Anab. emptied into the Pontus near Heracleā, vi. 2. 3. (Kelkit Tchai.)

λύκος, ὁ, [*cf.* Lat. *lupus*, *wolf*, Eng. *wolf*], *wolf*, sacrificed by the Persians to Ahriman, the prince of darkness, ii. 2. 9.

Λύκων, ὠνος, ὁ, *Lycon*, an Achaean in the Greek army, v. 6. 27, vi. 2. 4, 7, 9.

λύμαινομαι (λύμαν-), *λύμανοῦμαι*, ἐλύμηνάμην *lelūmasmai*, ἐλύμάνθην [*λύμη*, *insult*], *outrage, destroy, cause ruin, spoil*, Lat. *noceō*, with acc. of thing and dat. of pers., i. 3. 16.

λύπέω, λύπησω, *etc.* [λύπη], *grieve, pain, vex*, Lat. *dolōre afficiō*, vii. 7. 12; of an enemy, *annoy, molest, trouble*, Lat. *laedō*, ii. 3. 23, 5. 14, v. 2. 26; pass., *be pained or sad, be sorry*, Lat. *doleō*, i. 3. 8, iii. 1. 11.

λύπη, ης, *pain of body or mind, grief, sorrow*, Lat. *dolor*, iii. 1. 3.

λύπηρός, ἄ, ὅν [λύπη], *painful, distressing, sad*, of things, vii. 7. 28; of persons, *troublesome, annoying*, Lat. *molestus*, with dat., ii. 5. 13.

λύσιτελέω, ἐλύσιτέλησα [λύω + *R. τάλ*], *pay expenses, be profitable, pay*, Lat. *prōsum*, with dat. of pers., iii. 4. 36. (See λύω, *fin.*)

λύττα, ης, *madness*, Lat. *rabiēs*, of dogs, v. 7. 26.

λύω, λύσω, ἐλύσα, λέλυκα, λέλυμαι, ἐλύθην [*cf.* Lat. *luō*, *loose, soluō*, *loose*, Eng. *LOSE*, *LOOSE*, *LOUSE*, *ana-lyse*], *loose, set free, unbind, release*, Lat. *soluō*, iii. 4. 35, iv. 3. 8, 6. 2; *dissolve, separate*, hence

of a bridge or obstruction, *break down, remove*, Lat. *rēscindō*, ii. 4. 17, iv. 2. 26; of a truce or oaths, *break*, Lat. *foedera rumpō*, ii. 5. 38, iii. 2. 10; mid., *redeem, ransom*, vii. 8. 6. Phrase: οὐκ ἐδόκει λύειν αὐτοὺς νυκτὸς πορεύεσθαι, *they thought marching by night didn't pay*, iii. 4. 36, where λύειν is used as in poetry for λύσιτελεῖν, which some read here.

λωτοφάγοι, οἱ [λωτός, ὁ, *lotus* + *ἔφαγον*], *lotus-eaters*, iii. 2. 25. The lotus-tree (*rhamnus lōtus* of Linnaeus), growing on the north coast of Africa, bears a fruit shaped like an olive, and sweet, like a date or fig. The lotus-eaters lived along the coast of Tunis and Tripoli, where the fruit is still used and is called jujube. According to the story, first appearing in *Odyssey* 9, 82 ff., whoever ate the lotus lost all recollection of his home.

λωφάω, λωφήσω, ἐλώφησα, λελώφηκα, *slacken, rest, cease*, of the throwing of stones, abs., iv. 7. 6.

λῶν, λῶν, gen. *ωνος*, *preferable*, used as comp. of ἀγαθός, *better*, in the sense of *pleasanter, more agreeable*, in Att. prose generally in neut. with ἐστί, followed by inf. or dat. and inf., iii. 1. 7, vi. 2. 15, vii. 6. 44.

M.

μά, intensive particle, *surely*, used in oaths, and foll. by acc., always neg. unless preceded by *ναί*, as ἀλλὰ μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς, *no, by the gods!* i. 4. 8, *cf.* v. 8. 21, vii. 6. 11; *ναί μὰ Δία*, *yea, by Zeus!* v. 8. 6, vii. 6. 21.

μάγαdis, ἰδος, ἡ, dat. *μαγάδι*, *magadis*, a musical instrument, prob. of Lydian origin, said to have been one of the most perfect stringed instruments in use among the Greeks. It comprised two full octaves, the left hand playing the

lower notes, the right the upper. Hence, *οὐρανὸν μαγὰδι*, as on the *magadis*, i.e. in the octave, vii. 3. 32.

Μάγνητες, *ων, οἱ* [cf. Eng. *magnet*, *magnesia*], *Magnesians*, natives of *Magnesia*, vi. 1. 7, a peninsula in Thessaly between the Pegasæan Gulf and the Aegæan.

μάθε, μάθης, μάθοι, see *μανθάνω*.

Μαίανδρος, *ὁ* [cf. Eng. *meander*], the *Maecander*, a large river rising near Celaenae, i. 2. 7, and flowing thence through Phrygia and between Lydia and Caria into the Aegæan, i. 2. 5, 8. Its winding course was proverbial among the Greeks and Romans, hence Eng. *meander*. (Böyük or Menderes Tchai.)

μαίνομαι (*μαν-*), *μανοῦμαι*, *μέμνηνα*, *έμάνην* [R. *μα*], *rage, be raging or mad*, Lat. *furō*, ii. 5. 12, iv. 8. 20, vii. 1. 29; aor., *go mad*, ii. 5. 10.

Μαισάδης, *ὁ*, *Maesades*, father of Seuthes, vii. 2. 32, 5. 1.

μακαρίζω (*μακαρίζω*), *έμακάρισα*, *έμακαρίσθην* [R. *μακ*], *regard as happy, think fortunate*, iii. 1. 19.

μακαριστός, *ή, ὅν* [R. *μακ*], *to be thought happy, hence enviable*, Lat. *invidiōsus*. Phrase: πολλοῖς μακαριστὸν ἐποίησεν, *he made him an object of envy to many*, i. 9. 6.

Μακίστιος, *ὁ* [Μάκιστος, *Macistus*], a *Macistian*, a native of *Macistus*, a city in southern Elis, vii. 4. 16 (Samikón).

μακρός, *ἄ, ὅν* [R. *μακ*], *long*, of space and time, Lat. *longus*, i. 5. 7, ii. 2. 12; iv. 3. 4, vi. 4. 2. Phrases: μακράν (sc. ὁδόν), *a long way or distance*, iii. 4. 17, cf. μακροτέρων, ii. 2. 11, μακροτάτην, vii. 8. 20; μακρά πλοῖα, *men-of-war*, Lat. *nāvēs longae*, v. 1. 11; μακρόν ἦν with inf., *it was too far to*, Lat. *longum erat*, iii. 4. 42; μακρότερον, adv., *further, at longer range*, iii. 4. 16.

Μάκρωνες, *ων, οἱ*, the *Macrōnes*, *Macronians*, a free and warlike people on the coast of the Pon-

tus, south of Trapezus, iv. 7. 27, 8. 1 ff., v. 5. 18.

μάλα, by elision *μαλ'*, adv. [cf. Lat. *melior*, *better*], *very, exceedingly, much*, Lat. *valdē*, i. 5. 8, iii. 3. 6, 4. 15, iv. 1. 23, v. 4. 18, vi. 4. 26, vii. 1. 39; οὐ μάλα, *not very much*, litotes for *not at all*, ii. 6. 15; αὐτίκα μάλα, *on the spot, instantly, at once*, iii. 5. 11, vi. 2. 5; εὐ μάλα, *very easily*, vi. 1. 1; μάλα καιρὸς ἐστίν, *it's just the chance*, iv. 6. 15; comp. μάλλον, *more, rather, better, more surely, more highly*, i. 1. 4, 5, 7. 19, ii. 1. 18, 5. 13, iii. 1. 35, v. 7. 9, vi. 1. 17; μάλλον ἢ, *rather than*, Lat. *potius quam*, i. 1. 8, iv. 6. 11, v. 8. 26; οὐδὲν μάλλον, *not a bit more (than before)*, iii. 3. 11; μάλλον τι, *rather more*, iv. 8. 26; sup. μάλιστα, *most, especially, generally, most highly*, i. 6. 5, 9. 22, ii. 2. 2, iii. 2. 5, iv. 6. 16, vii. 2. 4; with numerals, *about*, v. 4. 12, vi. 4. 3; ὥς μάλιστα with or without ἐδόνατο, or ἢ ἐδόνατο μάλιστα, *as much as possible*, Lat. *quam maxime potuit*, i. 1. 6, 3. 15, iv. 2. 2; ὥς τις καὶ ἄλλος μάλιστα ἀνθρώπων, *as well as any other man alive*, i. 3. 15.

μαλακίζομαι (*μαλακίζω*), *έμαλακισάμην* and *έμαλακίσθην* [μαλακός, *soft*, cf. Eng. *amalgam*], *be softened or effeminate, be weakly or indolent*, v. 8. 14.

μανέντες, see *μαίνομαι*.

μανθάνω (*μαθ-*), *μαθήσομαι*, *έμαθον*, *μεμάθηκα* [R. *μα*], *learn*, esp. by inquiry, *find out, hear of, understand*, with acc. or inf., i. 9. 4, ii. 5. 37, iii. 2. 25, v. 2. 25; with *οτι* or an interr. clause, ii. 5. 16, iv. 8. 5.

μαντεῖα, *ᾶς* [R. *μα*], *prophetic announcement, prediction, oracle*, Lat. *ōrāculum*, iii. 1. 7.

μαντευτός, *ή, ὅν* [R. *μα*], *directed or advised by an oracle*, vi. 1. 22.

Μαντινείς, *ων, οἱ*, *Mantinēans*, natives of *Mantinēā*, vi. 1. 11, one of the oldest cities of Arcadia, in

the eastern part, on the streamlet Ophis. Its situation on a low pass between Arcadia and Argos made it a centre of traffic, and it was an important military position. Here were fought two great battles, in 418 and in 362 B.C. In the latter Epaminondas of Thebes conquered the Spartans and Athenians with whom the Martinēans were allied. Here fell Gryllus, the son of Xenophon. (Palaeopolis.)

μάντις, *ews*, ὁ [R. **μα**], *one in a frenzy or possessed, one inspired*, who thus declares the will of the gods, *seer, prophet, diviner, sooth-sayer*, exercising his art by inspecting the vitals of victims, like the *haruspex*, i. 7. 18, v. 2. 9, 6. 29, vi. 4. 13, vii. 8. 10, or by observing the flight of birds, like the *augur*, vi. 1. 23, 5. 2. Sometimes he slew the victims, iv. 3. 18, v. 6. 16, vi. 5. 8. In v. 7. 35 the *μάντις* took charge of purifying the army.

Μάρδοι or **Μαρδόνιοι**, *oi*, the *Mardi* or *Mardonii*, a warlike, marauding race who probably lived in the Masius Mts. in southern Armenia, iv. 3. 4. It is thought that both words are adjectives meaning *manly*.

Μαριανδύνοι, *oi*, the *Mariandyni*, a race inhabiting the eastern part of what the Romans called Bithynia, vi. 2. 1. They were reduced by the Heracléans to the condition of Helots.

μάρσιπος or **μάρσιππος**, ὁ [cf. Eng. *marsupial*], *pouch, bag*, Lat. *marsupium*, with gen. of contents, iv. 3. 11.

Μαρσύας, *ov*, *Marsyas*, a satyr of Phrygia, killed and flayed by Apollo after being beaten in a musical contest, the flute against the lyre, i. 2. 8. From him, acc. to the myth, the river Marsyas was named; rising in a small lake near Celaenae, called Aulocrēne, because about it grew reeds suit-

able for the mouthpiece of the flute, it emptied into the Maeander, i. 2. 8.

μαρτυρέω, *μαρτυρήσω*, etc. [μάρ-*τυς*], *be a witness, testify, bear witness*, Lat. *testor*, with dat., iii. 3. 12, vii. 6. 39.

μαρτύριον, τό [μάρ-*τυς*], *evidence, proof*, Lat. *argumentum*, iii. 2. 13.

μάρτυς, *υπος*, ὁ [cf. Eng. *martyr*], *witness*, Lat. *testis*, vii. 7. 39.

Μαρωνείτης, *ov* [Μαρώ-*νεια*, *Maronēa*], a *Marōnite*, native of *Maronēa*, vii. 3. 16, a city in the land of the Cicones, east of Abdēra, renowned even in Homer's time for its wine. (Marogna.)

Μάσκας, ᾱ (Dor. gen.), ὁ, *Mascas*, called a river by Xen., i. 5. 4, but really a canal about Κορσωτή, *q. v.*

μαστεύω [R. **μα**], *seek after, search for*, abs. or with acc., v. 6. 25, vii. 3. 11; *strive*, with inf., iii. 1. 43. Poet. verb, except in Xen.

μαστιγώνω, *μαστιγώσω*, ἔμαστιγώ-*σα*, ἔμαστιγώθην [μάστιξ], *whip, chastise*, Lat. *uerberō*, iv. 6. 15.

μάστιξ, ἴγος, ἡ, *whip, lash*, Lat. *flagellum*; ὑπὸ μάστιγων, *under the lash*, Lat. *flagellis coacti*, iii. 4. 25. For an illustration of the *μάστιξ* used as riding whip, see *s. v.* ἱππό-*δρομος* (No. 31).

μαστός, ὁ, *nipple, breast*, of men, Lat. *papilla*, in pl., i. 4. 17, iv. 3. 6; *hill, hillock*, iv. 2. 6, 18.

μάταιος, ᾱ, *ov* [μάτη, *folly*], *foolish, vain, idle*, Lat. *uānus*, of words and deeds, vii. 6. 17, 7. 24.

μάχαιρα, ᾱς [R. **μαχ**], *sword, sabre, cutlass*, with straight back



No. 43.

and curved edge, a Greek weapon, vii. 2. 30, although worn also by the Thracians, vi. 1. 5; adapted to ripping, iv. 6. 26; and carried by

cavalrymen, *cavalry sabre*, i. 8. 7; in vii. 4. 16, identified with the *ξίφος*, *q.v.*

μαχαίριον, τό [R. **μαχ**], *dagger, dirk*, iv. 7. 16.

μάχη, ης [R. **μαχ**], *battle, engagement, fight*, Lat. *pugna, proelium*, i. 2. 9, 5. 16, 8. 6, ii. 2. 21, vi. 3. 21; *place of battle, battle-field*, ii. 2. 6, v. 5. 4. Phrase: *μάχη* or *μάχην νικάω*, see *νικάω*, ii. 1. 4, 6. 5.

μάχιμος, ον [R. **μαχ**], *fit to fight*; *ἄνδρας μαχίμους*, *fighting men*, vii. 8. 13.

μάχομαι, *μαχοῦμαι*, *ἐμαχεσάμην*, *μεμάχημαι* [R. **μαχ**], *fight, give battle, fight with or against*, Lat. *pugnō*, or *proelium committō*, abs. or with dat. of pers., i. 5. 9, 7. 1, 17, 8. 23, ii. 1. 4, 4. 6, iii. 4. 33, iv. 1. 19, v. 4. 21, 5. 13, vi. 3. 5; very rarely with *πρός* and acc., vii. 8. 19, while *σύν* with dat. means *on the side of, with the aid of*, vi. 3. 13; *in defence of, for or about*, is expressed by *ὑπέρ* and gen. of pers., or *περί* or *πρό* and gen. of thing, i. 9. 31, ii. 1. 12, vi. 1. 8; *wrangle, quarrel*, iv. 5. 12.

μέ, *μοί*, *μού*, see *ἐγώ*.

Μεγάβυζος, ὁ, *Megabyzus*, the official name of the keeper or sexton of the temple of Ephesian Artemis, always a eunuch, v. 3. 6, 7.

μεγάλην, see *μέγας*.

μεγαληγορέω, *ἐμεγαληγόρησα* [R. **μακ** + *ἀγείρω*], *talk big, boast, brag*, Lat. *glōrior*, vi. 3. 18.

μεγαλοπρεπῶς, adv. [R. **μακ** + *πρέπω*], *in magnificent style, magnificently, splendidly, in a princely manner*, Lat. *māgnificē*, i. 4. 17, vii. 6. 3; sup. *μεγαλοπρεπέστατα*, vii. 3. 19.

μεγάλως, adv. [R. **μακ**], *greatly, exceedingly, grossly*, Lat. *māgnopere*, iii. 2. 22.

Μεγαρεῖς, ἔως, ὁ [Μέγαρα, *Megara*], a *Megarian, native of Megara*, i. 2. 3, 4. 7, the capital of Megaris. This state lay between

Attica and Corinth, and was long the commercial rival of the latter, founding many colonies, such as Chalcēdon, Byzantium, and Heraclēa, vi. 2. 1. Its prosperity was destroyed when at its greatest height with the loss of Salamis, 598 B.C. It was always the enemy of Athens, but was esp. hostile in the Peloponnesian war.

μέγας, *μεγάλη*, *μέγα* [R. **μακ**], *great* in its widest sense, Lat. *māgnus*, comp. *μείζων*, sup. *μέγιστος*; of size or extent, *great, large, spacious, tall*, i. 2. 6, 22, 4. 9, 9. 7, ii. 4. 13, iii. 4. 17, vii. 1. 37; *important, weighty, powerful, high, mighty, striking*, i. 2. 4, 9. 30, ii. 5. 8, 14, 38, iv. 7. 23, vi. 1. 20; of a name, *renowned, famous*, ii. 6. 17, vi. 1. 20; of dress, *fine*, i. 9. 23; of sound, *loud*, iv. 5. 18, 7. 23; of a hole, *deep*, iv. 5. 6; of the sea, *heavy, high*, v. 8. 20; used also as a title of the king of Persia, like 'Great Mogul,' i. 2. 8, ii. 3. 17; neut. as adv., *μέγα*, *greatly*, iii. 1. 38. Phrases: *τὸ μέγιστον*, *what is or was the chief point, most of all, chiefly*, i. 3. 10, v. 6. 29, vii. 7. 23; *τὰ μέγιστα εὖ ποιοῦντα*, *conferring great benefits*, i. 9. 24; *πρῶτον καὶ μέγιστον*, *first and foremost*, ii. 5. 7; *μεγάλα ἦν τὰ χρησίμους ποιοῦντα*, *there were weighty reasons which made them good soldiers*, ii. 6. 14; *οἱ μέγιστον δυνάμενοι*, cf. Lat. *plūrimum posse*, *the most powerful*, ii. 6. 21, vii. 6. 37; *βλάπτειν μέγιστα*, *do much harm*, iii. 3. 14, cf. v. 8. 17; *μέγα φρονεῖν*, see *φρονέω*, iii. 1. 27, v. 6. 8.

Μεγαφέρνης, ον, *Megaphernes*, a Persian nobleman, put to death by Cyrus, i. 2. 20.

μέγεθος, οὖς, τό [R. **μακ**], *bigness, size*, Lat. *māgnitūdō*, ii. 3. 15; of a river, *width*, iv. 1. 2.

μέγιστος, see *μέγας*.

μέδμνος, ὁ [cf. Lat. *modius*, *corn measure*], *medimnus*, the largest

Attic dry measure, containing 52.53 liters, 47.7+ quarts, U.S. dry measure, or about a bushel and a half, vi. 1. 15, 2. 3. See *s.v.* χοῖνιξ.

μεθ', by elision and euphony for μετά.

μεθίημι [ἔημι], *let go, give up*, Lat. *dimittō*, vii. 4. 10.

μεθίστημι [Ρ. στα], *set in a different place, remove*; aor. mid., *make go aside, set apart*, ii. 3. 8; 2 aor. act., *go aside, stand apart*, ii. 3. 21.

Μεθυδριεύς, ἑως, ὁ [Μεθυδριον, *Methydrium*], *a Methydrian, native of Methydrium*, iv. 1. 27, 6. 20, 7. 9, a little town in central Arcadia, between the rivers Maloetas and Mylāon, whence its name. On the founding of Megalopolis the inhabitants of Methydrium were transferred thither, and it lost all importance. (Near Nemnitza.)

μεθύω [μέθυ, *wine*, cf. Eng. MEAD], *be in wine, be drunk*, Lat. *ēbrius sum*, iv. 8. 20, v. 8. 4, vii. 3. 35.

μείζων, comp. of μέγας, *q.v.*

μειλίχιος, ᾶ, ον [cf. μελιχος, *soft, gentle*], *mild, gracious, merciful*, an epithet of Ζεύς (*q.v.*), whose favour was to be won with propitiatory sacrifices. The greatest of the festivals in honour of Ζεύς Μειλίχιος was the Diasia, celebrated at Athens by all the people in the month of February with bloodless offerings. But bloody sacrifices, such as swine, might also be offered to Zeus under this title. These were then burnt whole, vii. 8. 4, 5.

μείναι, μείναντες, μείνειαν, μείνη, see μένω.

μείον, as adv., see μείων.

μεираκιον, τό [μεῖραξ, *lass*], *lad, boy, youth*, from 14 to 20 years, ii. 6. 16, 28.

μείωμα, ατος, τό [μειώω, *make smaller, μειών*], *curtailment, deficiency, shortage*, of money, v. 8. 1.

μείων, ον, used as comp. of μικρός,

small, little [cf. Lat. *minuō*, *diminish*, *minor*, *less*, Eng. *minor-cene*] *smaller, lesser, weaker, fewer*, i. 9. 10, iv. 5. 36; μείον, adv. *less*, οἰ force, distance and number, ii. 4. 10, v. 4. 31; so μείον ἤ, *less than*, or without ἤ and followed by gen., iii. 1. 2, v. 4. 19, vi. 4. 3, vii. 7. 24. Phrase: μείον ἔχειν, *be worse off*, iii. 2. 17, *get the worst of it*, in a battle, i. 10. 8, iii. 4. 18.

Μελανδίται, ὦν, *Melanditae*, a tribe in European Thrace, mentioned only in Anab., vii. 2. 32.

μελανιά, ᾶς [μέλας], *blackness*, i. 8. 8.

μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν, gen. μέλας, etc. [cf. Lat. *malus*, *evil*, Eng. *calo-mel*, *melan-choly*], *black, dark*, Lat. *niger*, iv. 5. 13, 15.

μέλει, μελήσει, ἐμέλησε, μεμέληκε [Ρ. μελ], impers., *it is a care, it concerns*, with dat. of pers. and ὅπως with fut. indic. or with opt., often best translated personally as ἐμοὶ μελήσει, *I will take care or see to it*, i. 4. 16, cf. 8. 13, vii. 7. 44. Phrases: τῇ θεῷ μελήσει, euphemistically, *the goddess will punish*, v. 3. 13; διὰ τὸ μέλειν ἀπᾶσιν, *as it was a matter of general interest*, vi. 4. 20. (In poetry the above tenses are used personally, as well as -μεμέλημαι, ἐμελήθην.)

μελετάω, μελετήσω, ἐμελέτησα, μεμελέτηκα [Ρ. μελ], *attend to, practise*, Lat. *mē exerceō* in, with inf., iii. 4. 17, iv. 6. 14.

μελετηρός, ᾶ, ὄν [Ρ. μελ], *practising diligently, well exercised or trained*, Lat. *exercitātus*, with gen., i. 9. 5.

μείλην, ης [cf. Lat. *milium*, *millet*], *millet*, a kind of grain (see κέγχρος), sing. or pl., i. 2. 22, 5. 10, vi. 4. 6, 6. 1; also in pl., *millet fields*, ii. 4. 13.

Μελινοφάγοι, οἱ [μελίην + ἔφαγον], *Melinophagi*, a Thracian tribe, living between Byzantium and Salmydessus, where the people still eat millet, vii. 5. 12.

μέλλω, μελλήσω, ἐμέλλησα [R. μελ], *be about to, be on the point of* an action, *be going to* do anything, *be likely*, with pres. or fut. inf., serving like the Lat. periphrastic conjugation to denote simple futurity (when the word means *shall, will, should, would, etc.*) or purpose or wish, i. 8. 1, 9. 28, ii. 1. 3, 4. 24, iii. 1. 8, iv. 7. 16, v. 4. 20, vi. 4. 18, vii. 7. 40; *delay*, abs., iii. 1. 46, 47; *intend, purpose*, with acc., ii. 5. 5. Phrase: τὸ μέλλον, *the future*, vi. 1. 21.

μεμνήομαι, μέμνησθαι, μεμνήσεσθαι, etc., see μινύσσω.

μέμφομαι, μέμψομαι, ἐμεμψάμην and ἐμέμφθην, *find fault with, blame*, Lat. reprehendō, of persons and things, ii. 6. 30, vii. 6. 39.

μέν, post-positive particle (never used as a conj. to connect words or sentences), used to distinguish the word or clause with which it stands from something that is to follow, and commonly answered by δέ, when it may be rendered by *on the one hand, indeed, truly*, or left untranslated, but its presence shown by stress of the voice, i. 1. 1, 2. 4, 6. 6, ii. 1. 10, 2. 17, iii. 1. 3, 19, 43, 2. 2, iv. 4. 3, v. 6. 12, vi. 4. 20, vii. 1. 29; but sometimes other words take the place of δέ, as ἔπειτα, μέντοι, καί, ἀλλά, i. 2. 1, 3. 10, ii. 1. 13, iii. 2. 8; frequently combined with the art. or other words, as ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ, *the one . . . the other, pl., some . . . others*, i. 1. 7, 2. 25, 8. 20, ii. 2. 5; ἀλλὰ μὲν, *but certainly, for a fact*, i. 7. 6, vii. 1. 9; οὐ μὲν δὴ, *nor yet in truth*, i. 9. 13, ii. 2. 3, iii. 2. 14; μὲν δὴ, *in fact, certainly*, ii. 1. 20, iii. 1. 35; with a pers. pron., esp. ἐγὼ μὲν, *I for my part*, or *I at least*, i. 9. 28, ii. 5. 25, iii. 1. 19, vii. 6. 10.

μέντοι, adv. and conj. [μέν + τοί], used to strengthen the meaning of an assertion or protestation or to show opposition, *really, certainly, in truth, moreover*, i. 9. 6,

29, iii. 2. 17, vii. 6. 21; *yet, still, however, nevertheless*, i. 3. 10, 4. 8, 9. 14, ii. 3. 9, 22, iii. 1. 5, iv. 6. 16.

μένω, μενῶ, ἐμείνα, μεμένηκα [R. μα], *wait, stay, tarry, abide*, Lat. maneo, i. 2. 6, 21, 3. 11, 5. 13, ii. 1. 21, 4. 3, iii. 1. 7, 3. 12, iv. 2. 5, v. 2. 10, vi. 5. 20, vii. 7. 54; *be lasting, last, hold good*, of a truce, ii. 3. 24; *wait for*, with acc., Lat. expectō, iv. 4. 20.

Μένων, υἱος, ὁ, Menon, a Thesalian adventurer, one of the commanders of Cyrus's Greek force. In his youth he was a favourite of Aristippus of Larissa, who gave him the command of the mercenaries whom Menon brought to help Cyrus, ii. 6. 28, i. 2. 6; he was employed by Cyrus to escort home the Cilician queen, i. 2. 20 ff., and won favour by being the first to cross the Euphrates, i. 4. 13 ff.; he commanded the left wing at Cunaxa, i. 8. 4. With the other generals he was seized, ii. 5. 31 ff., but not beheaded as they were, but tortured to death, ii. 6. 29. He was probably guilty of treachery towards the Greeks with his friend Ariaeus, ii. 4. 15, 5. 28. An unfavourable account of his character is given in ii. 6. 21 ff.

μερίζω (μερίδ-), μεριῶ, ἐμέρισα, μεμέρισμαι, ἐμερίσθην [μέρος], *divide, divide up*, v. 1. 9.

μέρος, ους, τό [cf. Lat. mereō, *be entitled to*], *division, part, share, portion*, Lat. pars, i. 6. 2, iv. 6. 24, v. 3. 4, vi. 6. 28, vii. 7. 35. Phrases: μέρος τι τῆς εὐταξίας, *a bit or an instance of their discipline*, Lat. disciplinæ specimen, i. 5. 8; ἐν τῷ μέρει, *each in turn, i.e. according to his place in the ranks*, Lat. suō quisque locō et ordine, iii. 4. 23; κατὰ μέρος, *alternately, in reliefs*, Lat. per uicēs, v. 1. 9; κατὰ τὸ Χειρισθόν μέρος, *in the place of Chiriosophus*, vi. 4. 23; ἐν τῷ μέρει καὶ παρὰ τὸ μέρος, *according to and beyond one's share*, vii. 6. 36.

μεσημβρίᾱ, *ās* [μέσος + ἡμέρᾱ], *midday, noon*, Lat. *merīdiēs*; hence, from the place of the sun at that hour, *the South*, i. 7. 6, iii. 5. 15.

μεσόγαια or **μεσόγεια**, *ās* [μέσος + γῆ], *the midland or heart of a country, the interior*, Lat. *mediterrāneae regiōnēs*, vi. 2. 19, 4. 5.

μέσος, *η, ον* [cf. Lat. *medius*, *middle*, Eng. *MID*], *what is in the middle, middle, mid, central, in the middle*, generally in the predicate position before the art. or after the subst., i. 2. 7, 17, ii. 1. 11, iv. 8. 8, vii. 1. 14; but in attrib. position, i. 8. 13, and without art., vii. 6. 24; subst., μέσον, with or without τὸ, *the middle, the centre*, i. 2. 15, 23, 8. 12, iii. 1. 46, 4. 43, v. 4. 13, *the space between, the interval between*, with gen., as διὰ μέσου τούτων, *between these*, i. 4. 4, τὰ ἐν μέσῳ τούτων, *the parts between these*, i. 7. 6, cf. i. 5. 14, ii. 2. 3, iii. 4. 20, v. 2. 26, vi. 4. 2. Phrases: μέσαι νύκτες, *midnight*, i. 7. 1, iii. 1. 33, vii. 3. 40; μέσον ἡμέρας, *midday*, i. 8. 8, iv. 4. 1; ἐν μέσῳ κεῖται ἄθλα, *lie open to competition as prizes*, iii. 1. 21.

μεσὸν [μέσος], *be in the middle*; πέρα μεσούσης τῆς ἡμέρας, *when it was past noon*, vi. 5. 7.

Μέσπιλα, *ās* [acc. to some from *mashpil*, *desolated*, others, comparing Hebrew *hishpīl* in Isaiah xxv. 12, take the meaning to be *brought low*; others again compare *μεσπύλαι*], *Mespila*, a name applied in iii. 4. 10 to the extensive ruins of that part of the ancient Assyrian capital, Nineveh, which lie over against the commercial city of Mosul. This was the chief part of the southwest side of Nineveh, towards the Tigris. This side was about two and a half miles long, and the whole circuit of the walls was about eight miles. After a long period of power and glory, Nineveh was captured and destroyed, shortly before 600 B.C., by a coalition of

Medes and Babylonians under Cyaxares and Nabopolassar. Xenophon's statement, iii. 4. 12, that the Persians took it from the Medes, is explained by the fact that it was not utterly destroyed, but remained part of the Median empire till this was overthrown by Cyrus the Great in 549 B.C., when the city disappeared from history. It is at present represented by the ruins of Koyunjik and Nebi-Yunus. Excavations on these sites have disclosed fine palaces, libraries, sculptures, and monuments.

μεστός, *ή, όν*, *filled, full of, abounding in*, Lat. *plenus*, with gen., i. 4. 19, ii. 5. 9, iii. 5. 1, iv. 4. 7, v. 3. 11; abs., *full*, vii. 3. 26.

μετά, by elision and euphony μετ' and μεθ', prep. with gen. and acc. With gen., *with, in company with, among* (for which Xen. usually has σύν), Lat. *cum*, i. 2. 20, 3. 5, v. 4. 34; *in conjunction with, together with*, vii. 3. 13, 6. 34; *under command of, in the army of*, i. 7. 10, io. 1, ii. 2. 7; *with the aid or by means of*, ii. 6. 18. With acc., of place or order, *behind, after, next*, i. 8. 4, vii. 7. 22; of time, *after, next*, Lat. *post*, i. 3. 16, ii. 1. 12, iii. 1. 45, iv. 8. 8; μετὰ τοῦτο or ταῦτα, *after this, thereupon, next*, i. 3. 9, 6. 7, ii. 4. 23, iv. 6. 4, v. 7. 17; μεθ' ἡμέραν, *by day* (i.e. *after daybreak*), iv. 6. 12, vii. 3. 37. In composition μετά may signify participation, *with, among*, or succession in time or place, *after*, but generally it signifies *change*.

μεταβάλλω [βάλλω], *throw into a different place, change quickly*; mid., τὰ ὅπλα μεταβαλλομένους, *shifting our arms*, so that the shield should cover and protect the back during a retreat, vi. 5. 16.

μεταγινώσκω [R. γινώ], *change one's mind*, Lat. *sententiam mutō*, ii. 6. 3.

μεταδίδωμι [R. δō], *give among, share, distribute, give a share or*

part, Lat. *impertiō*, with dat. of pers. and either gen. of the whole of which a part is given, or acc. of the part given, iii. 3. 1, iv. 5. 5, 6, vii. 8. 11.

μεταμέλει [R. *μελ*], *it is a care afterwards, it makes one sorry*, with dat. of pers., best translated personally, *I am sorry, I repent*, Lat. *paenitet mē*, i. 6. 7, ii. 6. 9, v. 6. 36; with dat. and partic., as *πειθομένοις αὐτοῖς οὐ μεταμελήσει*, *they will not be sorry for obeying*, vii. 1. 34, cf. vii. 1. 5.

μεταξύ, adv. [*μετά* + *ξύ* = *σύν*], *in the midst, in between*, in the phrases: *μεταξὺ ὑπολαβόν, interrupting him in the midst of his talk*, iii. 1. 27; *οὐ πολλοῦ χρόνου μεταξὺ γενομένου, after a short interval*, v. 2. 17; as prep., *between*, of place, with gen., Lat. *inter*, i. 7. 15, iii. 4. 37, v. 4. 22.

μετάπεμπτος, *ον* [verbal of *μεταπέμπω*], *sent for, summoned*, i. 4. 3.

μεταπέμπω [*πέμπω*], *send for or after; mid., send for a person or thing to come to oneself, summon*, Lat. *arcessō*, i. 3. 8, 4. 5, iii. 1. 4, vii. 1. 38; with *ἀπό* or *ἐκ* and gen. of place, and *πρός* or *εἰς* with acc. of pers. or place, i. 1. 2, 2. 26, vii. 1. 3, 20.

μεταστρέφω [*στρέφω*], *turn a thing round; mid., turn oneself round, turn round*, Lat. *sē convertō*, vi. 1. 8.

μετάσχοι, see *μετέχω*.

μεταχωρέω [*χωρέω*], *go to another place, change one's position*, vii. 2. 18.

μέτεμι [R. *εσ*], *be among; in prose only impers., μέτεστι, there is a share, so οὐδενὸς ἡμῖν μετεῖη, we had no share*, iii. 1. 20.

μετέχω [R. *σεχ*], *have a share of, share, take part in, abs. or with gen.*, v. 3. 9, vi. 2. 14, vii. 6. 28, 8. 17.

μετέωρος, *ον* [*αἰέρω*], *raised up from the ground*. Phrase: *μετεώρους ἐξεκόμισαν τὰς ἀμάξας, they lifted and carried out the wagons*, i. 5. 8.

μετρέω, *έμέτρησα, έμέτρήθην* [*μέτρον*], *measure*, Lat. *mētor*, iv. 5. 8. **μετρίως**, adv. [*μέτριος, moderate, μέτρον*], *in due measure, moderately*, Lat. *moderatē*, ii. 3. 20.

μέτρον, τό [cf. Lat. *mētor*, *measure*, Eng. *metre, dia-meter, thermometer, sym-metry*], *measure, dry and liquid*, iii. 2. 21.

μέχρι, adv., *up to a place or time, before εἰς and ἐπὶ, as far as, even to, up to*, Lat. *usque ad*, v. 1. 1, vi. 4. 26; *μέχρι ἐνταῦθα, up to that point*, v. 5. 4; as prep., with gen. of place or time, *up to, as far as, until*, i. 7. 15, io. 11, iv. 5. 36, 7. 15, vi. 4. 1, 25; *μέχρι οὐ, down or up to where, until the time when*, i. 7. 6, v. 4. 16; as conj., *until*, Lat. *dum, dōnec*, with indic. or *ἄν* with subjv., i. 4. 13, ii. 3. 7, 24, 6. 5, iii. 4. 8, iv. 2. 4, 4. 3, vi. 5. 29.

μή, adv., *not*, used both in independent and dependent clauses. In independent clauses: in prohibitions with pres. imv. or aor. subjv., ii. 1. 12, vi. 6. 18, vii. 1. 8; with subjv. of exhortation, vii. 1. 29; and in the phrase *οὐ μή* with subjv. for a strong future, ii. 2. 12, vi. 2. 4, vii. 3. 26. In dependent clauses: after a final conj., as *ἵνα, ὥς, ὅπως*, i. 4. 18, ii. 4. 17, iii. 1. 18, 47, 2. 27; with verbs and partic. forming protases, ii. 1. 4, 3. 5, iv. 2. 17, v. 3. 1, vi. 4. 9, 19, vii. 2. 33, 8. 2; with a partic. equivalent to a rel. clause, iv. 4. 15; with inf., ii. 3. 10, iii. 4. 21, 5. 11, iv. 3. 28, vi. 4. 24, vii. 6. 22; *μή οὐ* and inf., ii. 3. 11, iii. 1. 13; after verbs and expressions of fear, caution, or danger, *lest, that*, Lat. *nē*, with subjv. or opt., i. 3. 10, 17, io. 9, ii. 3. 9, iii. 1. 5, 2. 25, iv. 1. 6, 2. 13, 15, v. 6. 17, vi. 1. 28, vii. 7. 31, *μή οὐ, that not*, i. 7. 7, iii. 1. 12. Phrases: *εἰ μή, except*, ii. 1. 12; *εἰ δὲ μή, otherwise*, ii. 2. 1, iv. 7. 20, vii. 1. 31. The compounds of *μή* follow the usage of the simple word.

μηδαμῇ, adv. [*μηδαμὸς*, none, *μηδέ* + *ἀμός*, an obsolete word = *τις*], *in no way, not at all*, of place, *nowhere*, Lat. *nusquam*, vii. 6. 29.

μηδαμῶς, adv. [*cf. μηδαμῇ*], *by no means*, Lat. *nequāquam*, i. 9. 7, vii. 7. 23.

μηδέ, neg. conj. and emphatic adv. [*μή* + *δέ*], *and not, but not, nor*, Lat. *neque, nec*, ii. 4. 1, iii. 2. 17; *not even*, Lat. *nē ... quidem*, i. 3. 14, iii. 2. 21, 5. 7, vii. 6. 18, 7. 40.

Μήδεια, *ās*, *Medēa*, wife of the last king of the Medes, Astyages; fled to Mespila when Cyrus the Elder conquered her husband, iii. 4. 11.

Μηδείας τείχος, see *Μηδίās τείχος*.

μηδείς, *μία*, *έν* [*μηδέ* + *εἷς*], *not one, no one, nobody, no*, Lat. *nēmo, nullus*, i. 3. 15, ii. 1. 19, v. 5. 9, vi. 2. 10, 6. 28, vii. 6. 36; *μηδέν*, neut. as adv., *not by any means*, v. 4. 19.

μηδέποτε, adv. [*μηδέ* + *ποτέ*], *never*, Lat. *numquam*, iii. 2. 3, iv. 5. 13.

μηδέτερος, *ᾱ*, *ον* [*μηδέ* + *ἕτερος*], *neither*, when two are in question, Lat. *neuter*, vii. 4. 10.

Μηδιά, *ās* [old Persian *Mada*, in the Bible *Madai*, *cf. Μηδοί*], *Media*, prop. a district in Central Asia, bounded on the north by the Caspian sea, on the east by the Parthians and Hyrcanians, on the south by Susiana and Persis, and on the west by Armenia and Assyria. It included the modern Irak, Adserbeidschan, Ghilian, and a part of Manzadaran. Under Cyaxares and with the help of Nabopolassar, king of Babylon, the Medes overthrew the Assyrian empire, 608 or 606 B.C., and extended their own to the Persian gulf and westward. They were conquered by Cyrus the Elder in 550 B.C. In the Anab. the name Media is applied to the district prop. called Assyria, ii. 4. 27, iii. 5. 15.

Μηδίās or **Μηδείας τείχος**, *ous*,

τό, *the Median Wall*, i. 7. 15, ii. 4. 12, extending from the Tigris to the Euphrates and separating Mesopotamia from Babylonia. It was built by the Babylonians as a bulwark against the Medes, perhaps at the beginning of the sixth century B.C.

Μήδοι, *οἱ*, *the Medes, natives of Media*, iii. 2. 25, 4. 7, 10.

Μήδοκος, *ὁ*, *Medocus*, king of the Odrysae in Thrace, vii. 2. 32, 3. 16, 7. 3, 11.

Μηδοσάδης, *ου*, *Medosades*, minister and ambassador of Seuthes, vii. 1. 5, 2. 10, 23, 7. 1, 11.

μήθ', by elision and euphony for *μήτε*.

μηκέτι, adv. [*μή* + *ἔτι*], *not again, no longer*, i. 2. 27, 4. 16, 6. 9, v. 7. 15, 8. 8.

μήκος, *ους*, *τό* [R. *μακ*], *length*, Lat. *longitūdō*, i. 5. 9 (pl.), ii. 4. 12, v. 4. 32.

μήν, intensive particle, post-positive, *in truth, surely, truly*, Lat. *uērō*, used after other particles, as *οὐ μήν*, *to be sure not, yet certainly not*, i. 10. 3, vii. 6. 38; *οὐδὲ μήν*, *and certainly not*, ii. 4. 20, vii. 6. 22; *καὶ μήν*, *and in fact, and yet*, i. 7. 5, iii. 1. 17; *ἀλλὰ μήν*, *but surely, but still*, i. 9. 18, ii. 5. 12, iii. 2. 16; *ἤ μήν*, see *ἤ*.

μήν, *μηνός*, *ὁ* [*cf. Lat. mēnsis*, *month*, Eng. *MOON, MONTH*], *month*, i. 1. 10, 3. 21, 9. 17, v. 5. 4, vii. 5. 4, 9.

μηνοειδής, *ές* [*μηνή*, *moon*, *cf. μῆν* + R. *φιδ*], *half-moon shaped, crescent shaped*, Lat. *lūnātus*, v. 2. 13.

μηνύω, *μηνύσω*, etc. [R. *μα*], *show what is hidden, show up, reveal, inform against*, Lat. *indicō*, ii. 2. 20.

μήποτε, adv. [*μή* + *ποτέ*], *never*, Lat. *nunquam*, i. 1. 4, 6. 2, iii. 1. 35.

μήπω, adv. [*μή* + *πώ*], *not yet*, Lat. *nōndum*, iii. 2. 24.

μηρός, *ὁ*, *thigh*, Lat. *femur*, vii. 4. 4, 8. 14.

μήτε, neg. conj. [*μή* + *τέ*], and not, distinguished from οὔτε as *μή* from οὐ, either doubled, *neither* . . . nor, i. 3. 14, iv. 4. 6, or followed by *τέ*, *not only not* . . . but also, Lat. *neque* . . . *et*, ii. 2. 8, iii. 1. 30, 2. 23.

μήτηρ, *μητρός*, ἡ [cf. Lat. *māter*, *mother*, Eng. *MOTHER*], *mother*, i. 1. 4, 8, ii. 4. 27, vi. 4. 8.

μητρόπολις, *ews*, ἡ [*μήτηρ* + *R. πλα*], the *mother-city* as related to her colonies; hence, *chief city*, *capital*, Lat. *caput*, v. 2. 3, 4. 15, 25.

μηχανάομαι, *μηχανήσομαι*, ἐμμηχανήσασθαι, μεμηχάνημαι [*R. μακ*], *contrive*, *devise*, *frame*, *scheme*, esp. something crafty, Lat. *māchinor*, with acc. or inf., ii. 6. 27, iv. 7. 10.

μηχανή, ἡς [*R. μακ*], *machine*, *instrument*, Lat. *māchīna*; hence *contrivance*, *scheme*, *device*, or, more generally, *means*, iv. 5. 16, v. 2. 24, vii. 2. 8.

μία, see *εἷς*.

Μίδας, *ov*, *Midas*, a mythological king of Phrygia, son of Gordius and Cybele. He entrapped Silēnus, the Satyr, i. 2. 13, but treated him well and was rewarded by Dionysus with the granting of any wish he chose to ask. Having foolishly requested that all he touched should be turned to gold, he died of hunger. The same Midas, having awarded the prize to Pan over Apollo in a musical contest, was given ass's ears by the angry god.

Μιθριδάτης or **Μιθραδάτης**, *ov*, *Mithridātes*, satrap of Lycaonia and Cappadocia, vii. 8. 25, a follower of Cyrus, ii. 5. 35, but afterwards treacherous to the Greeks, iii. 3. 1, 6, 4. 2.

μικρός, ὁ, ὅν [cf. Eng. *microscope*], *small*, *little*, of size and quantity, Lat. *parvus*, ii. 4. 13, iii. 2. 21, v. 3. 12, vii. 7. 53; of importance, *of small account*, *trifling*, *trivial*, iii. 2. 10, v. 8. 20; subst.,

μικρόν, τό, *a short space or distance*, *a short time*, *a little*, ii. 1. 6, iii. 1. 11, iv. 7. 7, v. 4. 22; neut. as adv., *μικρόν*, *hardly*, i. 3. 2. Phrase: *κατὰ μικρά* or *μικρόν*, *in small parts*, *in bits*, v. 6. 32, vii. 3. 22.

Μιλήσιος, ὁ, *ov* [*Μίλητος*], *Milesian*, i. 1. 11; subst., *Μιλήσιοι*, *Milesians*, *natives of Miletus*, i. 9. 9, vi. 1. 15; ἡ *Μιλησιᾶ*, *the Milesian woman*, i. 10. 3.

Μίλητος, ἡ, *Milētus*, an ancient and famous city in Ionia, south of the mouth of the Maeander, i. 1. 6, 2. 2, 4. 2, noted for its colonies and commerce until its capture by the Persians in 494 B.C. It was also a centre of art and literature, and was the native place of several great philosophers and historians. (*Palatia* or *Pellatia*.)

Μιλοκύθης, *ov*, *Miltocythes*, commander of Thracian troops; deserted to the king, ii. 2. 7.

μιμέομαι, *μιμήσομαι*, ἐμίμησάμην, μεμίμημαι [*μίμος*, ὁ, *actor*, cf. Eng. *mimic*, *panto-mime*], *imitate*, *copy*, *take as example*, Lat. *imitor*, iii. 1. 36; of actors, *represent*, *play a part*, vi. 1. 9.

μιμνήσκω (*μνα-*), *-μνήσω*, ἔμνησα, μέμνημαι, ἐμνήσθην [*R. μα*], *remind* (never act. in *Anab.*); mid. and pass., *recall to oneself*, *remember*, where the pf. has the pres. sense, Lat. *meminī*, the fut. pf. *μεμνήσομαι* serves as fut., and the plpf. as impf., abs. or with gen., i. 7. 5, iii. 1. 27, 2. 39, v. 8. 25, 26, vii. 5. 8, 6. 38; *make mention*, *talk of*, *suggest*, with inf. or *ως* and a clause, vi. 4. 11, vii. 5. 8.

μισέω, *μισήσω*, etc. [*μισος*, τό, *hatred*, cf. Lat. *miser*, *wretched*, *maestus*, *sorrowful*, Eng. *mis-anthrope*], *hate*, Lat. *odī*, vi. 2. 14, vii. 6. 15.

μισθοδοσιᾶ, ἄς [*μισθός* + *R. δο*], *giving of pay*, ii. 5. 22.

μισθοδοτέω [*μισθός* + *R. δο*], *pay wages*, *employ*, with dat. of pers., vii. 1. 13.

μισθοδότης, ου [μισθός + R. δο], *one who pays wages, employer*, with dat. of pers., i. 3. 9.

μισθός, ὁ [cf. Eng. MEED], *wages, pay*, esp. of soldiers, Lat. *stipendium*, i. 1. 10, 2. 11, v. 6. 31, vii. 5. 5. Cyrus at first paid his Greek troops one daric monthly, but afterwards increased it one-half, i. 3. 21. The usual pay was a daric for a private, two for a captain, and four for a general, vii. 6. 1, 7. From this sum the soldier provided not only his arms and clothes, but also his daily rations, since among the Greeks there was no commissariat in the modern sense, but each soldier bought his own provisions.

μισθοφορά, ἄς [μισθός + R. φερ], *receipt of wages, wages received, pay*, of soldiers, v. 6. 23, 35, vi. 1. 16, vii. 1. 3.

μισθοφόρος, ον [μισθός + R. φερ], *receiving pay*; subst., οἱ μισθοφόροι, *mercenary troops, mercenaries*, Lat. *mercennārii*, i. 4. 3, iv. 3. 4, vii. 8. 15.

μισθῶ, μισθῶσω, etc. [μισθός], *let out for hire*; mid., *cause to let out for hire, hire*, Lat. *condūcō*, vi. 4. 13, vii. 7. 34; pass., *be hired, be paid*, i. 3. 1.

μνᾶ, ἄς, *mina*, the next to the highest denomination in Greek silver money, although never actually minted as a coin, the one-sixtieth of the talent, or a hundred drachmas. (See *τάλαντον*.)

The Attic table of money is as follows:—

ὀβολός			
6	δραχμή		
600	100	μνᾶ	
36000	6000	60	τάλαντον

That is, 6 obols equalled 1 drachma, 100 drachmas equalled 1 mina, 60 minas equalled 1 talent,

The Attic drachma had 4.336 grams or 67.376 grains of pure silver. As the U.S. silver dollar has 371.25 grains of pure silver, the drachma would be worth about 18 cents (legal value). The talent (6000 drachmas) would be worth about \$1080, the mina \$18.00, and the obol 3 cents.

Many Greek states used the Aeginetan (or commercial) standard, with silver coins more than one-third heavier than the Attic. The Persians had a silver talent and a mina a little more than one-fourth heavier than the Attic, the *σγλός* (q.v.) representing the drachma. (See note on i. 5. 6.)

The ratio of value of silver to gold is established by law in the U. S. at about 1:16. In Xenophon's time it was estimated at 1:10. On this account the silver in an Attic drachma is worth less now than it would have been then. See *δαρείκος*.

Attic currency was silver. The highest denomination actually coined was the ten-drachma piece. The commonest coin was the four-drachma piece. The accompanying



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illustration is an enlarged representation of the drachma, the obverse showing the helmeted head of Athena, the reverse the owl and olive branch and an inscription containing the first three letters of the name of Athens, ΑΘΕΝΑΙ.

μνημείον, τό [R. μα], *remembrance, memorial, monument*, Lat. *monumentum*, iii. 2. 13.

μνήμη, ης [R. μα], *remembrance, memory*, Lat. *memoria*, vi. 5. 24.

μνημονεύω, μνημονεύσω, ἐμνημόνευσα, -εμνημόνευκα, ἐμνημονεύθην [R. μα], *recall, recollect*, Lat. *recordor*, iv. 3. 2.

μνημονικός, ἡ, ὅν [R. μα], *having a good memory*, in sup., vii. 6. 38.

μνησθῆ, see μινῆσκω.

μνησικακέω, μνησικακήσω, ἐμνησικακήσα [R. μα + κακός], *remember wrongs received, bear a grudge*, with dat. of pers. and gen. of cause, ii. 4. 1.

μόλις, adv., *with difficulty, hardly, only just*, Lat. *vix*, iii. 4. 48, iv. 8. 28, v. 2. 27, 4. 25, 8. 14, vii. 8. 18; μάλα μόλις, *with extreme difficulty*, vii. 1. 39.

μόλυβδός, ἰδος, ἡ [μόλυβδος], *leaden ball, bullet*, Lat. *glāns plumbea*, used in slings, iii. 3. 17.

μόλυβδος, ὁ [cf. Lat. *plumbum*, *lead*], *lead*, iii. 4. 17.

μόλωσιν, see βλώσκω.

μοναρχία, ἄς [μόνος + ἄρχω], *rule of one; of a general, command in chief*, vi. 1. 31.

μοναχῆ, adv. [μοναχός, *single, solitary, μόνος*], *in a single way, alone, only*; ἥπερ μοναχῆ, *where alone*, iv. 4. 18.

μονή, ἡς [R. μα], *a tarrying, stay, halt*, v. 1. 5, 6. 22, 27.

μονόξυλος, ὄν [μόνος + ξύλον], *made of one log, of canoes*, v. 4. 11.

μόνος, η, ὄν [cf. Eng. *monk, minster, monastery, monad*, and *mono-* in *mono-logue, mono-gram, etc.*], *alone, left alone, by oneself*, Lat. *sōlus*, iii. 1. 2, v. 2. 26, 4. 34; *alone, only, sole*, i. 4. 15, ii. 1. 12, iii. 1. 41, iv. 6. 3, vi. 3. 5, vii. 7. 50; *alone among or of*, with gen., ii. 3. 19, v. 7. 30; neut. as adv., *μόνον, alone, only solely*, ii. 5. 14, iii. 2. 19, v. 2. 15, 7. 10.

μόσσυν, ὄνος, dat. pl. *μοσσύνους*, ὁ, *wooden tower*, v. 4. 26.

Μοσσύνοικοι, οἱ [μόσσυν + R. *εἶς*], *the Mossynoeci (dwellers in*

wooden towers), a rude and barbarous but warlike race, living along the Euxine west of Trapezus, v. 4. 2, 8, 15, 5. 1. Their manners and customs are described in Anab. v. 4.

μόσχειος, ὄν [μόςχος, ὁ, *calf*], *of a calf*, Lat. *vitulinus*; κρέα μόσχεια, *veal*, iv. 5. 31.

μοχθέω, μοχθήσω, ἐμόχθησα [μόχθος, ὁ, *toil*], *be burdened, labour, toil*, Lat. *labōrō*, with *περί* and acc., vi. 6. 31.

μοχλός, ὁ, *bar of a gate or door*, Lat. *sera*. The gates of a Greek town were double and opened inward. When closed they were barred on the inside by a timber (μοχλός) which crossed them at the centre and fitted into the posts on each side. A hollow bolt, which could be removed only with a key, was then shot through a hole in the post and in the end of the bar. vii. 1. 12, 15.

μύζω, *suck*, abs., iv. 5. 27.

Μυρίανδος, ἡ, *Myriandus*, a city in Syria on the gulf of Issus, near the later Alexandria, i. 4. 6. (Iskanderun.)

μυριάς, ἄδος, ἡ [μῦριος, cf. Eng. *myriad*], *the number ten thousand, myriad*, i. 4. 5, 7. 12, v. 6. 9.

μῦριος, see μῦριος.

μῦριος, ᾶ, ὄν, *countless, unnumbered*, vii. 1. 30; pl. *μῦριοι, αἱ, α*, as a definite number, *ten thousand*, being the largest Greek number expressed by one word, Lat. *decem milia*, i. 1. 9, 2. 9, ii. 1. 19, iii. 2. 18, v. 7. 9, vii. 3. 48; so in sing. with a collective subst., i. 7. 10.

μύρον, τό, *sweet-smelling oil*, iv. 4. 13.

Μῦσις, ᾶς [Μύσιος], *Mysia*, a country in the northwestern part of Asia Minor, including Greater and Lesser Mysia, vii. 8. 7, 8.

Μύσιος, ᾶ, ὄν [Μῦσός], *belonging to Mysia, Mysian*, i. 2. 10.

Μῦσός, ὁ, *a native of Mysia, a Mysian*. The Mysians as a nation

were noted robbers, and were hostile to the king, i. 6. 7, 9. 14, ii. 5. 13, iii. 2. 23.

Μῦθος, ὁ, *Mysus*, a brave Mysian in the Greek army, v. 2. 29 ff.

μυχός, ὁ, *innermost part, recess, of a mountain, heart, cranny*, iv. 1. 7.

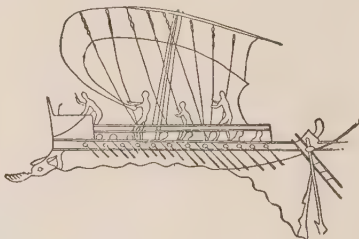
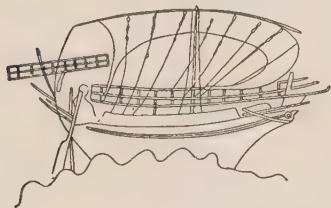
μῶρος, ᾧ, ον [cf. Eng. *sophomore*], *dull, stupid, foolish*, Lat. *stultus*, in sup., iii. 2. 22.

μῶρως, adv. [μῶρος], *stupidly*, vii. 6. 21.

ναῦλον or ναῦσθλον, τό [ναῦς], *money for passage by ship, fare*, v. 1. 12.

ναυπηγήσιμος, η, ον, or ος, ον [ναῦς + R. παγ], *belonging to or fit for shipbuilding*, vi. 4. 4.

ναῦς, νῆως, ἡ [ναῦς], *ship*, Lat. *nāvis*, either the merchant vessel, vii. 5. 12 ff., or the man-of-war, i. 4. 2, 3, 5, v. 1. 15 (where ναῦς is identified with πεντηκόντορος, q.v.), 4. 10. The former, as designed for transport, was broad and roomy, and went mainly under sail; the



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N.

ναί, intensive particle [cf. νή, Lat. *nē*], strongly affirmative, in answers or oaths, *certainly, yes*, with acc. with or without μά (q.v.), v. 8. 6, vi. 6. 34, vii. 6. 21.

ναός, ὁ, *temple*, Lat. *aedēs*, v. 3. 9, 12, 13; Attic acc. νῶν from νῆως, ὁ, v. 3. 8.

νάπη, ης, or νάπος, ουσ, τό, *woody dell, valley, ravine, glen*, Lat. *sal-tus*, iv. 5. 15, v. 2. 31, vi. 5. 12, 18, 20, 31.

ναυαρχέω [ναῦς + ἄρχω], *command a fleet, be admiral*, v. 1. 4, vii. 2. 7.

ναύαρχος, ὁ [ναῦς + ἄρχω], *commander of a fleet*, Lat. *praefectus classis*, esp. a Spartan officer, *admiral*, i. 4. 2, vi. 1. 16, 6. 13, vii. 2. 5.

ναύκληρος, ὁ [ναῦς + κλήρος, ὁ, lot], *shipowner, who generally was also master, captain*, vii. 2. 12, 5. 14.

latter was long and narrow, and was propelled in action by oars. As here illustrated each is provided with rudders (see s.v. πηδάλιον), a ship's ladder (see s.v. κλίμαξ), a foredeck, a balustrade running along the side of the ship and designed to serve as a bulwark, a single mast supported by two stays, and a sail attached to a yard which is secured by braces. The hull of the merchantman is high above the water, and the bow curves upwards and outwards and terminates in a point, which is not fashioned into a figurehead, but has the 'eye,' which may have been either a hawse hole or of the nature of an amulet. The man-of-war has the ram, in which is the 'eye,' and two banks of oars. In the historical development of shipbuilding among the Greeks the merchantman first appears, then

the pirate ship, which was swifter but still capable of stowing plunder, and then the man-of-war. The latter reached its perfect form in the *τριήρης*, *q.v.* See also *s.v.* *πεντηκόντορος*, *τριακόντορος*, and *πλοῖον*.

ναῦσθλον, see *ναῦλον*.

Ναυσικλίδης, *ον*, *Nausiclides*, who brought pay to the Greek army from Thibron, *vii.* 8. 6.

ναυσίπορος, *ον* [*ναῦς* + *Ρ. περ*], that can be traversed in ships, of a river, *navigable*, *ii.* 2. 3.

ναυτικός, *ή*, *ον* [*ναῦς*], *be-longing to ships, naval*, with *δύναμις*, *naval power*, *i.* 3. 12.

νεανίσκος, *ος*, [*εἰς* *νεανίās*, *young man, νέος*, *youth, young man*, a term covering the period from boyhood up to forty years, *Lat. iuuenis*, *ii.* 4. 19, *iv.* 3. 10, *vii.* 2. 33, *7.* 4; used sneeringly, *ii.* 1. 13.

νεῖμαι, see *νέμω*.

νεκρός, *ος* [*cf.* *Lat. nex*, *death, necō*, *slay*, *Eng. necro-logy, necromancy*], *dead body, corpse*, *Lat. cadāuer*, *iv.* 2. 18, 23, *v.* 7. 18, *vi.* 4. 9. Phrases: *ἀνευ πολλῶν νεκρῶν*, *without severe loss*, *v.* 2. 9; *οἱ νεκροί*, *the dead*, *Lat. mortuī*, *v.* 4. 17.

νέμω, *νέμω*, *ἐννεμα*, *-νενέμηκα*, *νενέμηναι*, *ἐνεμήθην* [*Ρ. νεμ*], *distribute, portion out, award*, *Lat. distribuō*, *vi.* 6. 33; of meat, *divide up, carve*, *vii.* 3. 21; of herdsmen, *drive to pasture*, *Lat. pāscō*; and so *mid.* of animals, *graze, feed*, *ii.* 2. 15, and in *pass.*, *ὅρος νέμεται αἰεῖ*, *the mountain is pastured with goats*, *iv.* 6. 17.

νενημημένων, see *νέμω*.

νενημένων, see *νέω*, *heap*.

νεόδαρτος, *ον* [*νέος* + *Ρ. δαρ*], *freshly flayed*, *iv.* 5. 14.

Νέον τείχος, *ους*, *τό*, *New Fort*, a fortress in Thrace west of Perinthus, *vii.* 5. 8.

νέος, *α̃*, *ον* [*cf.* *Lat. nouus*, *new*, *Eng. NEW, neo-phyte*], *young*,

fresh, of men, *comp. νεώτερος*, *sup. νεώτατος*, *Lat. iuuenis, iunior, minimus nātū*, *i.* 1. 1, *10.* 3, *iii.* 2. 37, *iv.* 1. 27, *2.* 16, *vii.* 4. 6; of grain, *νεω, fresh, this year's*, *Lat. nouus*, *v.* 4. 27.

νεῦμα, *ατος*, *τό* [*νεύω*, *nod, cf. Lat. adnuō, nod at, nūtō, nod*], *nod, sign with the head*; *νεύματος μόνον ἔνεκα*, *for a mere nod*, *v.* 8. 20.

νευρά, *ας* [*cf. νεῦρον*], *sineu, string, esp. bowstring*, *Lat. neruus*,

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iv. 2. 28, *v.* 2. 12. For additional illustrations, see *s.v.* *τόξον* and *φαρέτρα*.

νεῦρον, *τό* [*cf. Lat. neruus, sineu, muscle, Eng. neur-algia*], *sineu, cord*, used in slings, *iii.* 4. 17. See *s.v.* *σφενδόνη*.

νευσόμενοι or **νευσούμενοι**, see *νέω*, *swim*.

νεφέλη, *ης* [*νέφος*, *τό*, *cloud, cf. Lat. nūbēs, cloud, nebula, mist*], *cloud*, *i.* 8. 8, *iii.* 4. 8.

νέω, *ἐνησα*, *νένηναι*, *heap, pile up*, *v.* 4. 27.

νέω (*νν*), *νεύσομαι* or *νευσοῦμαι*, *-ένευσσα*, *-ένευσκα* [*ναῦς*], *swim*, *Lat. natō*, *iv.* 3. 12, *v.* 7. 25.

νεωκόρος, *ος* [*ναός* + *Ρ. κελ*], *keeper of a temple, sacristan*, *Lat. aedituus*, a priestly officer of high rank, who had the superintendence of the temple and of its treasures, *v.* 3. 6.

Νέων, *ωνος*, *ος*, *Neon*, a Spartan from Asine, at first lieutenant of Chrisiphus, *v.* 3. 4, 6. 36, but afterwards his successor, *vi.* 4. 11-23, and unfriendly to Xenophon, *v.* 7. 1, *vi.* 2. 13, 5. 4, *vii.* 2. 17, 29.

νεώριον, *τό* [*ναῦς* + *Ρ. 2 φερ*], *place where ships are cared for, navy yard, dockyard*, *vii.* 1. 27.

νεών, see *ναός*.

νεῶν, see *ναῦς*.

νέωσι, adv. [*νέος*], *freshly, lately*, iv. 1. 12.

νῆ, intensive particle [*cf. ναι*], used in affirmative oaths, with acc., as *νῆ Δία*, *yes, by Zeus!* i. 7. 9, v. 7. 22.

νῆς, see *ναῦς*.

νῆσος, ἡ [*ναῦς*], *island*, Lat. *insula*, ii. 4. 22, vii. 1. 27.

Νικάνδρος, ὁ, *Nicander*, of Laconia, who killed Dexippus, v. 1. 15.

Νικάρχος, ὁ, *Nicarchus*, of Arcadia, who brought the Greeks news of the seizure of their generals, ii. 5. 33; either he or a captain of the same name afterwards deserted, iii. 3. 5.

νικάω, *νίκησω*, etc. [*νίκη*], *conquer, get the upper hand, prevail over, surpass*, Lat. *vincō*, abs. or with acc., i. 2. 8, 7. 7, 9. 11, ii. 1. 4, 8, iii. 2. 11, v. 2. 18, vi. 5. 18; with cognate acc., vi. 5. 23; with dat. *μάχη*, ii. 1. 4, 6. 5; in the pres. often with a sense of pf., *be victorious, be a victor*, i. 8. 21, io. 4, 5, iii. 1. 2, 2. 39, iv. 6. 24. Phrases: *τὰ μεγάλα νικᾶν*, *outdo in great matters*, i. 9. 24; *τὰ πάντα νικᾶν*, *be completely victorious*, ii. 1. 1; *ἐκ τῆς νικώσης* (sc. *γνώμης*), *in conformity to a majority vote*, vi. 1. 18, 2. 12.

νίκη, *ης*, *victory*, Lat. *uictōria*, i. 5. 8, 8. 16, iii. 1. 23.

Νικόμαχος, ὁ, *Nicomachus*, of Oeta in Thessaly; volunteered for service with his light-armed troops, iv. 6. 20.

νοέω, *νοήσω*, etc. [*ᾤνω*], *observe, perceive, think out, plan*, iii. 4. 44, v. 6. 28.

νόθος, *η, ου, or ος, ου*, *illegitimate, bastard*, Lat. *spurius*, ii. 4. 25.

νομή, *ῆς* [*ᾤνω*], *pasture*, v. 3. 9; *herd out at pasture, herd*, iii. 5. 2.

νομίζω (*νομιδ-*), *νομῶ*, etc. [*ᾤνω*], *regard as a custom; pass., be the custom, be usual*, Lat. *sōleō*, iv. 2. 23, vii. 3. 18; so *δῶρα ᾧ νομί-*

ζεται, *the regular gifts*, i. 2. 27, and *τὰ νομιζόμενα*, *the regular wages*, vii. 3. 10; *own, regard, acknowledge, consider, believe, think, fancy*, Lat. *putō*, with acc. and inf., i. 1. 8, ii. 1. 11, iii. 2. 7, v. 5. 18; with inf., i. 3. 10, ii. 5. 13, iii. 1. 3, vi. 1. 22, vii. 3. 8; with two accs., i. 4. 9, 16, ii. 5. 39, iii. 2. 28; with partic., vi. 6. 24.

νόμιμος, *η, ου* [*ᾤνω*], *customary, usual, lawful*, with inf., iv. 6. 15.

νόμος, ὁ [*ᾤνω*], *custom, way, fashion, practice*, Lat. *mōs*, i. 2. 15, v. 4. 33, vii. 2. 38, 3. 37, 8. 5; *law*, Lat. *lēx*, iv. 6. 14; as a musical term, *mode, strain*, Lat. *modus*, v. 4. 17.

νοσέω, *ἐνδύσσω, νενύσσω* [*νόσος*], *be diseased or ill; of a country, be disordered or in a bad condition*, vii. 2. 32.

νόσος, ἡ, *disease, illness*, Lat. *morbus*, v. 3. 3, vii. 2. 32.

νότος, ὁ, *the south wind*, Lat. *auster*, v. 7. 7.

νοσηνία, ἄς [*νέος + μήν*], *new moon*, hence *first of the month*, Lat. *kalendae*, v. 6. 23, 31.

νοῦς, *νοῦ*, ὁ [*ᾤνω*], *power of thought, mind, sense*, Lat. *mēns*. Phrases: *τὸν νοῦν προσέχειν*, *pay attention*, abs. or with dat., ii. 4. 2, iv. 2. 2, vi. 3. 18, so *τῷ προσέχοντι τὸν νοῦν*, *to the attentive observer*, i. 5. 9; *ἐν νῷ ἔχειν*, *purpose, plan, intend*, iii. 3. 2, 5. 13.

νυκτερεύω, *ἐνυκτέρευσα* [*νύκτερος*], *by night, νύξ*, *spend the night*, *bivouac*, Lat. *pernoctō*, iv. 4. 11, 5. 11, vi. 4. 27.

νύκτα, *νυκτί*, *νυκτός*, see *νύξ*. **νυκτοφύλαξ**, *ακος*, ὁ [*νύξ + φυλάττω*], *night-watch, picket*, Lat. *excubitor*, vii. 2. 18, 3. 34.

νύκτωρ, adv. [*νύξ*], *by night, in the night, at night*, Lat. *noctū*, iii. 4. 35, iv. 4. 9, vii. 3. 37, 8. 20.

νῦν, adv. [*cf. Lat. nunc, now, Eng. now*], of time, *now, just now, just, at present*, i. 4. 14, ii. 1. 12.

iii. 1. 20, 2. 33, iv. 1. 19, v. 4. 21, vii. 2. 34; strengthened by δῆ, vii. 1. 28, 6. 37. Phrases: ἔτι νύν, *even to this day*, iii. 2. 12; τὸ νύν εἶναι, *for the present*, iii. 2. 37; τὸν νύν χρόνον, *at the present time*, vi. 6. 13.

νύν, inferential particle, post-positive and enclitic, weaker than νῦν, *q.v.*, with an imv., ἔθι νυν, *come now*, vii. 2. 26.

νυντ', adv., stronger than νῦν, *q.v.*, even now, *at this moment*, v. 6. 32, vii. 3. 3.

νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ [*cf. Lat. nox, night, Eng. NIGHT*], *night*, i. 10. 19, ii. 2. 19, iii. 1. 13, v. 2. 23, vi. 1. 13. Phrases: νυκτός, *by night*, ii. 6. 7, iii. 1. 40, iv. 4. 15, vii. 2. 22; τῆς νυκτός, *by night, in the night*, where the context shows that a particular night is meant, ii. 2. 1, iii. 4. 34, iv. 4. 8, v. 7. 14, vii. 2. 17; διὰ νυκτός, *all night long*, iv. 6. 22; μέσαι νύκτες, *midnight*, i. 7. 1, iii. 1. 33; ἡμέραν καὶ νύκτα, *a day and a night*, vi. 1. 14, *cf.* vi. 6. 38; καὶ νύκτα καὶ ἡμέραν, *night and day*, vii. 6. 9.

νῶ, see νοῦς.

νῶτον, τό, *back*, *Lat. tergum*, v. 4. 32.

Ξ.

Ξανθικλῆς, εὐς, ὁ, *Xanthicles*, of Achaea, elected general in the place of Socrates, iii. 1. 47; fined for neglect, v. 8. 1; see also vii. 2. 1.

ξενῖα, ᾶς [ξένος], *tie or bond of friendship or hospitality*, *Lat. hospitium*, vi. 6. 35.

Ξενίας, ου, *Xenias*, of Parrhasia in Arcadia, general in Cyrus's army, i. 1. 2, 2. 1, 3, but afterwards a deserter, i. 3. 7, 4. 7, 8.

ξενίζω (ξενιδ-), ἐξένισα, ἐξένισμαι, ἐξενίσθην [ξένος], *entertain a stranger or guest-friend, entertain*, *Lat. hospitio accipio*, v. 5. 25, vii. 3. 8, 6. 3.

ξενικός, ἡ, ὄν [ξένος], *belonging to a foreigner*; subst., τὸ ξενικόν (*sc. στρατεύμα*), *mercenary force*, i. 2. 1, ii. 5. 22.

ξένιος, ᾶ, ὄν [ξένος], *belonging to a stranger or guest, hospitable*, *Lat. hospitālis*; Zeus ξένιος, see Zeus, iii. 2. 4; subst., τὰ ξένια, *friendly gifts, pledges of guest-friendship, gifts typifying friendship*, iv. 8. 23, v. 5. 2, 14, vi. 1. 15; ἐπὶ ξένια ἐδέχοντο αὐτοὺς, *they entertained them at a banquet*, vi. 1. 3, *cf.* vii. 6. 3, where a formal state affair is meant like the *Lat. lautia*.

ξενόομαι, ξενώσομαι, ἐξένωμαι, ἐξενώθην [ξένος], *form a tie of guest-friendship with one, become a guest-friend, be entertained*, with dat. of pers., vii. 8. 6, 8.

ξένος, ὁ [ξένος], *stranger, foreigner*, *Lat. hospes*, esp. a foreigner with whom one has made a bond of friendship and mutual hospitality under the patronage of Zeus ξένιος, a connexion usually expressed in Eng. by the term *guest-friend*, for want of a similar tie in modern times; hence ξένος means either party to the compact, *guest, host*, i. 1. 10, 3. 3, ii. 1. 5, 4. 15, iii. 1. 4, v. 3. 6, vii. 3. 22; also of one who enters a foreign service for pay, *mercenary*, i. 1. 10, 3. 18, ii. 6. 28.

Ξενοφῶν, ὦντος, ὁ, *Xenophon*, an Athenian, the author of the *Anabasis*. He was the son of Gryllus and Diodōra, was of equestrian rank and of the deme Erchia. His birth is usually set in 444 B.C., but it may have been as late as 434 B.C. He was a pupil of Socrates, iii. 1. 5; in 401 he joined the army of Cyrus, not as a soldier, but as the companion of his old friend Proxenus, iii. 1. 4 ff., and took no active part until after Cunaxa. When the Greek generals were seized and put to death by Tissaphernes, Xenophon aroused the soldiers from their dejection and was elected

general in the place of Proxenus, ii. 5. 37, 41, iii. 1. 11 ff., 47. The remainder of the Anabasis is the story of how his courage and skill brought the army to Mysia and delivered it into the service of the Spartan Thibron in the spring of 399 B.C., vii. 8. 24. He was banished from Athens on account of his serving against the Persians and with Spartans, and in 394 B.C. left Asia Minor with Agesilāus and followed him against Thebes and Athens in the battle of Coronēa, v. 3. 6. The Spartans presented him with an estate at Scillus in Elis about 387, where he erected a little temple to Artemis, v. 3. 7 ff., and where he lived in retirement with his wife Philesia, and his sons Gryllus and Diodōrus. Here were written his well-known works. After the battle of Leuctra, 371 B.C., the Elēans drove him out of Scillus and he went to Corinth. According to some the Athenians withdrew their sentence of banishment against him, and his last years were spent in his native city; others state that he died in Corinth. It is certain that his sons were in the service of Athens, and that the elder fell at Mantinēa in 362. Xenophon himself died not later than 355. His principal works were the *Anabasis*, *Hellenica*, *Memorabilia of Socrates*, *Cyropaedia*, *Symposium*, and (if they be genuine works of Xen.) the *Lacedaemonian State* and *Agesilāus*.

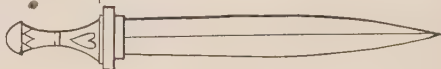
Ξέρξης, *ov* [Pers. *Khshyarshan*, of doubtful meaning, *chief*? *ruler*?], *Xerxes*, son of Darius Hystaspes and Atossa, king of Persia from 485 to 465 B.C., chiefly famous for his mighty but ill-fated expedition against Greece, i. 2. 9, iii. 2. 13.

ξστός, *ή, όν* [verbal of *ξέω*, *scrape*, *polish*], *scraped*, *planed*, *polished*, Lat. *politus*, iii. 4. 10,

ξηραίνω (*ξηραν-*), *ξηρανῶ*, *έξήρᾱνα*, *έξήρασμαι*, *έξηράνθην* [*ξηρός*], *parch*, *dry*, Lat. *siccō*, of fruits, ii. 3. 15.

ξηρός, *ά, όν*, *dry*, Lat. *siccus*, iv. 5. 33.

ξίφος, *ους, τό*, *sword*, Lat. *gladius*, ii. 2. 9, v. 8. 21, vii. 4. 16. The *ξίφος* had a straight blade and



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was double edged, and was thereby distinguished from the *μάχαιρα*, *q.v.* Both were short, as compared with modern swords. The crossbar, or guard, of the *ξίφος* was not large; the hilt was often ornamented. The *ξίφος* was carried in a scabbard of metal, or of leather



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with metal mountings, which rested on the left side of the body and was supported by a strap that passed over the right shoulder. See *s.v.* *όπλον*, *όπλίτης*, and *πυρρίχη* (where note the shape of the *edge* of the blade).

ξόανον, *τό* [*ξέω*, cf. *ξεστός*], *piece of carved work*, esp. *carved image of a god placed in a temple*, v. 3. 12.

ξύλη, ης [ξύω, *scrape*, akin to ξέω, cf. ξεστός], *tool for scraping*, hence, *curved* or *sickle-shaped dagger*, used by the Spartans, iv. 7. 16, 8. 25.

ξύλιζομαι (ξύλιδ-) [ξύλον], *gather wood* or *faggots*, Lat. *lignor*, with ἐκ and gen., ii. 4. 11.

ξύλινος, η, ον [ξύλον], *made of wood*, *wooden*, Lat. *ligneus*, i. 8. 9, ii. 1. 6, v. 2. 5.

ξύλον, τό [cf. Eng. *zylonite*], *wood*, Lat. *lignum*, as *material*, v. 4. 12, or *piece* or *bar of wood*, i. 10. 12; esp. in pl., *wood*, *beams*, *logs*, *trees*, *fuel*, i. 5. 12, ii. 1. 6, 2. 16, iv. 4. 12, v. 2. 23, 26, vi. 4. 4, 5.

O.

ὁ, ἡ, τό, def. art., *the*, originally a dem. pron. but retaining this force in Attic chiefly in the expressions ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ in all cases, sing. and pl., *this . . . that, the one . . . the other, he . . . the rest*, i. 1. 7, 10. 4, ii. 2. 5, iii. 3. 7, 4. 16, iv. 3. 33, vii. 2. 2; sometimes ὁ δέ is found without a preceding ὁ μὲν, *and he, but he*, i. 1. 3, 4, 9, 2. 2, 16, 3. 21, ii. 3. 4, iv. 5. 10; pl., *others, the rest*, i. 5. 13, 10. 3, ii. 3. 10, iv. 1. 14, v. 4. 31; τὰ μὲν or τὰ μὲν τι . . . τὰ δέ, *partly . . . partly*, iv. 1. 14, v. 6. 24; τὰ μὲν . . . τέλος δέ, *at first . . . finally*, i. 9. 6; τῇ μὲν . . . τῇ δέ, *in this respect . . . in that*, iii. 1. 12, cf. iv. 8. 10. In its proper use as the article, ὁ, ἡ, τό, it corresponds in general to the Eng. art., although it is sometimes wanting in Greek where we should use it, i. 1. 1, 4. 4, or is used where we omit it, as with proper names to mark them as well known or before mentioned, i. 1. 2, 2. 5, 4. 7, ii. 3. 8, iii. 4. 39, vi. 1. 15, vii. 2. 8, or before numerals when they denote an approximate number, i. 2. 10, 7. 10, ii. 6. 15, iv. 8. 15. It may be used

restrictively, marking the thing to which it refers as *well known*, i. 2. 9, as *customary*, *usual*, or *proper*, i. 3. 20, ii. 5. 23, iii. 1. 25, v. 6. 26, vii. 6. 23, or as *belonging* to a person, where we use a poss. pron., i. 1. 1, 3, iv. 6. 26, v. 6. 6; sometimes it has a distributive force, as in τοῦ μηνὸς τῷ στρατιώτῃ, *per month to each soldier*, i. 3. 21. The neuter τό or τά is often used before a gen., as τὰ Κύρου, *Cyrus's relations*, i. 3. 9; τὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν, *the condition of the troops*, iii. 1. 20; τὰ ἐκείνων, *their property*, v. 1. 9, but οἱ ἐκείνου, *his men*, i. 2. 15. The art. is used before a partic., as οἱ φεύγοντες, *the exiles*, i. 1. 7, ὁ βουλόμενος, *whoever wishes*, i. 3. 9, οὐκ ἔστιν ὁ τολμήσων, *there is not a man that will venture*, ii. 3. 5, cf. 4. 5; with inf. as subst., ii. 4. 3, 6. 19; before adverbs, in phrases like οἱ οἴκοι, *those at home*, i. 2. 1, οἱ ἐνδον, *those within*, ii. 5. 32, οἱ τότε, *the men of that day*, ii. 5. 11, εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν, *forward*, i. 10. 5, but τὸ πρόσθεν, *before*, i. 10. 10; before prepositions, in phrases like οἱ παρὰ βασιλέως, *men from the king*, i. 1. 5, οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς, *market men*, i. 2. 18, οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ, *his men*, i. 2. 15, τὰ παρὰ βασιλέως, *news from the king*, ii. 3. 4, τὰ περὶ Προξένου, *the fate of Proxenus*, ii. 5. 37, τὸ πρὸς ἐσπέραν, *westward*, vi. 4. 4, τὰ παρ' ἡμῖν, *our condition*, vi. 3. 26.

ὁ, see δs.

ὀβελίσκος, ὁ [ὀβελός, ὁ, *spit*, cf. Eng. *obelisk*], *little spit*, Lat. *uerū*, vii. 8. 14.

ὀβολός, ὁ, *obol*, an Attic coin, worth about three cents, i. 5. 6. See s.v. μνᾶ.

ὀγδοήκοντα, indecl. [ὀκτώ + εἰκοσι], *eighty*, Lat. *octōgintā*, iv. 8. 15, v. 4. 31.

ὀγδοος, η, ον [ὀκτώ], *eighth*, Lat. *octāvus*, iv. 6. 1.

ὅδε, ἧδε, τόδε, dem. pron. [ὁ + -δε], *this*, referring to what is close at hand, but more emphatically

than οὗτος, accompanied generally with a gesture, ii. 3. 19, vii. 3. 47; often referring to what is to follow, while οὗτος regularly refers to what precedes, *the following*, i. 1. 9, 9. 29, ii. 1. 17; λέγει τάδε, *he spoke as follows*, i. 5. 15, ii. 5. 40; dat. as adv., τῶδε, *in the following manner, thus*, ii. 3. 1; τῇδε, of place, *here*, vii. 2. 13.

ὁδεύω, ὠδεύσα [ὁδός], *go one's way, march*, with διά and gen., vii. 8. 8.

ὁδοιπορέω, ὠδοιπόρησα, ὁδοιπορήκα [ὁδός + R. περ], *go by land*, v. 1. 14.

ὁδοποιέω, ὠδοποίησα, ὠδοποίημαι [ὁδός + ποιέω], *make a road, make passable, mend a road*, abs., with ὁδόν, or with dat. of pers., iii. 2. 24, iv. 8. 8, v. 1. 13, 14, 3. 1.

ὁδός, ἡ [ὁδός], *way, road, path*, Lat. *uia*, i. 2. 13, 25, 9. 13, ii. 2. 10, 4. 4, iii. 1. 2, 4. 24, iv. 1. 10, 2. 8, v. 1. 13, 3. 1, vi. 3. 24, vii. 3. 42; *march, journey*, i. 4. 11, 5. 9, ii. 2. 12, iii. 1. 6, 8, iv. 3. 16, v. 5. 4, vi. 3. 16, vii. 3. 2, 16; *way, means*, ii. 6. 22.

Ὀδρύσης, ου, *an Odrysian*, vii. 5. 1, 7. 11, pl., *the Odrysaë*, a Thracian tribe whose power once extended from Abdëra to the Ister and the Pontus, and from Byzantium to the Strymon, but it declined at the end of the fifth century, B.C., vii. 2. 32 (cf. 22), 3. 16, 4. 21, 5. 15, 7. 11.

Ὀδυσσεύς, ἔως, ὁ, *Odysseus*, of Ithaca, son of Laertes and Anticlea, husband of Penelope and father of Telemachus. He was one of the most famous chiefs before Troy, and is the hero of the Odyssey; the incident referred to in v. 1. 2 is related in Od. xiii. 79 ff.

ὅθεν, adv. [ὅς], *from which place, whence, from which side or source*, Lat. *unde*, i. 2. 8, vii. 3. 5, 6. 12, 7. 1; in indir. questions, ii. 4. 5, v. 7. 6; of persons, *from whom*, ii. 5. 26.

ὅθενπερ, adv., *stronger than ὅθεν q.v., from which very place*, ii. 1. 3.

οἶ, see ὁ.

οἷ, see ὅς.

οἷ, *to him*, see οὗ.

οἶδα, 2 pf. with pres. sense, plpf. as impf. ᾔδειν, fut. εἴσομαι [R. Fiδ], *know, understand, feel sure, have knowledge of, be acquainted with*, abs. or with acc., i. 4. 12, 7. 4, 8. 21, iv. 1. 22, 23, v. 7. 23, vi. 1. 31, vii. 7. 7; with acc. and ὅτι with a clause, ii. 4. 6, vi. 1. 32; with ὅτι and a clause, i. 3. 15, iii. 1. 36, iv. 1. 27, v. 8. 10, vii. 7. 38; with a partic. in nom. or acc., i. 10. 16, ii. 1. 13, v. 8. 15, vii. 6. 12, 7. 22; with εἰ, *whether*, or a rel. clause, i. 3. 5, 4. 8, 7. 4, iii. 1. 40, v. 7. 6. Phrases: χάριν εἰδέναι, abs. or with dat. of pers. and gen. of cause, *be grateful, feel thankful*, Lat. *grātias habēre*, i. 4. 15, vii. 4. 9, 6. 32; ἐκασταχόσε εἰδέναι, *know the way in every direction*, iii. 5. 17; οἶδ' ὅτι, parenthetically, *surely, certainly*, v. 7. 33.

οἷε, see οἶομαι.

οἰκαδε, adv. [R. Fiκ], *to one's home, homeward, to one's native country*, Lat. *domum*, i. 2. 2, ii. 3. 23, iii. 2. 24, iv. 6. 3, vii. 8. 2; τῇ: οἰκαδε ὁδοῦ, *the return march*, iii. 1. 2.

οἰκεῖος, ᾧ, ου [R. Fiκ], *belonging to one's house, home or family, hence familiar, intimate*, Lat. *familiaris*, with dat. of pers., ii. 6. 28. As subst., οἱ οἰκεῖοι, *one's family, kinsmen, relatives, friends*, iii. 2. 26, 39, 3. 4, vii. 1. 29.

οἰκέως, adv. [R. Fiκ], *in a friendly way, kindly*, vii. 5. 16.

οἰκέτης, ου [R. Fiκ], *member of one's household; pl., household, including slaves*, Lat. *domesticū*, iv. 5. 35, 6. 1, but esp. *slaves, servants*, Lat. *famulī*, ii. 3. 15, vi. 6. 1.

οἰκέω, οἰκήσω, etc. [R. Fiκ], *have a home, dwell, live*, Lat. *habitō, colō*, abs., with ἀνά, κατά, or παρά

and acc., ἐν and dat., or ὑπέρ and acc., i. 1. 9, 2. 24, 7. 6, ii. 3. 18, iii. 2. 24, 5. 16, iv. 7. 17, vi. 1. 15, vii. 5. 13; dwell in, live in, inhabit, with acc., iii. 2. 23, 4. 7, iv. 7. 1; of a city, have its place, be situated, lie, with παρά and acc., v. 1. 13; in pass., be inhabited or peopled, be situated, i. 2. 6, 14, 4. 11, ii. 4. 25, v. 4. 15, vi. 4. 6.

οἶκημα, ατος, τό [R. **Φικ**], dwelling, house, Lat. *domicilium*, vii. 4. 15.

οἶκησις, εως, ἡ [R. **Φικ**], act of dwelling, dwelling place, residence, Lat. *habitatō*, vii. 2. 38.

οἶκιᾶ, ᾶς [R. **Φικ**], house, Lat. *domus*, ii. 2. 16, iii. 1. 11, iv. 1. 8, 5. 25, v. 2. 1, vii. 2. 6.

οἰκίζω (οἰκιδ-), οἰκιδῶ, ὤκισα, ὤκισμαι, ὤκισθην [R. **Φικ**], found, settle, colonize, of a city, Lat. *condō*, v. 6. 17, vi. 4. 14, 6. 3; pass., of a person, be settled, v. 3. 7.

οἰκοδομέω, οἰκοδομήσω, etc. [R. **Φικ** + δέμω, build, cf. Lat. *domus*, house], build a house, build, Lat. *aedificō*, i. 2. 9, v. 4. 26; of a wall, construct, erect, ii. 4. 12, iii. 4. 7.

οἰκοθεν, adv. [R. **Φικ**], from one's house, away from home, Lat. *domō*, iii. 1. 4, iv. 8. 25.

οἶκος, adv. [R. **Φικ**], at home, in one's own country, Lat. *domi*, vii. 4. 24, 8. 4. Phrases: οἱ οἶκοι, one's countrymen or family, i. 1. 10, 2. 1, 7. 4, iii. 2. 26, v. 6. 20; τὰ οἶκοι, home life, i. 7. 4; τοῖς οἶκοι τέλει, the home government, vii. 1. 34.

οἰκονόμος, ὁ [R. **Φικ** + R. **νεμ**], household superintendent, house-keeper, steward, Lat. *dispensator*, i. 9. 19.

οἶκος, ὁ [R. **Φικ**], house regarded as a home; so of an official residence, ii. 4. 8.

οἰκτεῖρω (οἰκτερ-), οἰκτερῶ, ὤκτειρα [οἶκτος, ὁ, pity], pity, Lat. *misereor*,

abs. or with acc., i. 4. 7, iii. 1. 19, vii. 2. 6.

οἶμαι, see **οἶσμαι**.

οἶνος, ὁ [cf. Lat. *uñnum*, wine], wine, i. 2. 13, 9. 25, ii. 4. 28, iii. 4. 31, iv. 2. 22, v. 4. 29, vii. 2. 23; οἶνος φοινίκων, palm wine, ii. 3. 14, cf. i. 5. 10; οἶνος κριθίνος, barley wine, i.e. beer, iv. 5. 26.

οἶνοχόος, ὁ [οἶνος + χέω, pour, cf. ἐγχεῶ], one who pours wine, cup-bearer, iv. 4. 21, vii. 3. 24, 29. At a Greek symposium the οἶνοχόοι were usually young slaves. Their duty was to mix the wine, bring in the mixers (see s.v. κρᾶτήρ), and with long-handled ladles



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or with wine-jugs dip the wine from the mixers and fill the drinking cups for the guests, who received them as they reclined upon the couches.

οἶσμαι or **οἶμαι**, οἰήσμαι, ᾤηθην, think, believe, suppose, expect, fancy, abs. or parenthetically, like Lat. *opinor*, i. 5. 8, 9. 22, ii. 1. 16, iii. 1. 15, v. 8. 22, vii. 6. 38; also with inf. or acc. and inf. (freq. with ἄν), i. 3. 6, ii. 1. 1, iii. 1. 38, iv. 2. 4, 7. 22, v. 1. 8, vi. 3. 26, vii. 6. 17; with fut. inf., i. 4. 5, 7. 9, 9. 15, ii. 1. 12, iii. 1. 17, v. 3. 6.

οἶος, ᾶ, ον, rel. pron., as a rel., Lat. *quālis*, often with the correlative τοιοῦτος omitted, such as, of such a kind as, ii. 3. 15, 6. 8, v. 8. 3; so with inf. as οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὥρᾳ οἶᾶ ἀρδεῖν, it was not the proper season for watering, ii. 3. 13; hence, in the phrases οἶός τέ εἰμι with inf., I am able, I can, v. 4. 9, and οἶός

τέ ἐπι and inf., *it is possible*, i. 3. 17, iii. 3. 9, iv. 2. 3, also without ἐπί, ii. 2. 3, 4. 6, iii. 3. 15, so ὡς οἶον τε μάλιστα πεφυλαγμένως, *as guardedly as possible*, ii. 4. 24; freq. in indir. questions, *of what sort or nature, what kind of*, i. 3. 13, 7. 4, ii. 2. 5, 5. 10, iii. 1. 19, vii. 7. 4; so ὁρῶν ἐν οἷς ἐσμέν, *seeing in what straits we are*, iii. 1. 15. With sup. οἶον χαλεπώτατον, Lat. *quam difficillimum, as strong as possible*, iv. 8. 2, cf. vii. 1. 24. Neut. as adv., οἶον, *just as, for example*, iv. 1. 14, vii. 3. 32.

οἶσπερ, ἄπερ, ὄνπερ, a stronger form of οἶος, *q.v.*, *just exactly as, just such as*, i. 3. 18, 8. 18, iv. 4. 16, v. 4. 13, vii. 7. 47.

οἶς, οἶός, acc. pl. οἶς, ἡ [cf. Lat. *ovis*, Eng. *ewe*], *sheep*, iv. 5. 25, vi. 2. 3.

οἶσει, see φέρω.

οἶσθα, see οἶδα.

οἶστός, ὅ, *arrow*, Lat. *sagitta*, ii. 1. 6. See *s.v.* τόξον.

Οἰταῖος, ὁ [Οἷτη, *Oeta*], an *Oetaean*, one who lives near Mt. Oeta in Thessaly, iv. 6. 20.

οἶου, see οἶμαι.

οἶχομαι, οἶχῃσθαι, pres. with force of pf., *be gone, have gone*, i. 4. 8, ii. 1. 6, iv. 3. 30, 5. 24, vi. 1. 14; *be missing, be dead*, iii. 1. 32; esp. with partic. expressing the leading idea, i. 10. 5, 16, ii. 4. 24, iii. 3. 5, iv. 6. 3, v. 4. 17.

οἰωνός, ὁ [R. 2 αF], *large bird or bird of prey*, hence, as auguries were taken from the flight of such birds, *omen, sign, portent*, like Lat. *avis*, iii. 2. 9, vi. 1. 23, 5. 21.

οἰέλλω, ὀκειλα [R. κελ], *run ashore, strike*, of ships, vii. 5. 12.

οἰλάζω (ὀκλαδ-), ὀκλασα, *crouch down, squat*, in a dance, *sink down*, vi. 1. 10.

οἰνέω, ὀκνήσω, ὀκνησα [δκνος], *shrink from an act, hesitate*, with inf., i. 3. 17; *dread, fear*, with μή and subjv. or opt., ii. 3. 9, 4. 22, vi. 6. 5.

ὀκνηρῶς, adv. [δκνηρός, *shrink ing, δκνος*], *with hesitation, reluctantly*, vii. 1. 7.

ὀκνος, ὁ, *hesitation, reluctance*, with inf., iv. 4. 11.

ὀκτακισχίλιοι, αἱ, α [ὀκτώ + χίλιοι], *eight thousand*, v. 3. 3, 5. 4.

ὀκτακόσιοι, αἱ, α [ὀκτώ + ἑκατόν], *eight hundred*, Lat. *octingenti*, i. 2. 9, vii. 8. 15.

ὀκτώ, indecl. [ὀκτώ], *eight*, Lat. *octō*, i. 2. 6, ii. 4. 13, iii. 4. 3, vi. 3. 5.

ὀκτωκαίδεκα, indecl. [ὀκτώ + δέκα], *eighteen*, Lat. *octōdecim*, iii. 4. 5.

ὀλεθρος, ὁ [δλλῦμι, *destroy*, cf. ἀπόλλῦμι], *destruction, killing, death*, i. 2. 26.

ὀλίγος, ἡ, ον [cf. Eng. *oligarchy*], *few*, Lat. *paucus*, of number, iv. 3. 30, 7. 5, v. 5. 1, vi. 3. 22, esp. as subst. masc. pl., *a few men, a handful*, i. 5. 12, 7. 20, iii. 1. 3, iv. 1. 10, v. 1. 6, vii. 1. 12; of size, time, space, or amount, *small, little, brief, short, trifling*, Lat. *parvus*, iii. 3. 9, 15, v. 6. 15, vii. 1. 23, 7. 36; neut. as adv., ὀλίγον, *a little*, iii. 4. 46, iv. 8. 20, vii. 2. 20. Phrases: αὐτοῦ ὀλίγου δεήσαντος καταλευσθῆναι, *though he had been almost stoned to death*, i. 5. 14; ἐπ' ὀλίγων, *few in depth*, iv. 8. 11; ὀλίγας (sc. πληγὰς) παύσειεν, *had struck too few blows*, v. 8. 12; παρ' ὀλίγον ἐποιούντο Κλέανδρον, *they treated Cleander as a man of no account*, Lat. *parvi fecerunt*, vi. 6. 11; κατ' ὀλίγους, *in small parties*, vii. 6. 29.

ὀλισθάνω (ὀλισθ-), 2 aor. ὤλισθον, *slip*, iii. 5. 11.

ὀλισθηρός, ὁ, ὄν [ὀλισθάνω], *slippery*, Lat. *lūbricus*, iv. 3. 6.

ὀλκάς, ἄδος, ἡ [ἐλκω], *ship of burden* (named ὀλκάς because originally it was towed), *merchantman*, Lat. *nāvis oneraria*, i. 4. 6. See *s.v.* ναῦς.

ὀλοίτροχος, ὁ [root *Feλ*, *roll*, cf. Lat. *voluō*, *roll*, + *τρέχω*], *rolling stone, round stone*, iv. 2. 3.

δολοκαυτέω [δολος + καίω], *bring a whole burnt offering*, instead of the usual portions, *offer a holocaust*, abs. or with acc. of the victim, vii. 8. 4, 5.

ὅλος, η, ον [cf. Lat. *saluus*, *sound*, *safe*, *solidus*, *whole*], *whole*, *all*, *entire*, *complete*, Lat. *tōtus*, i. 2. 17, ii. 3. 16, iii. 3. 11, iv. 2. 4; in attrib. position, iv. 8. 11.

Ὀλυμπιά, ἄς [Ὀλύμπιος, *Olympian*, Ὀλυμπος, ὁ, *Olympus*], *Olympia*, situated on the right bank of the Alphēus in the district of Pisātis in Elis. It was never a real city, but a sacred precinct with temples, public buildings, and a few dwelling houses. It was famous for its shrines, esp. the temple of Zeus, v. 3. 11, containing his statue by Phidias, and for the celebration of the Olympian games, v. 3. 7, which were held there periodically for over a thousand years.

Ὀλύνθιος, ὁ [Ὀλυνθος, ἡ, *Olynthus*], *an Olynthian*, *native of Olynthus*, i. 2. 6, vii. 4. 7, the principal city in the Chalcidian peninsula at the head of the Toronāic Gulf. In spite of the endeavours of Demosthenes, it was destroyed by Philip of Macedon, B.C. 347.

ὀμαλής, ἑς [ἄμα], *even*, *level*, Lat. *aequus*, *plānus*, of ground, i. 5. 1; *ὀμαλὲς ἵεσαι*, *march over level ground*, iv. 6. 12.

ὀμαλός, ἡ, ὅν [ἄμα], *even*, *level*, Lat. *aequus*, *plānus*, of ground, iv. 6. 12; *ἐν τῷ ὀμαλῷ*, *in the plain*, iv. 2. 16.

ὀμαλῶς, adv. [ἄμα], *evenly*, *in even step* or *line*, i. 8. 14.

ὀμηρος, ὁ [ἄμα + R. αρ], *hostage*, Lat. *obses*, vi. 3. 9, vii. 4. 12, 7. 53; with gen., iii. 2. 24.

ὀμιλέω, ὀμιλήσω, ὀμίλησα, ὀμίληκα [ἄμα + ἴλη], *associate with*, *consort with*, iii. 2. 25.

ὀμίχλη, ης [cf. Eng. *mist*], *vapour*, *mist*, *fog*, iv. 2. 7.

ὄμμα, ατος, τό [R. οπ], *eye*, Lat. *oculus*; hence, *look*, pl., vii. 4. 46.

ὀμνῦμι or **ὀμνύω** (ὀμ-, ὀμο-), ὀμοῦμαι, ὤμοσα, ὀμώμοκα, ὀμώμο(σ)μαι, ὤμω(σ)θην, *swear*, *swear to* or *by*, *take an oath*, Lat. *iūrō*, abs. or with acc. of thing sworn, ii. 2. 9, 3. 28, 4. 7; with dat. of pers. to whom or acc. of gods by whom, ii. 3. 27, 5. 39, vi. 1. 31, 6. 17, vii. 6. 18; with inf., vi. 6. 17, vii. 7. 40; with fut. inf., ii. 2. 8, 3. 27, 5. 39; with ἐπὶ τούτοις, iii. 2. 4.

ὅμοιος, ἄ, ον [ἄμα], *like*, *similar*, *resembling*, *of the same kind*, Lat. *similis*, of persons and things, v. 4. 21, 34; with dat., iv. 1. 17, vi. 6. 16; with inf. (but some read dat.), ὅμοιοι ἦσαν θαυμάζειν, *they were like to wonder*, *they seemed amazed*, iii. 5. 13. Phrases: ἐν τῷ ὀμοίῳ, *on a level*, iv. 6. 18; οἱ ὅμοιοι, *equal citizens*, *peers* in its literal sense. a name applied to Spartans possessed of full civic rights, iv. 6. 14.

ὀμοίως, adv. [ἄμα], *in like manner*, *alike*, Lat. *similiter*, i. 3. 12, vii. 6. 10; ὀμοίως ὥσπερ, *like as though*, *just as if*, Lat. *aequē ac*, vi. 5. 31.

ὀμολογέω, ὀμολογήσω, etc. [ἄμα + R. λεγ], *hold the same views* about anything, *agree*, *admit*, *confess*, *own*, Lat. *cōfiteor*, *concedō*, abs. and generally parenthetically, also with acc. or inf., i. 6. 7, 8, ii. 6. 7, v. 8. 3, vi. 6. 17, 26; *concede*, *grant*, *admit*, abs., with acc., or with inf., vi. 1. 27, 28, 3. 9, vii. 4. 13; in pass. used pers. where we use an impers. const., i. 9. 1, 14, 20.

ὀμολογουμένως, adv. [ἄμα + R. λεγ], *avowedly*, *by common consent*; so with ἐκ πάντων, ii. 6. 1.

ὀμομήτριος, ἄ, ον [ἄμα + μήτηρ], *born of the same mother*, iii. 1. 17.

ὀμοπάτριος, ἄ, ον [ἄμα + πατήρ], *begot by the same father*, iii. 1. 17.

ὀμόςσαι, see δυνῦμι.

ὀμόςσε, adv. [ἄμα], *to the same spot*; in military phrases, *to close quarters*, *hand to hand*, Lat. *comminus*, with θεῖν, χρωεῖν, and ἰέναι, iii. 4. 4, v. 4. 26, vi. 5. 23.

ὁμοτράπεζος, ον [ἄμα + ἑταρες + R. πεδ], *at the same table with one, a table companion*, Lat. *convictor*, a title of honour among the Persians, applied to those who dined in the same apartment with the king, but not at his table, i. 8. 25, iii. 2. 4.

ὁμοῦ, adv. [ἄμα], *together, at once, at the same place or time*, Lat. *simul*, ἡνᾶ, of place, time, or association, i. 10. 8, iv. 2. 22, 5. 29, v. 4. 25; with gen. (some read dat.), ὁμοῦ εἶναι, *join, meet*, iv. 6. 24.

ὀμφαλός, ὁ [cf. Lat. *umbilicus*, *navel*, Eng. *NAVE*, *NAVEL*], *navel*, iv. 5. 2.

ὅμως, adv. [ἄμα], *all the same, for all that, nevertheless*, Lat. *tamen*, generally followed by δέ or preceded by ἀλλά, i. 3. 21, ii. 1. 9, iii. 2. 3, iv. 4. 21, v. 8. 19, vi. 5. 30, vii. 1. 10; after a concessive partic., *yet, still, however*, i. 8. 23, iii. 1. 10, 2. 16, v. 5. 17; so when the idea of concession precedes, without a partic., ii. 2. 17, 4. 23.

ὄν, see εἰμί.

ὄν, see ὅς.

ὄναρ, τό, only in nom. and acc., *dream, vision*, Lat. *somnium*, iii. 1. 12, 13. Phrase: εἶδεν ὄναρ, *he had a dream*, iii. 1. 11, cf. iv. 3. 8, vi. 1. 22.

ὀνείρατα, 3d decl., τά [cf. ὄναρ], metaplastic form of *δνειρος* or *δνειρον*, *dream, vision of the night*, Lat. *somnium*, iv. 3. 13.

ὀνήσαι, see ὀνύνημι.

ὀνύνημι (ὄνα-), *ὀνήσω*, ὤνησα, 2 aor. mid. ὠνήμην, ὠνήθην, *help, benefit, aid, assist*, iii. 1. 38, v. 6. 20, vi. 1. 32, vii. 1. 21; pass., *derive benefit, gain advantage*, v. 5. 2.

ὄνομα, ατος, τό [R. γνω], *name*, Lat. *nōmen*, i. 5. 4, ii. 5. 15, iv. 7. 21, v. 2. 29; in acc., *by name*, i. 2. 23, ii. 4. 28, vi. 2. 3, but in i. 4. 11 some read dat.; *name, fame, renown*, ii. 6. 17, v. 6. 17.

ὄνομαστί, adv. [R. γνω], *by name*, Lat. *nōminatim*, with καλεῖν, vi. 5. 24, vii. 4. 15.

ὄνος, ὁ [cf. Lat. *asinus*, *ass*, Eng. *ass*], *ass*, ii. 1. 6, iii. 5. 9, v. 8. 3; *ὄνοι ἄγριοι*, *wild asses*, i. 5. 2; *ὄνους ἀλέτας*, see ἀλέτης, i. 5. 5.

ὄντα, see εἰμί.

ὄξος, ους, τό [R. ακ], *sour wine*, ii. 3. 14.

ὄξής, εἶα, ὅ [R. ακ], *sharp*, esp. to the taste, *sour, bitter*, of wine, Lat. *acerbus*, v. 4. 29.

ὅπερ, see ὅσπερ.

ὅπη, relative adv., of place, *where*, Lat. *quā*, iv. 2. 12, vi. 4. 3; of manner, *in what way, how*, ii. 1. 19, iv. 5. 1; of direction, *whither*, v. 6. 20, vii. 6. 37. In indir. questions, i. 4. 8, vi. 1. 21.

ὀπηνίκα, relative adv., *at what hour*, Lat. *quandō*, iii. 5. 18.

ὀπισθεν, adv. [ὀπίσω], *from behind, from the rear, behind*, at the rear, Lat. *ā tergō*, i. 10. 6, iii. 4. 14, iv. 2. 25, 3. 7, vii. 4. 17; *at the bottom*, v. 4. 12. Phrases: *ὀπισθεν γενόμενος*, *getting behind*, i. 8. 24; *ποιήσασθαι ὀπισθεν τὸν ποταμόν*, *put the river at one's back*, i. 10. 9, cf. vi. 5. 18; *οἱ ὀπισθεν*, *the hindermost, the rear of an army*, Lat. *nouissimī*, iv. 2. 26, v. 8. 16; *τὰ ὀπισθεν*, *the rear guard*, iii. 4. 40; *εἰς τοῦπισθεν τοξεύοντες*, *letting fly behind them*, iii. 3. 10; *ἐκ τοῦ ὀπισθεν ἐπίσπειτο*, *should follow in their rear*, iv. 1. 6. With gen., i. 7. 9, iv. 2. 9, vi. 5. 16.

ὀπισθοφυλακῶ, ὀπισθοφυλακήσα [ὀπισθεν + φυλάττω], *guard the rear, command or bring up the rear, form the rear guard*, of generals or soldiers, ii. 3. 10, iii. 2. 36, 3. 8, iv. 2. 4, vii. 3. 40.

ὀπισθοφυλακίᾱ, ᾱς [ὀπισθεν + φυλάττω], *office of guarding the rear, command of the rear*, iv. 6. 19.

ὀπισθοφύλαξ, ακος, ὅ [ὀπισθεν + φυλάττω], *one guarding the rear*; pl., *the rear guard*, Lat. *nouissī*

num āgmen, iii. 3. 7, iv. 1. 6, 3. 20, 7. 3, 8, v. 8. 9.

ὀπίσω, adv., *back, backwards, behind one's back*, vi. 1. 8.

ὀπλιζω (ὀπλιδ-), ὀπλισα, ὀπλισμαι, ὀπλίσθην [R. **σεπ**], *make ready*, esp. in arms, *arm, equip*, Lat. *armō*; mid., *arm oneself, put on one's armour*, ii. 2. 15; pass., *be armed*, i. 8. 6, ii. 6. 25, iv. 3. 31.

ὀπλισις, εως, ἡ [R. **σεπ**], *equipment*, esp. *military accoutrements*, ii. 5. 17.

ὀπλιτεύω [R. **σεπ**], *be or serve as a hoplite, or heavy-armed soldier*, v. 8. 5.

ὀπλίτης, ου [R. **σεπ**], *heavy-armed soldier, hoplite*, i. 1. 2, 5.



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13, 8. 9, iii. 3. 8, 4. 27, iv. 2. 21, v. 2. 8, vi. 5. 27, vii. 3. 45. The

infantry of a Greek army was divided into two classes, the heavy infantry and the light infantry. For the latter see *s.v.* *γυμνής, πελταστής*. The heavy infantry, or hoplites, constituted the troops of the line, who fought at short range and were armed accordingly. Their defensive armour consisted of four pieces: *helmet* (see *s.v.* *κράνος*), *cuirass* (see *s.v.* *θώραξ*), *shield* (see *s.v.* *ἀσπίς*), and *greaves* (see *s.v.* *κνημῖς*). Their offensive armour consisted of two *spears* (see *s.v.* *δόρυ*) and a *sword* (see *s.v.* *ξίφος*). These six pieces of armour are estimated to have weighed about 35 kilograms (some 75 pounds). The hoplite carried them all, however, only in action. On the march they were either conveyed on wagons or beasts of burden, or were borne by an attendant. For the hoplite's ordinary dress, see *s.v.* *χλαμύς*.

ὀπλιτικός, ἡ, ὁν [R. **σεπ**], *belonging to or composed of heavy-armed troops*; subst., τὸ ὀπλιτικόν, *heavy-armed corps, heavy infantry*, iv. 8. 18, vii. 3. 37, 6. 26.

ὀπλομαχία, ἄς [R. **σεπ** + R. **μαχ**], *fighting in heavy arms, hence the art of war, heavy infantry tactics*, ii. 1. 7.

ὀπλον, τό [R. **σεπ**], *implement or tool of any sort*; pl., *gear*, esp. *arms, armour*, Lat. *arma*, applied to all sorts of arms, both offensive and defensive, but esp. to the heavy armour of the hoplite, i.

2. 2, 7. 20, ii. 1. 8, iii. 1. 29, 2. 28, iv. 3. 4, v. 2. 15. See *s.v.* *ὀπλίτης* and the accompanying

illustration. By metonymy δπλα may be used in place of δπλῖται, *heavy infantry, hoplites*, ii. 2. 4, iii. 2. 36, 3. 7, 4. 26, v. 4. 14, vii. 3. 40;

ὅποσος, η, ον, relative pron., *as many as, whatever, as great as*, i. 1. 6, 2. 1, v. 2. 16, vi. 5. 5; with δν and subjv. or with opt. in prot. or



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or to designate the place where the arms are piled, place of arms, in front of the hoplites' quarters, ii. 4. 15, iii. 1. 3, 33, v. 7. 21. Phrases: εἰς or ἐπὶ τὰ δπλα, *to arms*, i. 5. 13, ii. 5. 34, iii. 1. 40; ἐν τοῖς δπλοῖς, *under arms*, Lat. *in armis*, iv. 3. 7, vi. 4. 27; τίθεσθαι and προβάλλεσθαι τὰ δπλα, see the verbs.

δόθεν, relative adv., *from whence, whence, from whatever place*, Lat. *unde*, iii. 1. 32, v. 2. 2, vi. 2. 4; in indir. questions, iii. 5. 3.

δποι, relative adv., *whither, to what place, where*, Lat. *quō*, i. 9. 13, v. 5. 16, vii. 7. 5; in indir. questions, ii. 4. 19, iii. 5. 13, vi. 2. 23.

ὅποιος, ᾧ, ον, relative pron., either with dem. preceding or with dem. omitted, *what kind of, such kind of . . . as, such as*, v. 2. 3, 6. 28; with δν and subjv., *of whatsoever sort, whatsoever*, Lat. *quālis*, ii. 2. 2, vii. 7. 15; *of what sort, how constituted, what kind of*, Lat. *quālis*, in indir. questions, ii. 6. 4, v. 5. 15. Phrases: ὅποιόν τί ἐστι, *what it amounts to*, iii. 1. 13; ἡγεῖται τοῦ στρατεύματος ὅποιον, *that part of the army which*, vii. 3. 37.

in indir. disc., *of whatever amount or size, as many soever as*, Lat. *quantuscumque*, iii. 2. 21, v. 1. 16, vii. 2. 33, 36; *how much, how large*, pl., *how many*, Lat. *quantus*, in indir. questions, i. 8. 27, iv. 4. 17; neut. as rel. adv., *as far as*, iii. 3. 10.

ὅπότεν [ὅποτε + δν], relative adv., *whenever, when*, Lat. *quandōque*, with subjv., after a primary or secondary tense, ii. 3. 27, v. 2. 12, 7. 7, vi. 5. 15, vii. 3. 36.

ὅπότε, relative adv., *of time, when, at the time when*, Lat. *cum, quandō*, with indic., i. 6. 7, iv. 7. 16; with subjv., see ὅπότεν; with opt. in indir. disc., by attraction, or in a general cond., *whenever*, i. 2. 7, 5. 7, ii. 6. 27, iii. 2. 36, iv. 6. 20, vii. 7. 17; of cause, *since, because*, iii. 2. 2, 15; ὅποτε γε, *since at least, seeing that*, Lat. *quandōquidem*, vii. 6. 11.

ὅπότερος, ᾧ, ον, relative pron., *which of two parties, whichever*, Lat. *uter*, iii. 1. 21, 42, 4. 42, vii. 7. 18.

δπου, relative adv., *where, in the place where*, Lat. *ubi*, with indic., i. 5. 8, iii. 1. 2, 2. 34; with δν and

subjv., *wherever*, Lat. *ubicumque*, i. 3. 6, iii. 2. 9, iv. 8. 26; with opt. in general conditions or in indir. disc., i. 9. 15, 27, iii. 1. 32, iv. 5. 30, 8. 26, vii. 2. 18.

ὀπτάω, ὀπτήσω, ὤπτησα, ὤπτημαι, ὤπτήθην [ὀπτός], *roast*, of bread, *bake*, Lat. *coquō*, v. 4. 29.

ὀπτός, ἡ, ὄν, *roasted*, of bricks, *baked*, *burnt*, Lat. *coctus*, ii. 4. 12.

ὅπως, relative adv., used also as final particle. Adv., *in what way*, *how*, as, ii. 1. 6, vi. 5. 30; so in the phrase οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως οὐκ ἐπιθήσεται, *it is not possible that that he will not attack*, ii. 4. 3; in indir. questions, i. 6. 11, iii. 1. 7, v. 7. 7, vi. 1. 17; in obj. clauses, *that*, gen. with fut. indic., i. 1. 4, 3. 11, iii. 1. 16, iv. 6. 7, 8. 9, v. 4. 21, with subjv., iii. 1. 38, 2. 3, with opt., i. 8. 13, ii. 6. 8, vii. 1. 38, 2. 12, with opt. and ἄν, iv. 3. 14, v. 7. 20, so in exhortations with fut. indic., ὅπως ἔσεσθε ἄνδρες, *see that you be men*, i. 7. 3; after a verb of *commanding* with fut. indic., instead of the infin., vii. 3. 34. In the elliptical phrase οὐχ ὅπως, *not to speak of*, *not only not*, vii. 7. 8. As final particle (in Anab. used much more frequently than *ὅτι* or *ὥς*), *that*, *in order that*, with subjv. after primary tenses, i. 7. 4, iv. 6. 15, v. 1. 12, 5. 20, vi. 3. 13, vii. 3. 43; rarely after secondary, i. 6. 6, ii. 5. 28, v. 6. 21, which are generally followed by opt., i. 1. 6, 4. 5, ii. 1. 9, iii. 1. 34, iv. 6. 1, 7. 19, v. 1. 16, vii. 2. 18; with ἄν and opt., vii. 4. 2.

ὀράω (ὄρα-, ὀρ-), ὀφθαίμαι, ὀδράκα or ὀράκα, ἐφάμαι or ὠμαι, ὠφθην (for 2 aor. εἶδον, see the word) [R. 2 **Фер** and R. **оп**], *see* in its widest sense, *behold*, *look*, *observe*, *perceive*, Lat. *uideō*, abs. (esp. in parenthetical clauses), or with acc., i. 3. 2, 12, 9. 28, ii. 1. 4, 16, 3. 3, iii. 1. 3, 27, iv. 3. 5, v. 1. 10, 7. 22, vi. 5. 10, vii. 2. 18; with acc. and partic., i. 5. 12, 8. 21, ii. 3. 12, iii. 1. 43, iv. 2. 12, v. 1. 11, vii. 2. 15,

but either of these may be omitted, iii. 1. 36, 5. 5, iv. 3. 22, 30, v. 6. 15, vi. 1. 31; rarely with *οτι* or *ὥς* and a clause, ii. 2. 5, iii. 2. 29, v. 8. 20, vi. 1. 27, 4. 23; with a rel. or interr. clause or with *πότερον*, *whether*, ii. 5. 13, iii. 1. 15, vi. 5. 16; with acc. and inf. (where also a partic. has preceded), vii. 7. 30; dependent on an adj., as ὀρᾶν στυγνὸς ἦν, *his look was stern*, ii. 6. 9, cf. iii. 4. 5.

ὀργή, ἡς, *temperament*, *temper*, esp. *anger*, Lat. *ira*; as adv., ὀργῇ, *in a passion*, i. 5. 8, ii. 6. 9.

ὀργίζομαι (ὀργιδ-), ὀργιοῦμαι, etc. [ὀργή], *be angry*, *be in a passion*, *be enraged*, Lat. *irāscor*, abs. or with dat. of pers., i. 2. 26, 5. 11, vii. 1. 25; with ἔαν and subjv., vi. 1. 30.

ὀργυιά, ἄς [ὀρέγω], the *reach* of the two arms, as originally a natural measure of length, *fathom*. As an exact linear measure the ὀργυιά equalled 6 Greek feet, or 1.774 metres, or about 5 ft., 10 inches. See *s.v.* ποῦς. i. 7. 14, iv. 5. 4, vii. 1. 30.

ὀρέγω, ὀρέξω, ὤρεξα, ὠρέχθην [cf. Lat. *regō*, *direct*, *lead*, *regiō*, *direction*, *tract*, Eng. *REACH*, *RIGHT*, *RICH*], *reach*, *stretch*, *reach out*, vii. 3. 29.

ὀρεινός, ἡ, ὄν [ὄρος], *consisting of mountains*, *mountainous*, *hilly*, Lat. *mōntuosus*, v. 2. 2.

ὄρειος, ᾧ, ὄν [ὄρος], *belonging to mountains*, *mountainous*, Lat. *mōntānus*, of persons, *mountain-dwelling*, vii. 4. 11; subst., τῶν ὀρειῶν, *mountaineers*, vii. 4. 21.

ὄρθιός, ᾧ, ὄν [ὄρθς], *straight up*, *steep*, Lat. *praeceps*, of a hill or road, i. 2. 21, iv. 1. 20, 2. 14; subst., τὸ ὄρθιον, *steep place*, *ascent*, iv. 2. 3. Phrases: ὄρθιον λέγειν, *march up hill*, iv. 6. 12; ὄρθιοι λόχοι, *companies in column*, a military formation that was esp. serviceable in attacking a height, iv. 2. 11, 3. 17, 8. 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, v. 4. 22. If an infantry force were drawn up

in line (see s.v. *φάλαγξ*) with the *λόχοι* (having each a front of 24 and a depth of 4 men) ranged side by side, each company could be brought into 'column' by advancing the first enomoty at the right (see s.v. *ἐνωμοτία*) a sufficient distance before the line and deploying the second, third, and fourth enomoties to the right to a position behind it. The *ὀρθιος λόχος* thus formed would have a front of 6 and a depth of 16 men, and spaces would be left between the columns. But the front and depth of the column varied according to circumstances. The essential feature of the formation was that the depth of the column should be greater than the front, and that spaces should be left between columns.

ὀρθός, ἡ, ὅν [cf. Eng. *ortho-dox*, *ortho-graphy*], straight, Lat. *rēctus*, of a road, direct, vi. 6. 38; straight up and down, upright, erect, ii. 5. 23, iv. 8. 20.

ὀρθρος, ὁ, daybreak, dawn, strictly the twilight just before sunrise, Lat. *dilūculum*, ii. 2. 21, iv. 3. 8.

ὀρθῶς, adv. [ὀρθός], in the straight or right way, rightly, with reason, justly, Lat. *rēctē*, i. 9. 30, ii. 5. 6, iii. 3. 12, vii. 3. 39. Phrase: *ὀρθῶς ἔχειν*, be proper, iii. 2. 7.

ὄρια, τὰ [cf. *ὀρίζω*], limits, of a country, boundary, frontier, Lat. *finēs*, iv. 8. 8, vi. 2. 19.

ὀρίζω, -οριῶ, ὠρισα, ὠρικα, ὠρισμαι, ὠρίσθην [ὄρος, ὁ, boundary, cf. Eng. *ap-horism*, *horizon*], be a boundary between, as a river, bound, iv. 3. 1, 8. 1, 2, define, determine, vii. 7. 36; mid., set up as one's boundary, vii. 5. 13.

ὄρκος, ὁ, oath, Lat. *iūsiurandum*, ii. 5. 3, 41, iii. 1. 20, vii. 7. 17; οἱ τῶν θεῶν ὄρκοι, oaths in the name of the gods, ii. 5. 7, iii. 1. 22.

ὀρμᾶω, *ὀρμήσω*, etc. [ὀρμή], start quickly, hasten on, rush, start, with ἐκ and gen., or ἐπὶ or κατὰ and acc., iii. 4. 33, iv. 3. 31, v. 7.

25; with inf., iii. 4. 44; mid. and pass., set out, start, Lat. *proficiscor*, abs. or with ἐκ or ἀπό and gen., i. 1. 9, 2. 5, ii. 1. 3, iii. 2. 24, vi. 1. 23. Phrases: *ὀρμᾶν τὴν ὁδόν*, start on one's march, iii. 1. 8; *εἰς τὸ διώκειν ὀρμήσαντες*, starting in pursuit, i. 8. 25.

ὀρμῶ [ὄρμος, ὁ, anchorage], be moored, lie at anchor, Lat. *in ancoris consistō*, i. 4. 6; with παρὰ, off, i. 4. 3.

ὀρμῇ, ἡς, motion, start, ἐν ὀρμῇ ὄντων, being on the point of starting, ii. 1. 3; in a hostile sense, movement, attack, iii. 1. 10; motion, impulse, Lat. *impetus*, iii. 2. 9.

ὀρμίζω (ὀρμιδ-), ὀρμιομαι, ὠρμισα, ὠρμισμαι, ὠρμίσθην [cf. *ὀρμῶ*], bring to anchor, anchor, Lat. *dēligō ad ancorās*, iii. 5. 10; mid., come to anchor, cast anchor, Lat. *in ancoris consistō*, abs. or with εἰς and acc. or παρὰ and dat., vi. 1. 15, 2. 1, 2.

ὄρνειον, τό [cf. *ὄρνις*], bird, vi. 1. 23.

ὄρνιθιος, ᾧ, ον [ὄρνις], belonging to a bird, of bird or fowl; κρέα ὄρνιθια, chicken, iv. 5. 31.

ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, ὁ, ἡ [cf. Eng. *ornithology*], bird, esp. fowl, hen, Lat. *gallina*, iv. 5. 25.

Ὀρόντης, ᾧ or ον, *Orontas*, a Persian officer of royal blood, condemned and executed by Cyrus for treason, i. 6. 1, 5, 6 ff., 9. 29.

Ὀρόντης, ᾧ (Dor. gen.), *Orontas*, a Persian nobleman, son-in-law of the king, ii. 4. 8, in command of part of the Persian army, ii. 4. 9, iii. 4. 13, and satrap of Armenia, iii. 5. 17, iv. 3. 4.

ὄρος, οὖς, τό, mountain, Lat. *mōns*, i. 2. 21, ii. 5. 18, iii. 4. 30, iv. 3. 7, v. 3. 11, vi. 6. 5, vii. 4. 22.

ὄροφος, ὁ [cf. *ἐρέφω*, cover with σ roof], roof of a house, Lat. *tectum*, vii. 4. 16.

ὄρυκτός, ἡ, ὅν [ὄρυττω], made by digging, dug, of a ditch, i. 7. 14; of an entrance to a cave, sunken, iv. 5. 25.

ὀρύττω (ὀρυχ-), **-ορύξω**, ὀρυξα, -ορύρρυχα, ὀρύρρυγμαί, ὀρύχθην, *dig*, Lat. *fodiō*, v. 8. 9; of stone, *quarry*, i. 5. 5.

ὀρφανός, ἡ, ὅν [cf. Lat. *orbus*, *bereft*, Eng. *orphan*], *orphan*, *fatherless*, vii. 2. 32.

ὀρχέομαι, ὀρχήσομαι, ὠρχησάμην [cf. Eng. *orchestra*], *dance*, Lat. *saltō*, abs. or with acc. of the name of the dance, v. 4. 34, vi. 1. 5, 7, 10, 12.

ὀρχησις, εως, ἡ [ὀρχέομαι], *dance*, Lat. *saltātiō*, vi. 1. 8, 11.

ὀρχηστρίς, ἰδος, ἡ [ὀρχέομαι], *dancing girl*, Lat. *saltātrix*, vi. 1. 12.

Ὀρχομένιος, ὁ [Ὀρχομενός, ἡ, *Orchomenus*], *an Orchomenian*, *native of Orchomenus*, ii. 5. 37, iv. 8. 18, a city in Arcadia (Kalpáki).

ὅς, ἧ, ὅ, relative pron., *who*, *which*, *what*, Lat. *quī*, often attracted to case of antec., which is often omitted or rarely attracted to the case of rel., i. 1. 2, 2. 2, 5. 13, 7. 3, ii. 5. 14, iii. 1. 6, 17, 2. 20, 21, 23, v. 1. 8, 5. 20, 7. 33, vi. 2. 12, vii. 6. 15; the rel. clause sometimes precedes the dem., i. 8. 11, ii. 6. 26, vi. 4. 9; rarely in indir. questions, ii. 4. 18; as dem., καὶ ὅς, καὶ οἱ, *and he*, *and they*, i. 8. 16, iii. 4. 48, v. 2. 30, vi. 5. 22, vii. 6. 4; οὗ, ἧ, as advs., see the words. Phrases: ἐν ᾧ, *during which time*, *meantime*, i. 2. 20; ἀπ' οὗ, *since*, iii. 2. 14; ἐξ οὗ, *since when*, vi. 6. 11; μέχρι οὗ, *to the point where*, i. 7. 6, v. 4. 16; δι' ὅ, see διό.

ὁσιος, ᾧ, ὄν, sanctioned by the gods' laws, *holy*; of persons and acts, *pious*, Lat. *religiōsus*, ii. 6. 25, v. 8. 26.

ὅσος, ἡ, ὄν, relative pron., as correlative to τοσοῦτος or πᾶς (but these may be omitted), *as great as*, *as much as*, *as many as*, Lat. *quantus*, i. 1. 2, 2. 1, ii. 1. 11, 16, 4. 26, iii. 1. 36, 45, v. 8. 13, vii. 3. 20, 4. 6; foll. by inf., the antec. τοσοῦτος being expressed or omitted, *sufficient*, *enough*, iv. 1. 5, 8. 12, vii. 3.

22; *how great*, *how much* or *many*, in indir. quest., ii. 5. 10, iii. 1. 19; neut. as adv., ὅσον, of space, *as far as*, *so far that*, iii. 3. 15, vi. 3. 14, vii. 3. 9; ἐφ' ὅσον, *as widely as*, vi. 3. 19; with numerals, *about*, i. 8. 6, iii. 4. 3, vii. 3. 7, cf. iv. 5. 10, vii. 3. 20, 8. 19. Phrases: with comps., to denote degree, Lat. *quantō*, as ὅσῳ θάπτον, *the quicker*, i. 5. 9, cf. iv. 7. 23, vii. 3. 20; with sups., ὅσον ἐδύναντο μέγιστον, *as loudly as possible*, Lat. *quam maximē poterant*, iv. 5. 18, cf. vii. 1. 37, 7. 46; so without sup., v. 5. 14, vii. 7. 8; ὅσον οὐ, *all but*, *almost*, vii. 2. 5.

ὄσοςπερ, ὅσηπερ, ὅσονπερ, stronger than ὅσος, *q.v.*, *just as great*, *much*, or *many as*, i. 7. 9, iv. 2. 23, 3. 2, vi. 5. 28; of time, *just as long as*, vii. 4. 19; with comp., vii. 7. 28.

ὄσπερ, ἡπερ, ὅπερ, stronger than ὅς, *q.v.*, *who certainly*, *which to be sure*, ii. 6. 29, iii. 2. 10; *just what*, *exactly what*, i. 4. 5, iii. 1. 34, 2. 29, v. 4. 34.

ὄσπριον, τό, *pulse*, *i.e.* any leguminous plant, Lat. *legūmen*; pl., *legumes*, *beans*, iv. 4. 9, vi. 4. 6.

ὅστις, ἧτις, ὅ τι, gen. and dat. in Anab. always ὅτου, ὅτῳ, gen. pl. ὅτων, rel. pron. [ὅς + τίς], *whoever*, *whichever*, *whatever*, *whosoever*, *who*, *which*, *what*, i. 3. 5, 6. 7, iii. 1. 26, 2. 4, iv. 1. 26, v. 7. 33, vi. 6. 18, vii. 6. 24; in sing. referring to a pl. antecedent, i. 1. 5, iii. 3. 1; in pl. after ἕκαστος, vii. 3. 16; in indir. questions, i. 3. 11, 6. 9, ii. 4. 7, v. 7. 23; in a clause following οὕτω, *that he*, ii. 5. 12, vii. 1. 28, cf. ii. 5. 21, 6. 6; introducing a final clause in fut. indic., i. 3. 14, ii. 3. 4, v. 4. 10; ὅτου with partic., *whoever it was*, *i.e.* *somebody*, iv. 7. 25, v. 2. 24. Phrases: ὅ τι ἐδύναντο, *as much as he could*, vi. 1. 32; ἐξ ὅτου, *ever since*, vii. 8. 4.

ὀστισοῦν, ὀτιοῦν [ὀστις + οὖν]. Phrase: μηδ' ὀντιναοῦν μισθόν, *not the slightest payment*, vii. 6. 27.

ὀσφραίνομαι (ὀσφραν-, ὀσφρα-, ὀσφρ-), ὀσφρήσσομαι, ὠσφρόμην, ὠσφράνθημι [ὄζω, *smell*, cf. εὐώδης, + R. φέρ], *smell, get a smell of*, with gen., v. 8. 3.

ὅταν, relative adv. [ὅτε + ἄν], *whenever, when*, with subjv., iii. 3. 15, 4. 20, iv. 7. 4, v. 5. 20, vii. 7. 47.

ὅτε, relative adv., *at the time when, as, when*, Lat. *cum*, with indic., i. 2. 9, 8. 8, iii. 1. 33, v. 3. 6, vii. 7. 10; with subjv., see *δταν*; with opt. in a general cond., *whenever, as often as*, ii. 6. 12, iv. 1. 16.

ὅτι, conj. [neut. of ὅστις], *that*, introducing indir. disc., with indic., after both primary and secondary tenses, i. 3. 9, ii. 1. 8, 4. 21, iv. 7. 20, v. 8. 10, vi. 3. 11, vii. 2. 16; after a secondary tense with opt., i. 6. 10, iii. 1. 10, vii. 1. 16, or with both indic. and opt., i. 2. 21, vi. 3. 11, but edit. differ, i. 3. 21, 8. 13; without a preceding verb expressed, iv. 3. 29, v. 8. 8; the inf. found in Mss. after *δτι* have been altered by editors, iii. 1. 9, v. 6. 34, vi. 1. 29, vii. 1. 5. Introducing dir. disc., i. 6. 8, 8. 16, ii. 4. 13, v. 4. 10, vii. 6. 7. Causal, *because, since*, Lat. *quod*, with indic., i. 2. 21, ii. 3. 19, iii. 1. 12, iv. 8. 6. To strengthen a sup., as *δτι ἀπαρασκευότατον, as unprepared as possible*, i. 1. 6, cf. iii. 1. 45, iv. 3. 29, vii. 3. 7.

οὐ, before a vowel *οὐκ*, before a rough vowel *οὐχ*, neg. adv., *not*, Lat. *nōn*, used to deny a fact, i. 2. 11, 3. 5, ii. 2. 11, 5. 21, iii. 1. 13, 18, v. 2. 17, vi. 2. 4; accented at the end of a clause or sentence, iv. 8. 3, v. 1. 17; in litotes, as *οὐ πᾶν πρὸς, at some distance from*, i. 8. 14, cf. ii. 1. 13, 6. 15, vi. 1. 26; introducing a question expecting the answer yes, Lat. *nōnne*, iii. 1. 29, vii. 6. 24. Phrases: *οὐ φημί, deny*, Lat. *negō*, i. 3. 1, iv. 1. 21, vi. 4. 19, cf. vii. 7. 19, and see *ἔγω*; *οὐ μή*, see *μή*.

οὐδ, relative adv. [ὅς], *where*, Lat.

quōd, i. 2. 22, ii. 1. 6, iii. 4. 32, iv. 7. 27, v. 7. 33; strengthened by *δή*, *where in fact*, iv. 5. 6; *μέχρι οὐ*, see *δς*.

οὐδ, dat. of (the only sing. form found in Anab.), pers. pron. of the third pers., but in Attic Greek always refl. and generally indir. refl. [pronominal stem *ἐ* for σφε, cf. Lat. *sē*], *of himself*, Lat. *suī*, i. 1. 8, 2. 8, 9. 29, iii. 4. 42; pl., *themselves*, σφεῖς, v. 7. 18, vii. 5. 9, σφῶν, iii. 5. 16, iv. 3. 28, vi. 6. 33, σφίσι, i. 7. 8, 8. 2, v. 4. 33, σφᾶς, v. 7. 25, vii. 2. 16.

οὐδαμῇ, adv. [οὐδαμός, none, οὐδέ + ἀμός, an obsolete word = τῆς], *in no way, in no wise*, Lat. *nullō modō*, v. 5. 3, vii. 3. 12, 6. 30.

οὐδαμόθεν, adv. [cf. οὐδαμῇ], *from no place, direction, or quarter*, Lat. *nullā ex parte*, ii. 4. 23, iv. 5. 30.

οὐδαμοί, adv. [cf. οὐδαμῇ], *to no place, nowhere*, vi. 3. 16.

οὐδαμοῦ, adv. [cf. οὐδαμῇ], *in no place, nowhere*, Lat. *nusquam*, i. 10. 16, ii. 2. 18, iv. 5. 18.

οὐδέ, neg. conj. and emphatic adv. [οὐ + δέ], *and not, but not, nor yet, nor*, connecting a following with a preceding neg. clause, Lat. *neque, nec*, i. 2. 25, 3. 11, 4. 8, 8. 20, iii. 1. 2, 10, iv. 7. 2, v. 8. 25; *not even*, Lat. *nē . . . quidem*, i. 3. 21, 4. 9, ii. 1. 11, iii. 4. 15, vii. 6. 35; *not at all, by no means*, i. 3. 12, ii. 5. 18; *οὐδ' ὥς, not even so, not even in these circumstances*, i. 8. 21, iii. 2. 23; *οὐ μέντοι οὐδέ, not by any means however*, ii. 2. 16.

οὐδείς, οὐδεὶς, οὐδέν, gen. οὐδενός, οὐδεμιᾶς (cf. οὐδὲ μιᾶς, vi. 3. 16) [οὐδέ + εἷς], *not one, not any, none, no*, Lat. *nullus*, ii. 5. 1, iv. 1. 9, vii. 1. 29; subst., οὐδείς, *nobody*, Lat. *nēmō*, i. 2. 22, 8. 20, iii. 1. 16, iv. 5. 18; οὐδέν, *nothing*, Lat. *nihil*, i. 8. 20, ii. 2. 11, v. 2. 3, vi. 2. 10; οὐδέν τι, *nothing at all*, vii. 3. 35; neut. as adv., οὐδέν, *in no respect, not at*

all, i. 1. 8, 6. 7, vii. 1. 25; with comps., οὐδὲν μᾶλλον βλάπτειν, *do not a bit the more harm*, iii. 3. 11, cf. 13, vii. 5. 9.

οὐδέποτε, adv. [οὐδέ + ποτέ], *never*, Lat. *numquam*, ii. 6. 13.

οὐδέπω, adv. [οὐδέ + πώ], *not yet*, Lat. *nōndum*, vii. 3. 24; separated, οὐδὲ νῦν πω, vii. 6. 35.

οὐθ', see οὕτε.

οὐκ, see οὐ.

οὐκέτι, adv. [οὐ + ἔτι], *no more, no longer, no further*, i. 8. 17, 10. 12, iii. 4. 16, vii. 6. 29; οὐκέτι μή and subjv., ii. 2. 12, see οὐ μή under μή.

οὐκουν, inferential particle [οὐ + οὖν], *therefore not*, Lat. *nōn igitur*; οὐκουν ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ, *I don't think so then*, iii. 5. 6. In old editt. sometimes in questions, but see οὐκοῦν.

οὐκοῦν, interr. particle [οὐ + οὖν], *not therefore?* expecting an affirmative answer, Lat. *nōnne igitur*, i. 6. 7, ii. 5. 24; as inferential conj., *therefore, then, so*, Lat. *igitur*, iii. 2. 19, v. 8. 9, vi. 5. 21, vii. 6. 14, 16, 7. 26, 29, 31 (where the old editt. have οὐκουν, introducing a question).

οὖν, post-positive particle of inference, stronger than ἀρα, *therefore, then, so, in consequence, certainly, of course, at any rate, however that may be*, i. 1. 2, 2. 12, 3. 5, 5. 6, iii. 1. 20, 2. 30, v. 1. 8, vi. 6. 15; καὶ γὰρ οὖν, *for the fact is*, i. 9. 8, 12, 17.

οὐπερ, adv., stronger than οὖ, *q.v.*, *just where*, iv. 8. 26.

οὐποτε, adv. [οὐ + ποτέ], *never*, Lat. *numquam*, i. 3. 5, ii. 5. 7, iii. 1. 3, 19.

οὐπω, adv. [οὐ + πώ], *not yet, not before*, Lat. *nōndum*, i. 5. 12, 8. 8, 9. 25, iii. 2. 14; separated, see πώ.

οὐπώποτε, adv., before a rough vowel οὐπώποθ [οὐ + πώποτε], *never yet, never before*, i. 4. 18 (see πώποτε).

οὐρά, *âs*, *tail of an animal*, Lat. *cauda*; of an army *rear*, Lat. *nouissimum âgmen*, iii. 4. 38, 42, vi. 5. 5.

οὐράγός, ὁ [οὐρά + R. αγ], *rear leader, i.e. the last man in a file who led when the file faced about*, iv. 3. 26, 29.

οὐρανός, ὁ, *the heavens, the sky*, Lat. *cælum*, iv. 2. 2.

οὔς, ὥτός, τό [R. 1 αF], *ear*, Lat. *auris*, pl., iii. 1. 31, vii. 4. 4.

οὔτε, neg. conj. [οὐ + τέ], *and not*, Lat. *neque*, doubled, *neither . . . nor*, i. 2. 26, 3. 6, 4. 8, ii. 5. 7, 21, v. 3. 1, or followed by τέ, *not only not . . . but also*, Lat. *neque . . . et*, ii. 5. 4, iv. 3. 6, vii. 7. 48.

οὔτοι, adv. [οὐ + τοί], *certainly not*, Lat. *nōn sãnē*, vii. 6. 11.

οὔτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, dem. pron., *this*, pl., *these*, freq. as pers. pron., *he, she, it, pl., they*, Lat. *hic*, generally referring to what precedes and in pred. position when used with subst., i. 1. 7, 9, 2. 4, 5. 10, ii. 2. 12, iii. 2. 20, 4. 29, iv. 2. 6, 8. 4, v. 8. 15, vi. 4. 5, vii. 1. 9, 2. 10, 5. 3; when the subst. has also an adj., οὔτος follows the adj., iv. 2. 6, vii. 3. 30, cf. i. 1. 7; the art. is sometimes omitted, i. 5. 16, esp. with proper names, v. 5. 10, vii. 2. 29; rarely οὔτος refers to what follows, iii. 1. 7, 2. 17, iv. 6. 3, vii. 3. 22. Phrases: καὶ οὔτος, *he too, even he*, iii. 2. 5, iv. 1. 27, cf. i. 1. 11, ii. 6. 30, iv. 7. 9; καὶ ταῦτα, *and that too, although*, with partic., i. 4. 12, ii. 4. 15, cf. ii. 5. 21.

οὔτοστί, αὐτητί, τουτί, strengthened form of οὔτος, applied to a person or thing present and implying a gesture, *this man here, this present*, without the art., i. 6. 6, vii. 2. 24, 6. 12.

οὔτως, or, before a consonant, οὔτω, adv. [οὔτος], *in this way, so, thus, to such an extent or degree, under these circumstances*, Lat. *ita*, i. 1. 5, 10, 8. 22, ii. 6. 1, 6, iii. 1. 31.

2. 10, iv. 1. 11, 7. 4, v. 2. 20, 4. 22, vii. 1. 28, 7. 50; referring rarely to what follows, *thus, as follows*, ii. 2. 2, iv. 6. 10, v. 6. 12, 32.

οὐχί, adv., emphatic form of οὐ, iii. 1. 13, vi. 5. 18, vii. 7. 47.

ὀφείλω (ὀφελ-), ὀφείλῃσω, ὀφείλῃσθα and ὀφείλων, ὀφείλῃκα, ὀφείλῃσθην, owe, Lat. *dēbeō*; pass., *be due*, of pay, i. 2. 11, vii. 7. 14, 34; with inf., *be bound, ought, should*, as in wishes, ὤφελε Κύρος ζῆν, *would Cyrus were living*, Lat. *utinam uiueret*, ii. 1. 4.

ὀφελος, τό, only in nom. and acc., *help, advantage, use, good*. Phrase: στρατηγοῦ ὀφελος οὐδέν, *a general is of no use*, Lat. *nōn prōdest*, i. 3. 11, cf. ii. 6. 10.

ὀφθαλμός, ὁ [R. οπ], *eye*, Lat. *oculus*, i. 8. 27, iv. 5. 12. Phrase: ἔχοντες ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς, *keeping in sight*, cf. Lat. *in oculis habere*, iv. 5. 29.

ὀφλισκάνω (ὀφλ-, ὀφλισκ-), ὀφλήσω, ὀφλῶν, ὀφλήκα, ὀφλήμαι [cf. ὀφείλω], *owe or be liable to a money fine, be fined*, Lat. *multor*, with acc of fine and gen. of cause, v. 8. 1.

Ὀφρύνιον, τό, *Ophrynum*, a city on the coast of the Troad, between Dardanus and Rhoetium, vii. 8. 5. (Fren Kievi.)

ὄχετός, ὁ [R. Φεχ], *channel for water, ditch, drain*, Lat. *canālis*, ii. 4. 13.

ὀχέω, ὀχῆσω [R. Φεχ], *carry, pass., be carried, ride*, Lat. *uehor*, with ἐπί and gen., iii. 4. 47.

ὄχημα, ατος, τό [R. Φεχ], *carrier, supporter*, in the widest sense, as a wagon, ship, or animal, *vehicle, conveyance*; of the earth, iii. 2. 19.

ὄχθη, ης, *height*, esp. *high bank* of a stream, *bluff*, iv. 3. 3, 5, 17, 23. (Poetic in Attic, except here.)

ὄχλος, ὁ [R. Φεχ], *mass, throng, crowd, company, press*, Lat. *turba*, of men, ii. 5. 9, iv. 1. 20, v. 4. 34, vii. 1. 18; as a military phrase applied to the undisciplined part of

the army, *camp followers, non combatants*, Lat. *impedimenta*, iii. 2. 36, iv. 3. 15, vi. 5. 3; *confusion, annoyance*, in the phrase δχλον παρέχουσιν, *are a bother*, iii. 2. 27.

ὄχυρός, ὁ, ὄν [R. σεχ], *tenable*, esp. in a military sense, of a height or fortress, *strong, secure, fortified by nature*, i. 2. 22, 24; subst., τὰ ὄχυρά, *holds, strongholds*, iv. 7. 17.

ὀψέ, adv., *late*, Lat. *sērō*, ii. 2. 16, vi. 5. 31.

ὀψεσθαι, see ὀράω.

ὀψίζω, ὀψίσθην [ὀψέ], *do a thing late, be or come late*, iv. 5. 5.

ὀψις, εως, ἡ [R. οπ], *aspect, look, appearance*, ii. 3. 15; *sight, spectacle, show*, vi. 1. 9.

Π.

παγκράτιον, τό [πάς + R. 1 κρα], *the pancratiun*, iv. 8. 27, an athletic contest in which, as the name



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signifies, all the powers of the fighter were called into action. It comprised boxing (see s.v. πυγμή) and wrestling (see s.v. πάλη), but in the boxing the hands were not bound with thongs, since these would have been a hindrance in

wrestling, nor was the blow delivered with clenched fist but simply with the fingers bent. In the wrestling the object was not the simple fall, but the fighting was continued on the ground. The struggle was maintained until one of the contestants was either disabled or declared himself defeated. The pancratium was one of the regular contests at the Greek national games.

παγχάλεπος, *ον* [πᾶς + χαλεπός], *very difficult*, v. 2. 20.

παγχαλέπως, *adv.* [πᾶς + χαλεπός], *very hardly*. Phrase: πρὸς Ξενοφῶντα παγχαλέπως εἶχον, *they were very hard on Xenophon*, vii. 5. 16.

παθεῖν, see πᾶσχω.

πάθημα, *ατος*, τό [R. σπα], *wretchedness, misfortune*, vii. 6. 30.

πάθος, *ους*, τό [R. σπα], *experience, accident, mishap, trouble, matter*, Lat. *cāsus*, i. 5. 14, iv. 5. 7.

παιάνίζω, *ἐπαιάνισα* [παιάν, *paean*], *sing the paean*, in honour of Apollo or Artemis; as a war song the paean followed the prayer and immediately preceded the war cry and attack, i. 8. 17, io. 10, iv. 3. 19, 8. 16, v. 2. 14; it was sung in acknowledgment of any blessing, *e.g.*, of an omen, iii. 2. 9, at a feast after the libation preceding the symposium, vi. i. 5, and in sacred processions, vi. i. 11.

παιδεία, *ᾱς* [παῖς], *bringing up, education, training*, Lat. *institutio*, iv. 6. 15, 16.

παιδραστής, *οὔ* [παῖς + ἔραμαι], *lover of boys*, vii. 4. 7.

παιδεύω, *παιδεύσω*, *etc.* [παῖς], *train up a child, educate*, Lat. *instituō*, *pass.*, i. 9. 2, 3.

παιδικά, *τά* [παῖς], *beloved youth, favourite*, Lat. *dēliciae*, ii. 6. 6, v. 8. 4.

παιδίον, *τό* [παῖς], *infant, little child*, iv. 7. 13.

παιδίσκη, *ης* [παῖς], *maiden, young girl*, Lat. *puella*, iv. 3. 11.

παῖς, *παιδός*, *ὁ, ἡ* [παῖς], *child*,

boy, girl, slave; in *Anab.* always masc. in sing., *boy, son*; Lat. *puer*, pl. without article, *children*, Lat. *liberī*, i. i. 1, 7. 9, ii. 6. 12, iii. i. 3, iv. 6. 3, v. 3. 10, vii. 8. 22. Phrase: ἐκ παιδων, *from boyhood*, iv. 6. 14.

παῖω, *παίσω*, *ἐπαῖσα*, *-πέπαικα*, *ἐπαίσθη* [root παF, cf. Lat. *pauiō*, *strike, paueō*, *be struck with fear*, Eng. *ana-paest*], *strike, hit, beat, strike at*, Lat. *caedō*, *abs.*, with acc., or with *κατά* or *πρὸς* and acc., i. 8. 26, ii. 3. 11, iii. i. 29, 2. 19, iv. 2. 3, 6. 2, v. 7. 21, 8. 16, vi. 6. 27. Phrase: ὀλιγὰς παῖσειεν, v. 8. 12, see ὀλιγος.

παλαιο, *adv.*, of *old, long ago, long, long since*, Lat. *iamdūdum*, *iam pridem*, i. 4. 12, iv. 8. 14, vii. 6. 37, 7. 48. Phrase: οἱ παλαιοὶ ἔκοντες, *the early comers*, iv. 5. 5.

παλαιός, *ᾱ, ὄν* [παλαιο, cf. Eng. *palaeo-graphy, palae-ontology*], *old in years*, Lat. *uetus*, iv. 4. 9; comp. *παλαιότερος*, *somewhat old*, iv. 5. 35. Phrase: τὸ παλαιόν, *in old times*, iii. 4. 7.

παλαιῶ, *ἐπάλαισα*, *ἐπαλαίσθη* [πάλη, cf. Eng. *palaestra*], *wrestle*, Lat. *luctor*, iv. 8. 26.

πάλη, *ης* [πάλλω, *poise, sway*], *wrestling*, Lat. *luctatiō*, iv. 8. 27,



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practised among the Greeks in two forms. In the first, named *πάλη ὀρθή* or *ὀρθιά*, the wrestlers stood,

and the bout ended when one of them had received a fall. Three falls meant defeat. In the second, named ἀλινδῆσις or κύλισις, lit. *rolling* (cf. κυλινδω), the struggle continued on the ground until one of the combatants was disabled or declared himself defeated. The first was the form practised in the πένταθλον, the second that in the παγκράτιον, *q.v.* Before all gymnastic and athletic contests among the Greeks, the body was well rubbed with oil, to make it supple; before wrestling, it was also sanded, in order to furnish a firmer hold.

πάλιν, adv. [cf. Eng. *palim-psest*, *palin-ode*], of place, *back, backwards*, Lat. *rursus*, i. 3. 16, ii. 3. 24, iii. 1. 7, iv. 3. 12, v. 7. 1; of time, *again, over again, a second time*, Lat. *iterum*, i. 1. 3, 6. 7, ii. 1. 23, iii. 2. 9, vi. 6. 37, vii. 2. 25.

παλλακίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *concubine, kept mistress*, Lat. *paellex*, i. 10. 2.

παλτόν, τό [cf. *πάλη*], *lance, javelin, spear*, used in the Anab. only by Persians and the Mossynoeci, not by Greeks. Those of the Mossynoeci, which they used for hurling, were six cubits long. i. 5. 15, 8. 3, 27, v. 4. 12, 25.

παμπληθής, ἐς [πᾶς + R. *πλα*], *in full numbers, vast, multitudinous*, iii. 2. 11.

πάμπολυς, πόλλη, πολυ [πᾶς + R. *πλα*], *very much, great, or numerous, very many*, Lat. *permultus*, ii. 4. 26, iv. 1. 8, vii. 7. 35. Phrase: ἐπὶ πάμπολυ, *over a great extent, far and wide*, with gen., vii. 5. 12.

παμπόνηρος, ον [πᾶς + R. *σπα*], *wholly bad, utterly depraved*, vi. 6. 25.

πανουργιά, ᾱς [πᾶς + R. *Φεργ*], *knavishness, villainy*, vii. 5. 11.

πανούργος, ον [πᾶς + R. *Φεργ*], *that will do anything, of persons, in a bad sense, villainous, rascally, knavish*, Lat. *perditus*, ii. 5. 39, 6. 26.

παντάπασι, -σιν before a vowel, adv. [πᾶς], *altogether, wholly, entirely*, Lat. *prorsus*, i. 2. 1, ii. 5. 21, v. 2. 20, vii. 6. 23; after a neg., *at all*, Lat. *omnīnō*, ii. 5. 18, iii. 1. 38, iv. 2. 3.

πανταχῇ, adv. [πᾶς], *everywhere*, Lat. *ubique*, ii. 5. 7.

πανταχοῦ, adv. [πᾶς], *everywhere*, Lat. *ubique*, ii. 6. 7, iv. 5. 30.

παντελῶς, adv. [πᾶς + τέλος], *wholly, utterly*, Lat. *prorsus*, ii. 2. 11, vii. 4. 1.

πάντῃ, adv. [πᾶς], *in every way, throughout, on all sides*, i. 2. 22, ii. 3. 3, iii. 1. 2.

παντοδαπός, ἡ, ὅν [πᾶς], *of every sort, manifold, of all sorts*, Lat. *omne genus*, i. 2. 22, iv. 4. 9, vi. 4. 5.

πάντοθεν, adv. [πᾶς], *from every side or quarter, on every side*, Lat. *undique*, iii. 1. 12, vi. 6. 3.

παντοίος, ᾱ, ον [πᾶς], *of all sorts or kinds*, Lat. *omne genus*, i. 5. 2, ii. 4. 14.

πάντοσε, adv. [πᾶς], *in every direction, everywhere*, Lat. *passim*, vii. 2. 23.

πάντως, adv. [πᾶς], *altogether, thoroughly, at any rate, anyhow*, vi. 5. 21, vii. 7. 43.

πάνυ, adv. [πᾶς], *very, altogether*, Lat. *ualdē*, i. 4. 10, 9. 27, ii. 2. 3, iii. 4. 15, iv. 5. 27, v. 6. 7; *very well*, vi. 1. 31; after a neg., *at all*, Lat. *omnīnō*, i. 8. 14, vi. 1. 26. Phrases: *πάνυ ἐν καιρῷ*, *just at the right time*, iii. 1. 39; *πάνυ μὲν οὖν*, *to be sure*, vii. 6. 5.

πάσμαι, a supposed pres., not in use, fut. *πάσομαι*, ἐπαῶσάμην, πέπᾱμαι, *acquire*, perf. as pres. *possess, have*, i. 9. 19, iii. 3. 18, vi. 1. 12, vii. 6. 41. (Poetic verb, except in Xen.)

παρά, before a vowel παρ', prep. with gen., dat., and acc. [cf. *para* in composition in Eng. words, as *para-graph, para-lyse*, etc.], *beside*, generally used with persons. With gen., *from beside, from the presence of, from, through*, Lat. *ā*, i. 1. 5, 3. 16, 6. 7, ii. 1. 17, 3. 18,

6. 14, iii. 4. 8, v. 2. 25, 6. 18, vi. 6. 24, vii. 3. 7; with a pass. verb, *by*, i. 9. 1. With dat., *beside*, *by the side of*, *at or on the side of*, *with*, *at*, Lat. *apud*, i. 1. 5, 4. 3, 8. 27, 9. 29, ii. 6. 26, iv. 1. 24, 3. 29, vi. 2. 2, vii. 7. 47; τὰ παρ' ἐμοί, *my fortunes*, *my side*, i. 7. 4, cf. iv. 3. 27, vi. 3. 26. With acc., *to the side of*, *to*, *towards*, *along to*, Lat. *ad*, i. 2. 12, 7. 8, ii. 2. 3, iv. 3. 13, vii. 3. 24, cf. i. 6. 3; *along*, *near*, *by*, *past*, i. 2. 13, 5. 5, 7. 15, 10. 7, ii. 4. 14, iii. 1. 32, vi. 2. 18, cf. ὠμον παρὰ τὴν Κύρου σκηνήν, *they anchored off Cyrus's tent*, i. 4. 3; *beside*, *beyond*, *against*, *contrary to*, *in violation of*, Lat. *contra*, ii. 1. 18, 5. 41, v. 8. 17, vii. 7. 17; of time, *during*, ii. 3. 15. Phrase: παρ' ὀλίγον, *see ὀλίγος*, vi. 6. 11. In composition παρὰ signifies *along*, *alongside*, *by*, *beside*, *beyond*, *amiss*.

παραβαίνω [R. βα], *step beyond*, *transgress*, *break*, of a treaty, iv. 1. 1.

παραβοητέω [R. βοF + θέω], *go to the aid or rescue*, iv. 7. 24.

παραγγέλλω [ἀγγέλλω], *pass along a message or esp. an order*, *pass the word*, *command*, *give order*, *give out*, *direct*, abs. or with acc., i. 8. 15, 16, iii. 5. 18, iv. 3. 27, vii. 3. 6; with dat. or acc. of pers. and inf., i. 1. 6, 8. 3, ii. 2. 21, iii. 5. 18, iv. 3. 14, 6. 8, cf. iv. 3. 29, v. 2. 12; with inf. alone, iii. 4. 14, iv. 1. 16, vi. 5. 25; with ὅπως and a clause, vii. 3. 34. Phrases: παραγγέλλει εἰς τὰ ὄπλα, *he calls to arms*, i. 5. 13; κατὰ τὰ παραγγελλόμενα, *according to orders*, ii. 2. 8, cf. vi. 3. 18; παρήγγελτο, *orders had been given*, iii. 4. 3, vi. 5. 25.

παραγγέλλω, *word of command*; ἀπὸ παραγγέλσεως, *at the word*, iv. 1. 5.

παραγίνομαι [R. γεν], *be by or beside*, *be present or at*, *be at one's side*, *come to*, *arrive*, abs. or with dat. of pers., i. 1. 11, 2. 3, v. 6. 8, vi. 6. 33, vii. 2. 34, 7. 30; with εἰς

and acc. of place or ἐν and dat., i. 2. 3, 7. 12, iii. 4. 38.

παράγω [R. αγ], *lead along or aside*, *conduct*, *lead on*, iv. 8. 8, vii. 2. 8, 6. 3. Phrases: εἰς τὰ πλάγια παράγειν, *lead into position on either flank* (said when the approach is from the rear, and the enemy in front is moving in a hollow square), iii. 4. 14; παρήγον ἔξωθεν τῶν κεράτων, *led on* (their companies) *out of the way of* (i.e. *behind*) *the wings*, iii. 4. 21; παρ' ἀσπίδα παραγαγόντας τὴν ἐνωμοτίαν, *moving the enomoty* (which had been in column) *to the left* (so that it became part of the line of battle), iv. 3. 26; so παράγειν τοὺς λόχους, *bring the companies* (which had been marching κατὰ κέρας) *into the line*, iv. 6. 6.

παραγωγή, ἥς [R. αγ], *conveyance*, esp. along the coast, *transportation*, v. 1. 16.

παράδεισος, ὁ [Persian word, cf. Eng. *paradise*], *park*, *pleasure garden*, when used for game, *preserve*, Lat. *viuārium*, i. 2. 7, 4. 10, ii. 4. 14.

παραδίδωμι [R. δο], *give over to a person*, *give up*, *deliver over*, *surrender*, Lat. *trādō*, ii. 1. 8, 12, iii. 1. 27, 4. 2, iv. 2. 1, 8. 26, v. 4. 30, vii. 2. 14; of the watchword, *give out*, vii. 3. 34; of gods, *grant*, *allow*, vi. 6. 34.

παραδραμεῖν, *see παρατρέχω*.

παραθαρύνω [θρασύς], *embolden*, *encourage*, *cheer up*, ii. 4. 1, iii. 1. 39.

παραθέω [θέω], *run past*, *out-run*, iv. 7. 12.

παραινέω (αἰνέω, αἰνέσω, ἤνεσα, -ήνεκα, -ήνημαι, -ήνέθην [αἶνος, ὁ, *tale*, *praise*], *praise*), *recommend*, *advise*, *exhort*, Lat. *admoneō*, i. 7. 2, v. 7. 35, vii. 3. 20.

παραιτέομαι [αἰτέω], *intercede with a person for another*, with περί and gen., vi. 6. 29.

παρακαλέω [R. καλ], *call to one's side*, *summon*, *invite*, Lat.

arcessō, i. 6. 5, ii. 5. 31, iii. i. 32, iv. 7. 11, v. 6. 1, vi. i. 3, vii. 6. 22; *call on, urge on, exhort*, iii. i. 44, vi. 5. 24; with *ἐπί* and acc., iii. i. 24.

παρακαταθήκη, *ης* [R. *θε*], *what is put down beside one, a deposit for safe keeping*, Lat. *depositum*, v. 3. 7.

παράκειμαι [κείμαι], *lie near, be set near*, vii. 3. 22.

παρακелеύομαι [R. *κελ*], *exhort, encourage, urge*, Lat. *adhortor*, with dat. of pers., to which may be added the inf., i. 7. 9, 8. 11, iv. 2. 11, v. 7. 19.

παρακένυσις, *εως, ἡ* [R. *κελ*], *encouraging, cheering on*, iv. 8. 28.

παρακολουθέω [R. *κελ*], *follow beside one, accompany*, abs., iii. 3. 4, iv. 4. 7.

παραλαμβάνω [λαμβάνω], *receive from one, take into one's possession*, Lat. *accipio*, vii. 6. 41, 7. 47; as a military phrase *succeed to the command*, Lat. *succēdō*, vi. 4. 11, vii. 8. 24; *take along*, v. 6. 36, vii. 2. 17.

παραλείπω [λείπω], *leave at one side, leave out, pass by*, Lat. *omittō*, vi. 3. 19, 6. 18.

παραλύπω [λύπω], *give trouble, be refractory*, abs., ii. 5. 29.

παραλύω [λύω], *loose from the side, of a rudder, unship*, v. i. 11.

παραμείβομαι (*ἀμείβω, ἀμείψω, ἡμείψα, ἡμείφην*, *change*), dep. mid. and pass., *change one's position*; *παραμειψάμενος εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ σχῆμα*, *changing to the same formation*, i. 10. 10.

παραμελέω [R. *μελ*], *disregard, neglect*, abs. or with gen., ii. 5. 7, vii. 8. 12.

παραμένω [R. *μα*], *stay by, stand by, remain loyal*, ii. 6. 2, vi. 2. 15.

παραμυρίδια, *τά* [*μυρίς, ὁ, thigh*], *thigh pieces, armour for the thighs*, i. 8. 6.

παραπέμπω [πέμπω], *send along, despatch*, of troops sent from the main body to the front or flanks,

iv. 5. 20; with *εἰς* and acc., vi. 3. 15.

παραπλέω [R. *πλεF*], *sail along or past, coast, sail*, Lat. *praeteruehor*, abs. or with *εἰς* and acc., v. i. 11, 6. 10, vi. 2. 1, vii. 2. 7.

παραπλήσιος, *ᾶ, ον, or ος, ον* [*πλησλος*], *close beside, nearly resembling, like*, i. 3. 18, 5. 2.

παραρρέω [ρέω], *flow beside, with παρά and acc.*, v. 3. 8; of snow, *run beside, run off* (after melting), *slip off*, with dat. of pers., iv. 4. 11.

παρασάγγης, *ου* [Persian word], *parasang*, a Persian road measure, equal to about 30 stadia (ii. 2. 6, v. 5. 4), used not only of distances travelled (as below), but also of length and distance in general, i. 7. 15, 10. 1, ii. 4. 10, iii. 4. 7, iv. 5. 10. The Greeks marched usually from 6 to 7 parasangs a day, i. 2. 5, 7, 4. 10, 5. 1, iii. 4. 10, iv. 7. 1; once 8 parasangs, i. 2. 6; the longest march was ten, i. 2. 10, 11; the shortest five, i. 2. 10, 14, 4. 1, ii. 4. 25, iv. 6. 4, except when the presence of enemies or other causes reduced the distance still more, i. 7. 1, 14, iii. 4. 13, iv. 5. 3.

παρασκευάζω [R. *σκευ*], *get ready, prepare, provide*, Lat. *parō*, ii. 6. 8; mid., *make one's preparations, get ready, arrange, procure, provide*, in past tenses, *be all ready for*, abs. or with acc., i. 9. 27, 10. 18, iii. i. 16, 36, iv. 6. 10, v. 2. 21; with fut. partic., or *δπως* and fut. indic., i. 10. 6, iii. i. 14, v. 4. 21, vi. i. 33; with inf. with or without *ὥστε*, iii. 2. 24, vii. 3. 35; with *εἰς* and acc., i. 8. 1, vi. 4. 21. Phrases: *παρασκευασμένους τὴν γνώμην*, *with our minds made up*, vi. 3. 17; *οἴκαδε παρασκευαζόμενος*, *getting ready to go home*, vii. 7. 57.

παρασκευή, *ῆς* [R. *σκευ*], *preparation, of an armament*, Lat. *apparātus*, i. 2. 4.

παρασκηνέω [R. *σκα*], aor., *encamp beside*, iii. i. 28.

παράταξις, *εως, ἡ* [R. *τακ*], *order of battle*, v. 2. 13.

παρασχίσω, see παρέχω.

παράταττω [R. τακ], draw up side by side, only in pass. in Anab., παρατεταγμένος, drawn up in line of battle or in battle array, Lat. instructus, i. 10. 10, iv. 3. 3, 8. 9, v. 2. 13.

παρατείνω [τείνω], stretch out, extend, with παρά and acc., vii. 3. 48; mid. intr., i. 7. 15.

παρατίθηναι [R. θε], put beside, of food, set before, serve, Lat. ad-prōnō, iv. 5. 30, 31; mid., put aside, of arms, lay at one's side, vi. 1. 8.

παρατρέχω [τρέχω], run along, run by, abs. or with παρά and acc., iv. 5. 8, vii. 1. 23, 4. 18; run over or across, iv. 7. 6, 7; with εἰς and acc., iv. 7. 11.

παραχρήμα, adv. [χρήμα], for παρά τὸ χρήμα, on the spot, of a payment, in cash, vii. 7. 24.

παρεγγυάω [παρεγγύη], pass the word, esp. of command, give orders, exhort, suggest, abs., with inf., or with acc. and inf., iv. 1. 17, 7. 24, 25, 8. 16, vi. 5. 12, vii. 3. 46; with ταῦτα, vii. 1. 22. Phrase: ὅτε παρεγγυώτο, whenever word was passed, iv. 1. 17.

παρεγγύη, ης [cf. ἐγγυάω], word passed, order, command, vi. 5. 13.

παρεδεδραμήκεσαν, see παρατρέχω.

πάρεμι [R. εἶμι], be beside, be at hand or near, be there, be present, have come, arrive, Lat. adsum, abs. or with dat., i. 1. 1, 4. 8, 5. 15, ii. 4. 19, 6. 14, iii. 1. 17, 46, iv. 3. 9, v. 5. 8, 6. 29, vi. 6. 20; with εἰς, ἐπὶ, or πρὸς and acc., previous motion being implied, i. 2. 2, vi. 4. 15, 6. 26, vii. 1. 11, 35, 2. 5; denoting possession, with dat., have, ii. 3. 9, iii. 2. 18; impers., it is possible, iv. 5. 6, vii. 1. 26, so acc. abs., v. 8. 3. Phrases: τὰ παρόντα with or without πράγματα, the present state of things, circumstances, i. 3. 3, iii. 1. 34, iv. 1. 26; ἐν τῷ παρόντι, in the present crisis, ii. 5. 8; ἐκ τῶν παρόντων, from these straits, iii. 2. 3.

πάρεμι [εἶμι], go or pass by, come by, pass, abs. or with acc., iii. 2. 35, 4. 37, iv. 2. 13, 5. 30, v. 30, vii. 8. 14; go or come along, iii. 4. 48, vi. 5. 12, vii. 3. 46, with παρά and acc., vi. 5. 23. Phrase: οἱ παρόντες, those who come forward, esp. of speakers, v. 1. 3.

παρελαύνω [ἐλαύνω], drive by, march by or past, pass in review, abs., i. 2. 16, 8. 12, vi. 5. 25; with ἐπὶ and gen., i. 2. 16, iii. 4. 46; with acc., ride past, review, i. 2. 17, iii. 5. 4.

παρέρχομαι [ἐρχομαι], pass by, pass, pass through, go along, abs. or with acc., i. 4. 4, 7. 16, 8. 16, ii. 4. 25, iv. 7. 11; with εἰς or ἐξω and gen., i. 10. 6, ii. 4. 12; come by others to the front, come forward, esp. of speakers, v. 5. 24, vi. 1. 31, 6. 21, cf. vii. 5. 11; of time, go by, elapse, pass, i. 7. 18, iv. 3. 2, v. 8. 1.

παρεσχημένος, see παρέχω.

παρέχω [R. σέχ], hold beside or ready, afford, provide, offer, furnish, give, supply, Lat. praebeō, ii. 1. 11, 3. 22, 24, 4. 5, 10, 11, iii. 1. 2, iv. 1. 22, 6. 13, v. 3. 9, 6. 1, vii. 6. 22; render, make, ii. 5. 13, 6. 27, iii. 5. 9; produce, arouse, cause, inspire, i. 1. 11, iii. 1. 18, 2. 27, v. 8. 15, vi. 5. 29; mid., offer for oneself, contribute, display, vi. 2. 10, vii. 6. 11. Phrase: πράγματα παρέχειν, see πράγμα.

παρήσθαι, see πάρεμι, be beside.

Παρθένιον, τό, Parthenium, a town in Mysia with a citadel, near Pergamus, vii. 8. 15, 21.

Παρθένιος, ὁ, the Parthenius, a river flowing between Paphlagonia and Bithynia into the Pontus, v. 6. 9, vi. 2. 1. (Bartan Tchai.)

παρθένος, ἡ, maiden, virgin, Lat. uirgō, iii. 2. 16.

Παριᾶνολ, οἱ [Πάριον], Parians, natives of Parium, vii. 3. 16.

παρήμι [ἔμι], let by, let pass, give way, yield, allow, abs. or with inf., Lat. concedō, v. 7. 10, vii. 2. 15.

Πάριον, τό, *Parium*, a city on the northern coast of the Troad on the Propontis, vii. 2. 7, 25, 3. 20. (Kamareas.)

παρίστημι [R. **στα**], *set by or near*; intrans. in pf. and 2 pf., *stand by or beside*, abs. or with dat., v. 8. 10, 21; aor. mid. trans., *set by one's side, produce, bring forward*, of victims at sacrifice, vi. 1. 22, of a soothsayer, vii. 8. 3.

πάροδος, ἡ [ὁδός], *way by or along, passage*, i. 7. 15, iv. 1. 2; *pass*, i. 4. 4, iv. 2. 24.

παροινέω, ἐπαρφύνησα, πεπαρφύνηκα, ἐπαρφυνήθην [πάροινος, *ad-dicted to wine, οἶνος*], *act or treat insolently when in wine*, v. 8. 4.

παροίχομαι [οἶχομαι], *be gone by or past*; subst., τῶν παροιχομένων, *the past*, ii. 4. 1.

Παρράσιος, ὁ, a Parrhasian, native of Parrhasia, i. 1. 2, iv. 1. 27, vi. 5. 2, a district or canton in southwestern Arcadia.

Παρύσατις, ἰδος, ἡ, *Parysatis*, daughter of Artaxerxes I., and half-sister as well as wife of Darius Nothus, king of Persia, i. 1. 1, 4. 9, mother of Artaxerxes II. and of Cyrus the Younger, i. 7. 9, ii. 4. 27. Of an intriguing and cruel character, she had an almost absolute power during the life of her weak husband. She favoured the designs of Cyrus and saved his life, i. 1. 4; afterwards, by her influence with Artaxerxes, she compassed the death of all the leaders who had opposed her favourite son.

πάς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, gen. παντός, πάσης, παντός [πάς], *all*, Lat. *omnis*; with a subst. generally in pred. position, *all, the whole*, i. 1. 6, 5. 9, 9. 9, ii. 1. 16, 5. 33, iii. 1. 13, v. 2. 11, vii. 2. 11, but in this sense the art. is freq. omitted with plurals, i. 8. 9, iii. 1. 18, 2. 22, iv. 5. 29, v. 4. 15, vi. 2. 16; rarely in attributive position, ii. 3. 18, v. 6. 7; without the art., *every*, Lat. *quisque*, i. 9. 18, ii. 5. 9, iii. 5. 11,

vi. 1. 21, vii. 2. 8; with numerals, *in all, altogether*, iv. 3. 2. Subst., πάντες, *everybody, all*, i. 1. 2, ii. 3. 11, v. 1. 3; πᾶν, πάντα, *everything*, i. 4. 10, iii. 2. 28, vii. 3. 13. Neut. as adv., πάντα, *in all respects, or relations, utterly*, i. 3. 10, 9. 2. Phrases: περὶ παντός ἐποιεῖτο, with inf., *he considered it all-important*, see περὶ, i. 9. 16, cf. ii. 4. 3; οὐκ ἂν ἐπὶ πᾶν ἔλθοι; *would he not make every effort?* cf. Lat. *omnia facere*, iii. 1. 18; διὰ παντός πολέμου λέναι, *wage every kind of war*, iii. 2. 8; ἡ τοῦ παντός ἀρχή, *the command in chief*, vi. 2. 12; διὰ παντός, *ever, throughout*, vii. 8. 11.

Πᾶσιων, υἱος, ὁ, *Pasion*, of Megara; joined Cyrus with a force, i. 2. 3, but deserted when his troops went over to Clearchus, i. 3. 7, 4. 7 f.

πάσχω (παθ-, πενθ-), *πεισσομαι*, ἔπαθον, πέπονθα, [R. **στα**], *experience, feel, be treated, undergo, stand, suffer*, Lat. *pator*, i. 3. 5, ii. 5. 5, iii. 1. 13, 17, 2. 6, iv. 3. 2, v. 8. 15, vii. 1. 16; with τι, *suffer hurt, be wounded*, i. 8. 20, vi. 1. 6, also euphemistically for *die*, like our *if anything happens to one*, Lat. *si quid hūmānitus acciderit*, v. 3. 6, vii. 2. 14. Phrases: εἶ or ἀγαθὸν παθεῖν, with ὑπό and gen. of pers., *receive benefits from one or be well treated by one*, i. 3. 4, v. 5. 9, vii. 7. 8; κακῶς παθεῖν, see κακῶς, iii. 3. 7, v. 2. 2, vii. 3. 38; δίκαια or ἔσχατα παθεῖν, see the adjs., ii. 5. 24, v. 1. 15.

πατάσσω, πατάξω, ἐπάταξα, *beat, strike*, iv. 8. 25, vii. 8. 14.

Πατηγύας, ᾧ (Dor. gen.), *Pategyas*, a Persian follower of Cyrus, i. 8. 1.

πατήρ, τρός, ὁ [cf. Lat. *pater*, *father*, Eng. *FATHER*], *father*, i. 4. 12, 9. 7, vi. 4. 8; as a title of love to a benefactor, vii. 6. 38.

πάτριος, ᾧ, ον [πατήρ], *of or belonging to a father, hereditary, old established, ancestral*, Lat. *patris*, iii. 2. 16, v. 4. 27, vii. 8. 5.

πατρίς, ἰδος, ἡ [πατήρ], *fatherland, native land*, Lat. *patria*, i. 3. 3, iii. i. 4, iv. 8. 4; pl., iii. i. 3, vii. i. 29.

πατρῶος, ᾧ, ον [πατήρ], *belonging to or inherited from one's father*, applied to concrete objects, *ancestral, hereditary*, Lat. *pater-nus*, i. 7. 6, iii. i. 11, vii. 2. 34, 3. 31.

παῦλα, ἡς [παύω], *stopping point, means of stopping, prevention*, v. 7. 32.

παύω, παύτω, ἔπαυσα, πέπαυκα, πέπαυμαι, ἐπαύθην [root παυ, *little*, cf. Lat. *paucus*, *few*, *pauper*, *poor*, Eng. *FEW*], *make cease, bring to an end, stop*, Lat. *cohibeō, sistō*, ii. 5. 2, with acc. of partic., ii. 5. 13; mid., *cease, leave off, stop, finish, end, rest*, Lat. *dēsistō*, abs. or with gen., i. 2. 2, 5. 3, 6. 6, iii. 5. 6, v. 6. 31, vi. 4. 14; with nom. of partic., iii. i. 19, iv. 2. 4, vii. 6. 9; *be rid of*, with gen., v. i. 2. Phrase: παύσαντας τὴν φάλαγγα, *giving up the phalanx formation*, iv. 8. 10.

Παφλαγονιά, ἡς [Παφλαγών], *Paphlagonia*, v. 5. 6, vi. i. 1, 14, a district in Asia Minor on the Pontus.

Παφλαγονικός, ἡ, ὅν [Παφλαγών], *Paphlagonian*, v. 2. 22, 4. 13; subst., ἡ Παφλαγονική (sc. χώρᾱ), *Paphlagonia*, vi. i. 15.

Παφλαγών, ὄνος, ὅ, α *Paphlagonian, native of Paphlagonia*, i. 8. 5, v. 5. 12, 22, vi. i. 1, 14.

πάχος, οὗς, τό [R. παγ], *thickness*, v. 4. 13.

παχύς, εἶα, ὅ [R. παγ], *thick, large, stout*, Lat. *crassus*, v. 4. 25; *thickset*, Lat. *dēnsus*, iv. 8. 2.

πέδη, ἡς [R. πεδ], *fetter, shackle*, for the feet, Lat. *pedica*, but generally pl. like Lat. *compedēs*, iv. 3. 8.

πεδινός, ἡ, ὅν [R. πεδ], *plane, flat, level*, vii. i. 24, in comp., v. 5. 2.

πεδίον, τό [R. πεδ], *level ground or open country, plain*, Lat. *plānitēs, campus*, i. 1, 2, ii. 5. 18, iii. 2.

23, iv. 4. 1, v. 6. 6, vi. 2. 3, vii. 4. 11; used with a proper subst. to form a city name, like Lat. *campus*, Eng. *-field*, i. 2. 11, vii. 8. 7, 8.

πεζεύω, ἐπέξευσα [R. πεδ], *travel on foot or by land*, v. 5. 4.

πεζῇ, adv. [R. πεδ], *on foot, afoot*, Lat. *pedibus*, as opp. to going on horseback, iii. 4. 49, or to sailing, *by land*, i. 4. 18, v. 4. 5, vi. 4. 12.

πεζός, ἡ, ὅν [R. πεδ], *on foot, afoot, walking*, as opp. to riding, Lat. *pedes, pedester*, vii. 3. 45; subst., *πεζός, foot soldier*, pl. *infantry*, i. 10. 12, ii. 2. 7, iii. 3. 15, v. 6. 9. Phrase: δύναμιν πεζήν, *infantry force*, i. 3. 12.

πειθαρχέω, ἐπειθάρχησα [R. πιθ + ἄρχω], *obey a superior, obey, defer to*, with dat., i. 9. 17.

πείθω (πιθ-), πείσω, ἔπεισα, ἐπιθον, πέπεικα οἱ πέποιθα, πέπεισμαι, ἐπέισθην [R. πιθ], *persuade, win over, induce, prevail upon*, Lat. *persuādeō*, abs. or with acc., i. 2. 26, 6. 7, ii. i. 10, 5. 15, iii. i. 26, v. 5. 11; with added inf. or ὥς and a clause, ii. 6. 2, v. i. 14, vi. i. 19, 4. 14; in a bad sense, *bribe*, vii. 2. 2; mid. and pass., *be talked over, be brought round, be won over or prevailed upon*, i. i. 3, 4. 13, vii. 5. 12; hence, *obey, yield, comply with*, Lat. *pāreō*, abs. or with dat., i. 2. 2, 3. 15, ii. 2. 5, iii. 2. 29, 30, v. i. 13, vii. 3. 39; *believe*, vii. 8. 3.

πεινῶω, πεινήσω, ἐπεινησα, πεπείνηκα [R. σπα], *be hungry, fast*, i. 9. 27.

πείρα, ἡς [R. περ], *trial, proof*, Lat. *periculum*, so ἐν ἐαυτῷ πείραν λαβών, *since I have tested it in my own person*, Lat. *quī periculum fecī*, v. 8. 15; πείραν λαβεῖν Δεξιππου, *put Dexippus to the test*, vi. 6. 33; πείραν ἥδη ἔχετε αὐτῶν, *you have already put them to the proof, i.e. you know all about them*, iii. 2. 16; hence, Κόσου δοκοῦντων ἐν πείρᾳ γενέσθαι, *reputed to have had intimate relations with Cyrus*, i. 9. 1.

πειράομαι, πειράσομαι, ἐπειράσῃ-μην, πεπειράμαι, ἐπειράθην [R. περ], try, attempt, endeavour, Lat. cōnor, generally with inf., i. 1. 7, 9. 19, ii. 3. 23, 6. 3, iii. 2. 39, iv. 6. 15, v. 4. 25, vi. 2. 11, vii. 2. 15; with ὅπως and subjv., iii. 2. 3; abs. or with an adv., iv. 2. 4, 3. 6, vii. 2. 37; make a trial of, test, Lat. explorō, with gen., iii. 2. 38, 5. 7.

πέισας, πεισθήτε, see πείθω.

πέισει, πείσομαι, see πάσχω.

πειστέον, verbal of πείθω [R. πιθ], one must obey, obedience must be rendered, ii. 6. 8, vi. 6. 14.

πελάζω (πελαδ-), πελάσω or πελῶ, ἐπέλασα, ἐπελάσθην [πέλας, adv., near, cf. πλησίος], draw near, approach, with dat., iv. 2. 3; abs., i. 8. 15 (where ἐπελάσας is commonly read). (Poetic, except in Xen.)

Πελληνεύς, ἑως, ὁ [Πελλήνη, Pel-lēne], a Pellenian, native of Pel-lēne, v. 2. 15, an ancient city in Achaia near the boundary of Sicyon.

Πελοποννήσιος, ᾧ, ον [ναῦς], belonging to Peloponnesus, Peloponnesian, i. 1. 6; subst. pl., Peloponnesians, vi. 2. 10.

Πελοπόννησος, ἡ [ναῦς], Peloponnesus, i.e. Pelops's Island (Morea), the peninsula constituting the southern half of Hellas, i. 4. 2.

πελάζω (πελαδ-) [πέλτη], be a peltast, serve in the peltasts, v. 8. 5.

Πέλται, ὧν, Peltae, a city in Greater Phrygia, on the Maeander, i. 2. 10.

πeltaστής, οὔ [πελάζω], peltast, targeteer. The peltasts differed from other light-armed troops (see s.v. γυμνής, ἀκοντιστής, τοξότης, σφενδονήτης) in carrying a shield (see s.v. πέλτη). There is no evidence in the Anab. that they had other defensive armour, but doubtless they were offensively armed with a sword as well as with spears. Of the latter they carried probably several, which were hurled with (v. 2. 12) or without the thong,

After the expedition of the Ten Thousand, they were developed by the Athenian Iphicrates into a



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distinct branch of the service, combining the peculiar advantages both of heavy-armed and light-armed troops. Iphicrates added to the shield a linen corselet, increased the length of the spear and sword, and invented an improved sort of boots, which took his name. The peltasts among the Ten Thousand were largely Thracians, i. 2. 9, but those of other races are specifically named, i. 2. 6. This sort of troops was of Thracian origin, cf. vi. 3. 4, vii. 3. 40. In contrast with hoplites, the peltasts were detailed to service that required celerity of movement, iv. 3. 22, 4. 20, 6. 25, 8. 18, cf. vi. 3. 4. In the Anab. they are sometimes contrasted with bowmen, i. 2. 9, iv. 8. 15, with bowmen and slingers, iv. 3. 27, v. 6. 15, and once with the ψιλοί, i.e. light-armed troops of any sort not armed with the shield, v. 2. 16. But they probably usurped the place of the ἀκοντισται, v. 6. 15, who are but seldom mentioned; and since the bowmen and slingers were few in number relatively to the peltasts, the term πελτασται is constantly used as a designation of the light-armed troops in general as contrasted with the heavy-armed. Cf. i. 2. 9, where in an enumeration of the forces of Cyrus 2000 peltasts are named as representing the total of the light-armed troops in contrast with 11,000 hoplites.

These 2000 peltasts included the 500 γυμνήτες and 200 τοξόται mentioned in i. 2. 3, 9. The same contrast of light-armed troops, designated as peltasts, with heavy-armed troops is found also in i. 7. 10, 10. 7, equal to τὸ πελταστικόν in i. 8. 5, where all the light-armed troops of Cyrus are meant, iii. 3. 8, 4. 3, iv. 1. 26 (cf. iv. 1. 28, where γυμνήτες is equivalent to the preceding πελτασταί), v. 2. 4, vi. 2. 16, vii. 1. 23, 3. 44 (cf. vii. 3. 37). Cf. also v. 8. 5.

ΠΕΛΤΑΣΤΙΚΟΣ, ἡ, ὅν [ΠΕΛΤΑΣΤΗΣ], of or belonging to peltasts; subst., τὸ πελταστικόν (sc. στράτευμα), the peltast force, the light-armed troops, i. 8. 5, vii. 3. 37, 6. 29.

ΠΕΛΤΗ, ἡς, shield, target, small and light as compared with the hoplite's shield (see s.v. ἀσπίς),



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that part of the armour of the peltasts (see s.v. πελταστής) which distinguished them from other light-armed troops. The πέλτη consisted of a wooden frame covered with leather. Sometimes it was covered wholly or in part with bronze, v. 2. 29. In shape it was either elliptical or crescent shaped, generally the latter, to judge from representations of it in works of art. This was the form of shield attributed to the Amazons (see s.v. Ἀμαζών). The πέλτη

was of Thracian origin, cf. vii. 4. 7, 17, but was used by other barbarian tribes, vi. 1. 9. The text



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in ii. 1. 6 is probably corrupt, since there is no evidence that any of the Persian troops were armed with πέλται. In i. 10. 12 πέλτη is equivalent to δόρυ or λόγχη, unless the reading should be παλτῶ.

ΠΕΜΠΤΑΙΟΣ, ὁ, ὄν [ΠΕΝΤΕ], on the fifth day, of persons; hence, of corpses, ἦσαν πεμπταῖοι, they had lain unburied five days, vi. 4. 9.

ΠΕΜΠΤΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν [ΠΕΝΤΕ], fifth, Lat. quintus, iii. 4. 24, iv. 7. 21.

ΠΕΜΠΩ, πέμψω, ἐπεμψα, πέπομφα, πέπεμμαι, ἐπέμφθην, send, despatch, send word, send

a message, Lat. mittō, abs. or with acc., i. 9. 25, ii. 3. 1, iii. 1. 27, iv. 3. 28, v. 5. 19, vi. 2. 7, vii. 3. 1; there may be added the dat. of pers., i. 3. 8, vii. 1. 31, or πρὸς, παρά or ἐς and acc. of pers., i. 1. 8, iv. 3. 27, v. 4. 2 or ἐπὶ or ἐς and acc. of place, i. 10. 14, vii. 2. 24; the purpose is expressed by a fut. or pres. partic., i. 3. 14, v. 2. 10, vi. 1. 2, ὅπως with a clause, iv. 7. 19, the inf., v. 2. 12, or πρὸς τοῦτο, vii. 2. 13.

ΠΕΝΗΣ, ἡτος, ὁ [R. ΣΠΑ], toiler, day-labourer, poor man, vii. 7. 28.

πενῖα, *ās* [R. σπα], *poverty, narrow means*, Lat. *penūria*, vii. 20.

πένομαι [R. σπα], *toil, work because of poverty, be poor*, iii. 2. 28.

πεντακόσιοι, αι, α [πέντε + ἑκατόν], *five hundred*, Lat. *quingentī*, i. 2. 3, iii. 2. 12, vi. 1. 15.

πέντε, indecl. [πέντε], *five*, Lat. *quinque*, i. 2. 8, iii. 4. 7, vii. 7. 12.

πεντεκαίδεκα, indecl. [πέντε + δέκα], *fifteen*, Lat. *quindecim*, i. 4. 11, iv. 4. 3, vi. 5. 5.

πεντήκοντα, indecl. [πέντε + ἑκοσι], *fifty*, Lat. *quingūagintā*, i. 4. 19, ii. 6. 15, iii. 4. 10.

πεντηκοντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ [πέντε + ἑκοσι], *commander of fifty men, i.e. of half a company* (see *πεντηκοτής*), iii. 4. 21.

πεντηκόντορος, ἡ [πέντε + ἑκοσι + R. ἐρ], *sc. ναὺς, fifty-oared ship, penteconter*, vi. 6. 5, 22, in v. 1. 15 called simply *ναὺς, q.v.* The penteconter was a war vessel of the pirate type. It had single banks of oars, twenty-five on each side, and in the development of ship-building preceded the bireme. See



No. 57.

s.v. τριήρης. It was not decked throughout, and might, like the trireme, carry a ram. Like the *πλοῖον, ναὺς, and τριήρης*, it was provided with masts and sails.

πεντηκοστὺς, ὅς, ἡ [πέντε + ἑκοσι], *the number fifty, a body of fifty men, i.e. half a company* (see *λόχος*), iii. 4. 22.

πέπνυνται, πέπνυται, see *πάομαι*.

πεπόνυθαι, πεπονυθῶς, see *πάσχω*.

πεπραῖκεναι, πεπραῖσεται, see *πιπράσκω*.

πεπρωκότα, see *πλπω*.

τέρ, an intensive and post-positive enclitic particle, *very, just, even*, in Attic prose found only joined to rels. and particles; see *ἔάνπερ, εἴπερ, καθάπερ, καίπερ, οἷός τερ, ὅσπερ, ὥσπερ, etc.*

τέρᾱ, adv. [R. περ], *beyond, further*, Lat. *ultrā*; of time, *οὐκέτι* *τέρᾱ, no further*, vi. 1. 28; with gen., *τέρᾱ μεσοῦσης τῆς ἡμέρας, in the afternoon*, vi. 5. 7.

περαίνω (περᾶν), *περανῶ, ἐπέρᾱνα, πεπερασμαι, ἐπεράνθην* [R. περ], *bring to an end, carry out, execute, accomplish*, Lat. *exsequor*, iii. 1. 47, 2. 32, vi. 1. 18.

περαιώω, περαιώσω, ἐπεραιώσα, πεπεραιώμαι, ἐπεραιώθην [R. περ], *set over a stream, transport; mid. and pass., pass over, cross*, Lat. *trānsiciō*, vii. 2. 12.

τέρᾱν, adv. [R. περ], *on the further side*, Lat. *trāns*, ii. 4. 20, iii. 5. 12, iv. 3. 24; with a verb of motion, *across, over, over to*, iv. 3. 29, vi. 5. 22, vii. 2. 2; *τὸ τέρᾱν, the further bank*, Lat. *ulterior ripa*, iii. 5. 2, iv. 3. 11; with gen., *across, on the further bank*, i. 5. 10, iv. 3. 3.

περάω, περάσω, ἐπεράσα, πεπεράκα [R. περ], *drive right through, pass through, cross, of water*, iv. 3. 21.

Πέργαμος, ἡ, or Πέργαμον, τό, *Pergamus or Pergamon* (the nom. is not found in Anab., and both forms are found in the Greek and Roman authors, but the word occurs earliest probably in Xen. Hell. iii. 1. 8, where it is fem.), a city in Mysia, in the valley of the Caicus and district of Teuthrania, settled in early times by Aetolians, vii. 8. 8, 23. After the partition of the empire of Alexander, it became the capital of a kingdom embracing the whole western half of Asia Minor, and was adorned with famous works of art and with libraries. Here *parchment (pergamēna)* was first used. Under the Romans

It was the capital of the province of Asia. (Bergama.)

πέρδιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ [cf. Eng. *partridge*], *partridge*, i. 5. 3.

περί, prep. with gen., dat., and acc. [cf. *peri-* in Eng. words, as *peri-helion*, *peri-patetic*, *peri-od*], *on all sides*, *about*, *round*. With gen., not in the literal sense, but indicating the subject about which some mental act centres, *about*, *with respect to*, *concerning*, *because of*, *for*, Lat. *dē*, i. 2. 8, 7. 2, ii. 1. 12, 5. 8, iii. 2. 15, v. 5. 7, 8. 4, vi. 3. 9, vii. 6. 35; expressing comparative value (cf. *περιγίγνομαι*, *περίειμι*, *be superior*), in the phrases *περί παντός ποιεῖσθαι*, *consider all-important*, i. 9. 16, ii. 4. 3, *περί πλείονος ποιεῖσθαι*, *consider more important*, v. 6. 22, vii. 7. 44, *περί πλείστου ποιεῖσθαι*, *consider most important*, i. 9. 7, iii. 2. 4, cf. Lat. *māximī*, *plūrimī*, *plūris facere*. With dat. rarely, of position, *round*, *about*, Lat. *circā*, of parts of the body, i. 5. 8, vii. 4. 4. With acc., of position, *about*, *all round*, *round*, Lat. *circā*, i. 6. 4, iii. 5. 10, iv. 4. 3, 5. 36, v. 2. 5; of persons, *about*, *attending on*, i. 2. 12, 5. 7, 6. 4, but sometimes the person himself is included, as of *περί Ἀριαίου*, *Ariaeus and his people*, ii. 4. 2, cf. iv. 5. 21, vi. 3. 25; of things, *περί τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἦσαν*, *they were busy about the provisions*, iii. 5. 7; of time, *about*, i. 7. 1. ii. 1. 7, vi. 5. 32, vii. 8. 12; of relation, esp. towards persons, *in respect to*, *to*, *in one's dealings with*, Lat. *dē*, i. 4. 8, 6. 8, iii. 2. 20, vii. 6. 38, towards things, v. 7. 33. In composition *περί* signifies *round*, *about*, (*remaining*) *over*, but especially superiority, excess, and intensity, like *per-* and *super-* in Latin.

περιβάλλω [βάλλω], *throw round* or *about*, of persons, *embrace*, Lat. *amplector*, iv. 7. 25; mid., *throw oneself round*, *compass*, *get possession of*, vi. 3. 3. Phrase: *ἐπι-
rthen περιβαλλόμενοι τὰς πέλτας*,

shifting their shields to their backs, vii. 4. 17.

περιγίγνομαι [R. γεν], *be superior to*, *get the upper hand*, *conquer*, abs. or with gen., Lat. *superō*, i. 1. 10, iii. 2. 29, vii. 1. 28; *remain over*, *issue*, *result*, with ὥστε and inf., v. 8. 26.

περιεῖδον [R. εἶδ], *overlook*, *allow*, *suffer*, *permit*, Lat. *sinō*, with acc. of pers. and partic., vii. 7. 40, 49

περιελέω (εἰλέω, εἰλήθην, *press*), *press round*, *put* or *wrap round*, with περί and acc., iv. 5. 36.

περίειμι [R. εἶμι], *be superior to*, *excel*, *be greater*, abs. or with gen., i. 8. 13, 9. 24, iii. 4. 33.

περίειμι [εἶμι], *go round* or *about*, *traverse*, abs. or with acc., iv. 1. 3, 2. 2, vii. 1. 33.

περιέλκω [έλκω], *drag about*, vii. 6. 10.

περιεστῶτας, see *περίσστημι*.

περιέχω [R. σέχ], *surround*, Lat. *cingō*, i. 2. 22.

περίσστημι [R. στα], *place round*; intrans. in 2 aor. and 2 pf. act., *stand round* or *about*, iv. 7. 2; τοὺς περιεστῶτας, *the bystanders*, Lat. *circumstantēs*, vi. 6. 6.

περικυκλόομαι [κυκλόω], *surround completely*, *beset*, vi. 3. 11.

περιλαμβάνω [λαμβάνω], *seize round*, *embrace*, vii. 4. 10.

περιμένω [R. μέν], *wait round*, *abide*, *remain*, abs. or with ἄχρι or ἕστ' ἄν and subjv., ii. 1. 6, 3. 4, vii. 3. 41; *wait for*, *expect*, with acc. of pers., ii. 1. 3, 4. 1.

Περίνθος, ὁ [Πέρινθος], *a Perinthian*, *a native of Perinthus*, vii. 2. 8. 11.

Πέρινθος, ἡ, *Perinthus*, a city in European Thrace on the Propontis founded by the Samians in 599 B.C., and called in the fourth century A.D. *Heraclēa* (hence *Eregli*), ii. 6. 2, vii. 2. 8, 4. 2, 6. 24.

πέρριξ, adv. [περί], *round*, *about*, ii. 5. 14, iv. 4. 7; as prep., with gen., *round*, vii. 8. 12.

περίοδος, ἡ [ὁδός], *way round, circumference, circuit*, iii. 4. 7, 11.

περιοικέω [R. Φικ], *live round or on the shore of*, v. 6. 16.

περιοίκος, ον [R. Φικ], *dwelling round*; subst., *περιοίκος, ὁ, a Perioecus*, v. 1. 15. In Lacedaemonia the Perioeci were the free inhabitants of the towns, except Sparta itself, the provincials, who enjoyed civil but not political liberty and were eligible to the lower military offices. They were distinguished on the one hand from the Spartans, on the other from the Helots. See *Λακεδαιμῶν*.

περιοράω [R. 2 Φερ], *overlook, allow, suffer, permit*, Lat. *sinō*, with acc. of pers. and partic., vii. 3. 3, 7. 46.

περίπατος, ὁ [πάτος, ὁ, *step, path*, cf. Lat. *passus*, *step, pace, perpetuus*, *uninterrupted*, Eng. *PATH*, *foot-PAD*, *peripatetic*], *a walking round, place for walking, walk*, ii. 4. 15.

περιπέτομαι [R. πετ], *fly round*, vi. 1. 23.

περιπήγνυμι [R. παγ], *make freeze round*; pass., *be frozen round or on*, iv. 5. 14.

περιπίπτω [R. πετ], *fall round*, hence of persons, *fall on to protect, embrace*, i. 8. 28; *fall foul of, fall upon*, vii. 3. 38.

περιπλέω [R. πλεF], *sail round, coast round*, with *ἀπό* and *εἰς*, i. 2. 21, vii. 1. 20.

περιποιέω [ποιέω], *make remain over*; mid., *save for oneself, acquire, gain*, v. 6. 17.

περιπτύσσω (πτύσσω, πτυγ-, πτυξέω, ἐπτύξα, ἐπτύγμαι, ἐπτύχθην, fold), *fold round, enfold, outflank*, i. 10. 9.

περιρρέω [ρέω], *flow round, encircle*, i. 5. 4; *flow round and off, fall off from*, of fetters, iv. 3. 8.

περισταυρόω (σταυρέω, ἐσταύρωσα, ἐσταύρωμαι, ἐσταυρώθην [R. στα], *fence with pales*), *surround with a paling fence*, plpf. pass., *had*

been enclosed with a stockade, vii. 4. 14.

περιστέρα, ἄς, *dove, pigeon*, Lat. *columba*, i. 4. 9. Acc. to the Syrian tradition the mythical queen Semiramis, daughter of the Syrian goddess Astarte, was changed into a dove.

περιτρέχω [τρέχω], *run about*, iv. 5. 8.

περιττεύω, ἐπερίττευσα [περ], *be over and above, of number, esp. as a military phrase, outnumber, outflank*, iv. 8. 11.

περιττός, ἡ, ὅν [περ], *more than enough, superfluous, to spare, over and above*, vii. 6. 31; subst., *οἱ περιττοί, outflanking troops*, iv. 8. 11; *τὸ περιττόν, surplus*, v. 3. 13; *τὰ περιττά, superfluous or unnecessary articles*, iii. 2. 28, 3. 1.

περιτυγχάνω [R. τακ], *happen round, fall in with, meet*, vi. 6. 7.

περιφανῶς, adv. [R. φα], *visibly from every point, manifestly, notably*, iv. 5. 4.

περιφέρω [R. φερ], *carry round, pass round*, vii. 3. 24.

περίφοβος, ον [φόβος], *in great alarm, much frightened*, iii. 1. 12.

Πέρσης, ου, *a Persian, native of Persia*, and applied to all subjects of the king whether real Persians or not, i. 2. 20, 5. 8, ii. 3. 17, iii. 2. 25, iv. 4. 17, vii. 8. 9. Persia in its restricted sense was Persis (old Persian *Pârsâ*, now *Fâris*, *Fâristân*), a district on the northern shore of the Persian Gulf. In Persis was the earliest royal city *Pasargadae*, and also the residence of Darius and Xerxes, near which grew up *Persepolis*. The empire of the Persians was extended by conquest until it included, before the time of Alexander the Great, all Asia from the Aegæan to northern India, as well as Egypt. This vast empire was divided into 20 satrapies.

περσιζω [Πέρσης], *behave like a Persian, talk Persian*, iv. 5. 34.

Περσικός, ἡ, ὅν [Πέρσης], of *Persia, Persian*, i. 2. 27, iii. 3. 16, iv. 4. 16; subst., τὸ Περσικόν, the *Persian*, name of a dance, described in vi. 1. 10.

περσιστί, adv. [περσίω], in *Persian*, of speech, iv. 5. 10.

περυσινός, ἡ, ὅν [πέρυσι, adv., last year], of a year ago, last year's, v. 4. 27.

πέταλον, τό [cf. ἀναπετάννυμι, Eng. *petal*], leaf, Lat. *folium*, v. 4. 12.

πέτομαι (πετ-, πετε-, πτα-), -πτήσονται and poet. πετήσομαι, ἐπτόμεν [R. πετ-], fly, Lat. *volō*, i. 5. 3, vi. 1. 23.

πέτρα, ἄς [cf. πέτρος], rock, living rock, mass of rock, cliff, ledge, Lat. *saxum*, i. 4. 4, iv. 2. 3, 3. 11, vi. 4. 3.

πετροβολία, ἄς [πέτρος + βάλλω], stone throwing, stoning, Lat. *lapidatio*, vi. 6. 15.

πέτρος, ὁ [cf. Eng. *petral, petri-fy, petr-oleum*], stone, Lat. *lapis*, iv. 7. 12, vii. 7. 54.

πεφυλαγμένως, adv. [φυλάττω], circumspectly, cautiously, ii. 4. 24.

πῆ, indef. adv., enclitic, in any way, anyhow, somehow, iv. 8. 11, 13; as a dat. fem. in form πῇ in the phrase πῇ μὲν . . . πῇ δέ, in some respects . . . in others, iii. 1. 12, but in late editt. τῇ. So πῇ μὲν . . . ὅποτε δέ, vi. 1. 20.

πηγή, ἡς, fountain head, spring, source, Lat. *fons*, always pl. in Anab., i. 2. 7, iii. 2. 22, iv. 1. 3.

πήγνυμι (παγ-), παγήσομαι, ἐπηξα. πέπηγα, ἐπάγην, and poet. ἐπήχθην [R. παγ-], make fast or solid, fix, freeze, Lat. *gelō*; iv. 5. 3, vii. 4. 3.

πηδάλιον, τό [R. πεδ-], oar, steering oar, paddle, rudder, Lat. *gubernaculum*. Each boat or ship carried two, one on each side of the vessel. These were removable, v. 1. 11. Originally simply oars, they were later developed into paddles with broad blades. See the illustrations s.v. ναῦς, πεντηκόν-

τορος, τριήρης. See also s.v. κυβερνήτης.

πηλός, ὁ [cf. Lat. *palūs, swamp*], clay, mire, mud, Lat. *lutum*, i. 5. 7, 8, ii. 3. 11.

πῆχυς, εως, ὁ, prop. forearm; hence, as a natural measure of length, cubit, the distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, Lat. *cubitum*, iv. 7. 16. As an exact linear measure the πῆχυς equalled 1½ Greek feet, or .444 metres, or about 1 foot 5½ inches. See s.v. ποῦς.

Πίγρης, ἡτος, ὁ, *Pigres*, interpreter to Cyrus, i. 2. 17, 5. 7, 8. 12.

πιέζω (πιεδ-), πιέσω, ἐπίεσα, ἐπίεσθην, press hard or tight, squeeze close, used esp. of the pressure of a burden, Lat. *premō*; in Anab. always pass., be weighed down, be encumbered, iii. 4. 48; be crowded, iii. 4. 19; be hard pressed, be hard put to it, i. 1. 10, iii. 4. 27, iv. 8. 13, vii. 8. 18.

πικρός, ὁ, ὅν, bitter, Lat. *amārus*, iv. 4. 13.

πίμπλημι (πλα-), πλήσω, ἐπλησα, -πέπληκα, -πεπλη(σ)μαι, ἐπλήσθην [R. πλα-], fill, Lat. *impleō*, with acc. and gen., i. 5. 10.

πίνω (πι-, πο-), πίομαι, ἐπιον, πέπωκα, -πέπομαι, -επόθην [R. πο-], drink, Lat. *bibō*, abs., with acc., or with ἐκ and gen., iv. 5. 32, v. 8. 19, vi. 1. 4, 4. 11.

πιπράσκω, pres. not Attic (πρα-), πέρρακα, πέρραμαι, ἐπράθην, fut. pf. πεπράσσομαι [cf. Lat. *pretium, price*], sell, Lat. *uendō*, vii. 1. 36, 2. 6, 8. 6; with gen. of price, vii. 7. 26.

πίπτω (πετ-, πτο-), πεσοῦμαι, ἐπεσον, πέπτωκα [R. πετ-], fall, esp. in battle, Lat. *cadō*, abs., i. 8. 28, 9. 31, iv. 5. 7, vi. 1. 6; with εἰς and acc., iii. 1. 11; fall, be involved, with εἰς and acc., ii. 3. 18.

Πισίδαι, ὧν, the *Pisidians*, natives of *Pisidia*, i. 1. 11, 2. 1, 9. 14, ii. 5. 13, iii. 2. 23, a country in Asia Minor, south of Phrygia and north of Pamphylia, mountainous

and wild. The people did not acknowledge the sovereignty of Persia.

πιστεύω, πιστεύσω, ἐπίστευσα, πεπίστευμαι, ἐπίσταιθην [R. **πιθ**], *put faith in, trust, rely on, have confidence in, credit*, Lat. *crēdō*, with dat. of pers. or thing, i. 2. 2, 3. 16, ii. 5. 22, iii. 1. 29, v. 2. 9, vii. 2. 17; *believe*, with inf., i. 9. 8, vii. 7. 47; *pass.*, *be trusted or believed*, vii. 6. 33, 7. 25.

πίστις, εως, ἡ [R. **πιθ**], *trust in a person, or, as a quality, faith, confidence, good faith*, Lat. *fidēs*, i. 6. 3. Phrases: *πίστεως ἕνεκα, to make sure of his loyalty*, iii. 3. 4; *διὰ πίστεως*, see *διά*, iii. 2. 8; *πίστεις ἔλαβε, he received assurances of protection*, Lat. *fidem accēpit*, i. 2. 26.

πιστός, ἡ, ὁν, [R. **πιθ**], *that can be trusted, trusty, faithful, sincere, sure, true, trustworthy*, Lat. *fidus, fidēlis*, of persons, abs. or with dat., i. 4. 15, 7. 5, ii. 1. 14, iii. 3. 2, iv. 6. 3, vii. 2. 29; of things, vii. 2. 30; subst., *πιστοί*, a title given to Persian royal counsellors, cf. Eng. 'trusty and well-beloved,' i. 5. 15, 8. 1; *πιστά, τά, pledges, guarantees*, between former enemies, ii. 4. 7, iv. 8. 7, freq. with *διδόναι* and *λαμβάνειν*, i. 6. 7, ii. 3. 26, iii. 2. 5, v. 4. 11, vii. 4. 22; hence *ἐπεὶ τὰ πιστά ἐγένετο, after the exchange of pledges, i.e. after the treaty was made*, ii. 2. 10, cf. iv. 8. 8.

πιστότης, ητος, ἡ [R. **πιθ**], *faithfulness, loyalty*, Lat. *fidēlitās*, i. 8. 29.

πίτυς, vos, ἡ [cf. Lat. *pīnus*, *pine*], *pine-tree*, iv. 7. 6.

πλάγιος, ᾶ, ὄν [πλάγος, τό, *the side*], *sideways, slanting*, Lat. *obliquus, transversus*; subst., τὰ πλάγια, *sides*, of an army, *flanks*, Lat. *latera*, iii. 4. 14, vi. 3. 15. Phrase:

πλάγιον, sideways, in transuersum, i. 8. 10.

πλαίσιον, τό, any rectangular figure, esp. of troops, the square,

as a marching order, more exactly *πλαίσιον ισόπλευρον*, iii. 4. 19, Lat. *agmen quadrātum*. The square might be solid, ἐν πλαισίῳ πλήρει ἀνθρώπων, i. 8. 9, or hollow, enclosing the baggage and camp followers, iii. 2. 36, vii. 8. 16. The front was called τὰ πρόσθεν or στόμα, the sides *πλευραί* or κέρατα, iii. 2. 36, 4. 19, 20, 21, 22, 28, 43.

πλανάομαι, πλανήσομαι, πεπλάνημαι, ἐπλανήθην [πλάνη, *wandering*, cf. Eng. *planet*], *wander, stray, straggle*, Lat. *uagor*, i. 2. 25, v. 1. 7; of words, *be pointless, miss the mark*, vii. 7. 24.

πλάτος, ους, τό [πλατύς], *breadth*, Lat. *lātitudō*, v. 4. 32.

πλάττω (πλατ-), ἔπλασα, πέπλασμαι, ἐπλάσθην [cf. Eng. *plastic*], *mould, shape*; mid., of falsehoods, *fabricate, invent*, Lat. *figō*, ii. 6. 26.

πλατύς, εἶα, ὅ [cf. Lat. *latus*, *flank*, Eng. *place, plate, plateau*], *broad, wide*, Lat. *lātus*, iii. 4. 22, v. 4. 29.

πλεθριαῖος, ᾶ, ὄν [R. **πλα**], *length of a plethron, of width, with εὖρος*, i. 5. 4, iv. 6. 4.

πλέθρον, τό [R. **πλα**], *plethron*, a measure of length, equal to 100 Greek feet, or 29.57 metres, or about 97 ft. 1 inch. See *s.v.* *πούς*. i. 2. 5, 4. 1, 4, ii. 4. 25, iii. 4. 9, iv. 7. 18, v. 6. 9, vi. 5. 11.

πλείστος, πλείων, see *πολύς*.

πλέκω, ἔπλεξα, πέπλεγμαι, ἐπλέχθην and ἐπλάκην [cf. Lat. *plico*, *fold, duplex, double*, Eng. *FOLD, FLAX*], *twist, plait*, of slings, iii. 3. 18.

πλέον, see *πολύς*.

πλεονεκτέω, πλεονεκτήσω, ἐπλεονέκτησα [R. **πλα** + R. **σεχ**], *have more, get a larger share, claim too large a part, get the better*, abs. or with gen. of pers., to which may be added dat. of thing, iii. 1. 37, v. 4. 15, 8. 13.

πλευρά, ᾶς [cf. Eng. *pleurisy*], *rib, side*, of man, generally (in

Anab. always) pl., Lat. *latera*, iv. 1. 18, 7. 4; of a square, *side, flank*, iii. 2. 36, 4. 22, 28 (sing.).

πλέω (πλυ-), πλεύσομαι or πλευσοῦμαι, ἐπλευσα, πέπλευκα, πέπλευσμαι [R. **πλεF**], *sail, go by sea, take ship*, Lat. *nāuigō*, v. 1. 4, 10, 6. 10, vii. 6. 37; with *πρός* and acc. of pers. or *ἐς* or *ἐπὶ* and acc. of place, i. 9. 17, ii. 6. 3, vii. 2. 8; with *παρά* or *ἐκ* and gen. of pers. or place, vi. 2. 17, 4. 3; with *ἐν* and dat., v. 7. 8; of a ship, i. 7. 15.

πληγή, ἡς [πλήττω], *blow, stroke*, Lat. *plāga*, always pl. in Anab., *stripes*, i. 5. 11, ii. 4. 11, iv. 6. 15.

πλήθος, οὖς, τό [R. **πλα**], *great number, multitude, crowd, mass, numbers*, Lat. *multitūdō*, of men, i. 7. 4, ii. 1. 11, iii. 1. 42, iv. 2. 20, v. 2. 21, vii. 7. 31; of things, iv. 4. 8, 7. 26, v. 2. 15; with a numeral, *number*, iv. 2. 2; of space and time, *length, amount, sum*, v. 5. 4, vii. 8. 26; dat., *πλήθει*, *in number or extent*, abs. or with gen., i. 5. 9, 8. 13. Phrase: τὸ πλήθος, *the common soldiers*, iii. 1. 37.

πλήθω, poet. *πέπληθα* [R. **πλα**], in Anab. only in pres. partic., *be full*, see ἀγορά, i. 8. 1, ii. 1. 7.

πλήν, adv., used also freq. as conj. [R. **πλα**], *except, except that, save that, only that*, i. 2. 24, 8. 20, 25, 9. 29, iii. 1. 26, 2. 28, vii. 3. 2; as prep. with gen., *except, save*, i. 1. 6, 9. 31, ii. 4. 27, iv. 6. 1, vii. 2. 29.

πλήρης, ἐς [R. **πλα**], *full, full of, abounding in*, Lat. *plēnus*, with gen., i. 2. 7, 5. 1, 8. 9, ii. 3. 10, iii. 5. 1; *complete, in full*, of pay, vii. 5. 5.

πλησιάζω (πλησιάζω), *πλησιάζω*, etc. [πλησιός], *approach, draw near*, abs. or with dat., i. 5. 2, iv. 6. 6, vi. 5. 26.

πλησίος, ᾧ, *ον, near*, positive not found in Attic prose, but sup. *πλησιαιτατος, nearest*, i. 10. 5, vii. 3. 29; neut. as adv., *πλησίον*, Lat. *prope, near, close by, at hand*, i. 8. 1, ii. 2. 18, iv. 5. 15, vi. 3. 16, vii.

4. 6; with gen., v. 2. 11, vii. 1. 39; in attrib. position, ἐν τῷ πλησίον παραδείσῳ, *in the neighbouring park*, ii. 4. 16, cf. iii. 4. 9, vii. 8. 15.

πλήττω (πληγ-,) *πλήξω, -έπληξα, πέπληγα, πέπληγμαι, ἐπλήγην*, and rare poet. -επλήχθην [cf. Lat. *plangō, strike, plāga, blow*, Eng. **FLECK, FLAG, FLATTER, PAT, apo-plexy**], *strike, hit, give a blow*, in pass., v. 8. 2, 4, 12; *wound*, in pf. act., vi. 1. 5, which may be pass. in sense as in late writers.

πλίνθινος, ἡ, *ον* [πλίνθος], *made of brick, brick*, iii. 4. 11.

πλίνθος, ἡ [cf. Eng. **FLINT, plinth**], *brick*, Lat. *later*, further defined by the adjs. γήινος, κεραμεύς, and ὀπίός, q.v., ii. 4. 12, iii. 4. 7, vii. 8. 14.

πλοῖον, τό [R. **πλεF**], *vessel, boat*, in the widest sense, including at the extremes the canoe or 'dog-out,' πλοῖον μονόξυλον, v. 4. 11, 12, and the man-of-war, πλοῖον μακρόν, Lat. *nāvis longa*, v. 1. 11, cf. i. 3. 14-17, where πλοῖον is identified with *τριήρης*. In other passages the πλοῖον is distinguished from the *τριήρης*, i. 4. 8, v. 1. 4, vi. 4. 18, 6. 1, 5, vii. 3. 3. The term is applied to river boats, i. 4. 18, 7. 15; including those by which the stream was crossed, ii. 2. 3, v. 6. 9; such boats might be used in the construction of a pontoon bridge, i. 2. 5, ii. 4. 13, 24. The πλοῖον was sometimes a *fishing boat*, vii. 1. 20; sometimes a *ship of burthen*, i. 7. 15, vi. 5. 1; or might be used as a *transport* for troops, v. 1. 4, 5, 10, 3. 1, 6. 1, 12; like the *ναῦς*, *πεντηκόντορος*, and *τριήρης*, q.v., it was fitted with masts and sails, v. 1. 11, 6. 31, 36, 7. 8, 15, vi. 1. 14.

πλοῦς, ὁ [R. **πλεF**], *a sailing, voyage*, Lat. *nāuigatiō*, vi. 4. 2; *time for sailing, sailing weather*, v. 7. 7, vi. 1. 33.

πλούσιος, ᾧ, *ον* [R. **πλα**], *rich, opulent*, Lat. *dīues*, i. 9. 16, iii. 2. 26, vii. 7. 28.

πλουσίως, adv. [R. **πλα**], *in wealth or riches, opulently*, iii. 2. 26; comp. *πλουσιωτέρας*, i. 9. 16 (but some read the adj. in both passages).

πλουτέω, *πλουτήσω, ἐπλούτησα, πεπλούτηκα* [R. **πλα**], *be rich, have riches*, abs. or with gen., i. 9. 19, ii. 6. 21, vii. 7. 28, 42.

πλουτίζω (*πλουτιδ-*), *πεπλούτικα* [R. **πλα**], *enrich*, vii. 6. 9.

πνεῦμα, ατος, τό [*πνέω*, cf. Eng. *pneumatic, pneumonia*], *wind, breeze*, Lat. *uentus*, iv. 5. 4, vi. 1. 14.

πνέω (*πνυ-*), *πνεύσομαι* and *πνευσοῦμαι, ἐπνευσα, ἐπέπνευκα* [cf. Lat. *pulmō, lung*], *blow*, of the wind, Lat. *flō*, iv. 5. 3, v. 7. 7.

πνίγω (*πνιγ-*), *-πνίξω, ἐπνίξα, πέπνιγμαi, -επνίγην*, *choke, strangle*, pass., *be drowned*, v. 7. 25.

ποδαπός, ή, όν, *of what country? where from? where born?* Lat. *cūiās*, iv. 4. 17.

ποδήρης, es [R. **πεδ** + R. **αρ**], *reaching to the feet*, of shields, i. 8. 9.

-ποδίζω (*ποδιδ-*), *-ποδιῶ, πεπόδισμαι, ἐποδίσθην* [R. **πεδ**], *tie the feet, fetter, hobble*, of horses, iii. 4. 35.

ποδῶν, see **πούς**.

πόθεν, interr. adv., *whence? where from?* Lat. *unde*, v. 4. 7.

ποθέν, indef. adv., enclitic, *from somewhere or other*, vi. 3. 15.

ποθέω, *ποθήσω, ἐπόθησα* [**πόθος**], *long, yearn*, with inf., vi. 4. 8.

πόθος, ό, *longing*, Lat. *dēsiderium*, with gen., iii. 1. 3.

ποί, indef. adv., enclitic, *somewhere, whither, somewhere or other*, v. 1. 8, vi. 3. 10, vii. 2. 18.

ποιέω, *ποιήσω, etc.* [**ποιέω**], *make, produce, create, construct, fashion, form, render*, Lat. *faciō*, i. 5. 5, 8. 18, 9. 19, ii. 2. 17, iii. 1. 42, 2. 24, iv. 1. 13, 5. 14, 8. 26, v. 2. 5, 3. 9, vi. 4. 9; with two accs., one of which may be an adj., i. 1. 2, 7. 7, 9. 6, iii. 1. 4, 5. 17, v. 4. 18,

vii. 7. 47; *bring about, effect, cause*, with inf., *ᾤσσε* and inf., or acc. and inf., i. 6. 2, 6, 7. 4, ii. 6. 14, iv. 1. 22, v. 7. 27, vii. 8. 14; *suppose, imagine*, Lat. *faciō, pōnō*, with acc. and inf., v. 7. 9; *do, act, perform, accomplish, inflict*, with acc. or freq. with an adv., i. 1. 11, 4. 5, 5. 8, ii. 5. 33, 6. 9, iii. 1. 28, iv. 8. 6, vi. 6. 18, vii. 1. 8; with two accs., i. 9. 11, ii. 5. 5, iii. 2. 3, v. 7. 10, or an acc. and an adv., i. 4. 8, 6. 7, ii. 3. 23, v. 5. 9. Mid., in most of the above senses but denoting that one does a thing in his own interest or has it done for him by another, i. 10. 9, ii. 3. 18, iii. 2. 36, iv. 8. 15, v. 3. 5, 6, 5. 12, vi. 3. 21, vii. 8. 16; often with an obj. so used that it forms one idea with the verb, as *τὴν πορείαν ἐποιεῖτο* = *ἐπορεύετο*, i. 7. 20, cf. i. 1. 6, 2. 9, 5. 9, iii. 3. 5, v. 4. 3, 8. 1. Phrases with the mid.: see esp. *δεινός, εὐρημα, δόλιγος, περί*.

ποιητός, α, ον, verbal [**ποιέω**], *to be done, or impers., one must do, the agent, when expressed, being in the dat.*, i. 3. 15, iii. 1. 18, 35, vi. 4. 12.

ποικίλος, η, ον [root **πικ**, cf. Lat. *pīngō, paint*], *variegated, party-coloured, of many colours*, Lat. *uarius*, i. 5. 8; of tattooing, v. 4. 32.

ποιός, α, ον, interr. pron., *of what nature? of what sort? what kind of a? what?*, Lat. *quālis*, used in dir. and indir. questions, ii. 5. 7, 13, iii. 1. 14, vii. 6. 24.

πολεμέω, *πολεμήσω, etc.*, but *πεπολέμηναι* [**πόλεμος**], *be at war, make or wage war, do battle, fight*, Lat. *bellum gerō*, sometimes in aor., *go to war*, Lat. *bellum inferō*, abs. or with dat., i. 1. 5, 8, 9. 9, ii. 1. 20, 3. 21, iv. 8. 6, v. 5. 22, vi. 1. 27, vii. 6. 1; with **πρός** and acc., i. 3. 4, vii. 8. 24. Phrase: *ἅσα ἐπολεμήθη πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας*, *what hostilities were carried on against the Greeks*, iv. 1. 1.

πολεμικός, ἡ, ὃν [πόλεμος, cf. Eng. *polemic*], of or for war, Lat. *bellicus*; of persons, *warlike, martial, valorous*, ii. 6. 1, iii. 5. 16, v. 2. 2; subst., τὸ πολεμικόν, *signal for battle, the charge*, Lat. *bellicum*, iv. 3. 29, *war cry*, vii. 3. 33; τὰ πολεμικά, *military operations*, Lat. *rēs bellica*, iii. 1. 38, 43.

πολεμικῶς, adv. [πολεμικός], *in a hostile manner, like enemies*; sup., vi. 1. 1.

πολέμιος, ᾧ, ὃν [πόλεμος], of or belonging to war, so subst., τὰ πολέμια, *military matters*, Lat. *rēs militāris*, i. 6. 1; generally, *the enemy's, hostile*, Lat. *hostilis*, of persons and places, i. 2. 19, 5. 16, ii. 2. 14, iii. 1. 2, iv. 3. 12, v. 1. 6, vi. 3. 22, vii. 1. 28; subst., ἡ πολεμιά (sc. χωρᾶ), *the enemy's country, hostile territory*, iii. 3. 5, vii. 6. 25; οἱ πολέμοι, *the enemy*, Lat. *hostēs*, i. 4. 5, ii. 2. 16, iv. 2. 2, vi. 5. 7.

πόλεμος, ὁ, *war, warfare*, Lat. *bellum*, i. 5. 9, ii. 4. 5, 6. 30, iii. 1. 20, 2. 7, iv. 3. 10, v. 4. 15, vi. 1. 29, vii. 1. 26; with gen., ii. 5. 7; with *πρός* and acc., i. 6. 6, iv. 4. 1, vii. 1. 27. Phrases: τῶν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον ἔργων, *warlike exercises*, i. 9. 5; see also ἀναιρέω, διά, ἐκφαίνω, ἐκφέρω.

πολιζω (πολιδ-) [R. πλα], *build or found a city*. Phrase: πολιζει τὸ χωρίον, *he was colonizing the place*, vi. 6. 4. (Elsewhere not Attic.)

πολιορκέω, πολιορκήσω, ἐπολιορκήσω, -πεπολιορκῆμαι, ἐπολιορκήθην [R. πλα + ἐργω], *hem in a city, besiege*, Lat. *obsideō*, i. 1. 7, iii. 4. 8, vi. 1. 28; pass., of persons, *be hemmed in, be beset or blockaded*, iv. 2. 15, vi. 3. 11, 17, 22.

πόλις, εὼς, ἡ [R. πλα], *city*, Lat. *urbs*, i. 1. 6, 2. 6, ii. 4. 21, iii. 4. 9, iv. 7. 19, v. 5. 3, vi. 2. 18, vii. 3. 21; *body of citizens, state*, Lat. *civitas*, ii. 6. 2, v. 5. 8, vi. 1. 27; esp. at Athens, *the upper city as distinguished from Piraeus*, vii. 1. 27.

πόλισμα, ατος, τό [R. πλα], *town*, iv. 7. 16, vi. 4. 7, vii. 8. 21.

πολιτεύω, πολιτεύσω, πεπολίτευμαι, ἐπολίτευθην [R. πλα], *be a citizen, live in a city*, iii. 2. 26.

πολίτης, ου [R. πλα], *citizen*, i.e. one who holds the citizenship of a free state or city, Lat. *civis*, v. 3. 9, 10.

πολλάκις, adv. [R. πλα], *often, frequently*, Lat. *saepe*, i. 2. 11, v. 1. 11, vii. 3. 38.

πολλαπλάσιος, ᾧ, ὃν [R. πλα], *many times as many, many times more*, of number and amount, i. 7. 3, vii. 7. 25; with gen., iii. 2. 14, v. 5. 22, vii. 7. 27.

πολλαχῇ, adv. [R. πλα], *in many ways, often*, vii. 3. 12.

πολλαχοῦ, adv. [R. πλα], *in many places, on many occasions*, iv. 1. 28.

πολυάνθρωπος, ὃν [R. πλα + ἀνήρ + R. σπ], *thickly populated*, ii. 4. 13.

πολυαρχία, ᾧς [R. πλα + ἄρχω], *command vested in many*, vi. 1. 18.

Πολυκράτης, ους, ὁ, *Polycrates*, an Athenian captain, iv. 5. 24, useful to the army, v. 1. 16, and trusted by Xenophon, vii. 2. 17, 29, 30, 6. 41.

Πολύνικος, ὁ, *Polynicus*, a Spartan, ambassador between Thibron and the army, vii. 6. 1, 39, 43, 7. 13, 56.

πολυπράγμονέω [R. πλα + πρᾶττω], *be a busybody, be a meddler, intrigue*, v. 1. 15.

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ [R. πλα], *much, many*, used in the widest sense, of persons and things, Lat. *multus*; of number or amount, *many, in great numbers, in large quantity*, i. 3. 14, 5. 2, iii. 1. 22, 5. 1, iv. 4. 7, 7. 7, vii. 5. 14, 6. 36; of space, *great, large, extensive*, ii. 4. 21, iii. 5. 17, vi. 4. 6; of time, *long*, i. 3. 2, 9. 25, v. 2. 17; of value, see *ἄγιος*, i. 3. 12, ii. 1. 14, iv. 1. 28; of size, force, intensity, degree, *much, great, large, strong, mighty*, i. 2. 18,

7. 4, 9. 15, ii. 5. 9, iv. 2. 20, vii. 2. 15. Often joined to another adj. by *καί*, as *πολλὰ καμῆχانا* (s.c. *πράγματα*), *many difficulties*, ii. 3. 18, cf. iv. 6. 27, v. 5. 8, vi. 4. 8, vii. 1. 33. Subst., *οἱ πολλοί*, *the many, most, the majority*, abs. or with gen., ii. 3. 16, 4. 2, iii. 3. 16, iv. 3. 33; *τὸ πολύ*, *the bulk, the greater part, the most*, with gen., i. 4. 13, 7. 20, iv. 1. 11, 6. 24, cf. vii. 7. 36. Neut. as adv., *πολύ*, *much, far, a great way*, i. 5. 3, iii. 3. 6, 4. 33, freq. with comp. and sup., i. 5. 2, ii. 3. 13, iii. 1. 22, iv. 2. 14, rare with positive, vi. 6. 34; so *πολλῶ* with comp., ii. 5. 32, iv. 7. 23; *πολλά*, *often*, iv. 3. 2. Phrases: *πολλή* (s.c. *δὸς*), *a long journey*, vi. 3. 16; *διὰ πολλά*, *for many reasons*, i. 9. 22; *ὁ πολὺς ὄχλος*, *the numerous camp followers*, iii. 2. 36; *ἐκ πολλοῦ*, *with a long start*, iii. 3. 9; *ἐπὶ πολὺ*, *over a great extent*, i. 8. 8, iv. 2. 13, v. 6. 5; *ὡς ἐπὶ πολὺ*, *as a general rule*, iii. 1. 42, 4. 35; *πολλοῦ δέω*, see *δέω*, *lack*; *περὶ πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι*, see *περὶ*. Comp. *πλείων*, *more, greater*, with the same meanings, in general, as above, ii. 1. 20, iv. 1. 11, 6. 9, 7. 23, v. 6. 5, vii. 6. 16; with *ἢ*, *than*, i. 3. 7, 5. 13, vii. 7. 36; neut. as adv., *πλείον* or *πλέον*, *more, more highly, in greater degree*, i. 4. 14, v. 4. 31, vi. 3. 18; with gen. or *ἢ*, *than*, i. 2. 11, iii. 2. 34, 3. 11, iv. 2. 28, 6. 11. Phrases: *ἐκ πλείονος* or *πλέονος ἔφευγον*, *they fled when at a greater distance*, i. 10. 11; *περὶ πλείονος* or *πλέονος ποιεῖσθαι*, see *περὶ*. Sup. *πλείστος*, *most, in greatest number*, often strengthened by *ὡς* or *ὅτι*, i. 1. 6, ii. 4. 6, iv. 6. 1; subst., *οἱ πλείστοι* or *πλείστοι*, *most, most of them*, i. 5. 2, 13, v. 2. 14, vii. 4. 6; neut. as adv., *πλείστον*, *πλείστα*, *generally, mostly, chiefly*, iii. 2. 31, vii. 6. 35. Phrases: *ὡς πλείστον*, *as far as possible*, ii. 2. 12; *περὶ πλείστον ποιεῖσθαι*, see *περὶ*.

Πολύστρατος, ὁ, *Polystратus*, father of the Athenian Lycius, iii. 3. 20.

πολυτελής, ἐς [R. *πλα* + R. *ταλ*], *requiring outlay, costly, expensive*, i. 5. 8.

πόμα, see *πῶμα*.

πομπή, ἡς [πέμπω], *escort*; esp. *procession* in honour of a god, Lat. *pompa*, v. 5. 5.

πονέω, *πονῆσω*, etc., but *-επονθήθη* [R. *σπα*], *work hard, toil, undergo hardship*, Lat. *labōrō*, esp. in war, abs., i. 4. 14, ii. 6. 6, iii. 4. 46, vii. 6. 36; with *ὑπέρ* and gen., vii. 3. 31; with acc. *χρήματα*, *earn by hard work*, vii. 6. 41. Phrase: *ἐπὶ τοῖς πεπονημένοις*, *at hardships*, vii. 6. 10.

πονηρός, ὁ, *ὄν* [R. *σπα*], *burdensome, troublesome, bad, poor, dangerous*, of things, Lat. *molestus*, iii. 4. 19, vi. 6. 10, vii. 4. 12; of persons, *bad, base, worthless*, Lat. *prāuus*, ii. 5. 21, v. 7. 33; *hostile*, with *πρός* and acc., vii. 1. 39; subst., *πονηρός*, ὁ, *knave*, ii. 6. 29; *πονηρόν*, *τὸ*, *a useless thing*, iii. 4. 35.

πονήρως, adv. [R. *σπα*], *with difficulty*, Lat. *molestē*, iii. 4. 19.

πόνος, ὁ [R. *σπα*], *hard work, labour, toil, hardship*, Lat. *labor*, ii. 5. 18, iii. 1. 12, vi. 2. 10. Phrase: *τοὺς ἡμετέρους πόνους ἔχει*, *he gets the benefits of all our toil*, vii. 6. 9.

πόντος, ὁ, *sea*; in Anab. always *Πόντος*, the *Black* or *Euxine Sea*, with or without *Εὐξείνος* (q.v.), iv. 8. 22, v. 1. 15, 7. 7, vi. 4. 1, vii. 5. 12.

Πόντος, ὁ, *Pontus*, v. 6. 15, a general term applied in the Anab. to the countries lying along the southern coast of the Euxine, esp. to those east of Paphlagonia. This part, with the northern half of Cappadocia, after Alexander's time became a kingdom, and under the Romans a province.

πορεῖά, ᾧς [R. *περ*], *a going, travelling, journey, march*, i. 7. 20, ii. 2. 10, iii. 1. 5, iv. 5. 35, pl., vii. 3. 37; with *ἐπί* and acc., iii. 4. 44.

πορευτός, ᾧ, *ὄν*, verbal [R. *περ*], *that must be traversed or crossed*,

ii. 5. 18; impers., πορευτέον, *one must cross or traverse*, Lat. *eundum est*, ii. 2. 12, iv. 1. 2, 5. 1.

πορεύω, πορεύσω, ἐπόρευσα [R. περ], *make go*, but these act. forms are rare in prose, and in Anab. the verb is a pass. dep., πορεύομαι, πορεύσομαι, ἐπορεύθην, *go, move, travel, march, walk, march on, advance*, Lat. *iter faciō*, abs. and freq. with advs., i. 2. 1, 3. 4, 9. 28, ii. 2. 14, iii. 1. 7, iv. 4. 16, v. 3. 1, vi. 3. 26, vii. 1. 10; with ὡς, παρά, ἐπί, or πρὸς and acc. of pers., i. 2. 4, 3. 7, ii. 1. 4, vi. 6. 19; with εἰς, ἐπί, παρά, or πρὸς and acc. of place, iii. 4. 41, v. 4. 30, 7. 6, vii. 8. 7; with ἀπό, ἐκ, διά, or παρά and gen., i. 5. 4, iv. 4. 17, 5. 10, v. 4. 2, vi. 2. 4; often with cognate acc., ii. 4. 13, iii. 4. 46, iv. 4. 1.

πορθέω, πορθήσω, etc. [πέρθω, *sack*], *ravage, waste, plunder, lay waste*, Lat. *dēpopulor*, v. 7. 14, vii. 7. 3, 12.

πορίζω (ποριδ-), ποριῶ, ἐπόρισα, πεπόρισκα, πεπόρισμαι, ἐπορίσθην [R. περ], *bring, bring to, bring about, provide, supply*, Lat. *praebeō*, ii. 3. 5, iii. 3. 20, 5. 8, v. 6. 5, vii. 3. 10; mid., *supply oneself with, get, obtain*, Lat. *parō*, ii. 1. 6, iii. 1. 20, v. 1. 6.

πόρος, ὁ [R. περ], *means of passing, of a river, ford*, Lat. *uadum*, iv. 3. 13, 20; *means, way* in general, hence, πόρους πρὸς τὸ ὑμῖν πολεμεῖν, *means of waging war on you*, ii. 5. 20.

πόρρω, adv. [πρό], *far off, afar*; with gen. of pers., *far from*, Lat. *procul*, i. 3. 12, iii. 4. 35.

πορφύρεος, η, ον, contr. πορφυρούς, ἄ, οὖν [cf. πορφύρα, *purple-fish*, Eng. *porphyry*], *dark red, purple*, i. 5. 8.

ποσί, see πούς.

πόσος, η, ον, interr. pron., of size, amount, and distance, *how large or much? how far?* Lat. *quantus*, in dir. and indir. questions, ii. 4. 21, vi. 5. 20, vii. 3. 12, 8. 1.

ποταμός, ὁ [cf. *hippo-potamus*], *river, stream*, Lat. *flūmen*, i. 2. 23, 4. 17, ii. 1. 11, iii. 1. 2, iv. 3. 23, v. 6. 9, vi. 2. 1. The name is generally in attrib. position, i. 2. 5, 5. 10, ii. 4. 25, iii. 4. 6, iv. 3. 1, vii. 8. 18, but, without the art., may follow or precede ποταμός, v. 3. 8.

ποτέ, indef. adv., enclitic, *at any time, once, once on a time, ever*, Lat. *aliquandō, olim*, i. 5. 7, 9. 6, iii. 4. 10, vii. 8. 3; in questions, like *Lat. tandem*, as *οἱ ποτὲ τρέψονταί, where in the world they would turn*, iii. 5. 13. Phrase: *εἰ ποτε καὶ ἄλλοτε, if ever in the world*, Lat. *sī umquam aliās*, v. 4. 12.

πότερος, ἄ, ον, interr. pron., *which of two?* Lat. *uter*; hence πότερον, adv., in questions where an alternative generally follows, as πότερον . . . ἤ, *whether . . . or*, Lat. *utrum . . . an*, in dir. questions, iii. 2. 21, vii. 7. 45; in indir., i. 4. 13, ii. 2. 10, iii. 2. 20, v. 2. 8; so πότερα . . . ἤ, ii. 1. 10, 5. 17, vi. 2. 15, vii. 1. 14; πότερον without foll. ἤ, v. 8. 4.

ποτέρως, interr. adv. [πότερος], *in which of the two ways?* followed by *εἰ . . . ἤ εἰ*, vii. 7. 30, 33, 34.

ποτήριον, τό [R. πο], *drinking cup, beaker*, vi. 1. 4.

ποτόν, τό [R. πο], *drink*, i. 10. 18, esp. in the phrase *σῖτα καὶ ποτά, eatables and drinkables, food and drink*, ii. 3. 27, iii. 2. 28, vii. 1. 33.

πότος, ὁ [R. πο], *a drinking, drinking party, symposium*, ii. 3. 15, vii. 3. 26.

ποῦ, interr. adv., *where?* Lat. *ubi*, ii. 4. 15, v. 8. 2.

πού, indef. adv., enclitic, *anywhere, somewhere*, of place, i. 2. 27, ii. 2. 15, iii. 4. 23, iv. 5. 8, v. 6. 17; to modify an assertion, as *ἐπιστασθέ που, you know, of course*, Lat. *opīnor*, v. 7. 13.

πούς, ποδός, ὁ [R. πεδ], *foot*, Lat. *pēs*, i. 5. 3, iv. 5. 12, v. 8. 15, vii. 4. 4; as a measure, shorter than the English foot, equal to .296

metres, or about 11.65 inches, i. 2. 8, ii. 4. 12, iii. 4. 7.

The table of Attic linear measure is as follows:

πούς				
1½	πῆχυς			
6	4	δρυγιά		
100	66⅔	16⅔	πλέθρον	
600	400	100	6	στάδιον

Phrases: τὰ πρὸ ποδῶν, Lat. *ante pedēs*, what is right before one, iv. 6. 12; ἐπὶ πόδα, see ἀναχωρέω, v. 2. 32.

πρᾶγμα, ατος, τό [πράττω, cf. Eng. *pragmatic*], thing done, deed, action, fact, affair, business, Lat. *rēs*, *negotium*, i. 5. 15, v. 6. 28, 7. 18, vii. i. 17; in a bad sense, troublesome matter, trouble, difficulty, annoyance, i. 3. 3, ii. i. 16, iv. i. 17, v. 5. 8, vi. 3. 6; pl., government, state, vii. 2. 32. Phrases: πράγματα παρέχειν with dat., give or cause trouble, Lat. *negotium facessere*, i. i. 11, iv. i. 22, 2. 27; οὐδὲν εἰη πρᾶγμα, nothing was the matter, vi. 6. 8.

πρᾶγματεύομαι, ἐπρᾶγματευσάμην, πεπρᾶγματεύμαι, ἐπρᾶγματεύθην [πρᾶγμα], busy oneself in; πρᾶγματευόμενος ἀγαθὸν ὑμῖν, striving to compass some benefit for you, vii. 6. 35.

πρᾶνής, ἐς [πρό], bent forward, Lat. *pronus*; of descents, headlong, steep, Lat. *praeceps*, i. 5. 8, v. 2. 28. Phrases: εἰς τὸ πρᾶνές, straight down hill, iii. 4. 25; κατὰ τοῦ πρᾶνοῦς, down along the incline, iv. 8. 28, vi. 5. 31.

πράξις, εως, ἡ [πράττω], a doing, undertaking, enterprise, business, i. 3. 16, 18, ii. 6. 17, vi. 2. 9; in a bad sense, scheme, collusion, vii. 6. 17.

πρῶος, εἶα, ον, gen. pl. πρᾶέωα mild, of fish, tame, i. 4. 9.

πράττω (πρᾶγ-), πράξω, ἐπράξα, πέπράγα or πέπράχα, πέπράγμαι, ἐπράχθην [cf. Eng. *practice*], bring to pass, carry out, perform, accomplish, fulfil, do, act, negotiate, Lat. *faciō*, abs. or with acc., ii. 2. 2, 18, 5. 21, iii. i. 14, v. 4. 20, 6. 28, vi. i. 18, vii. 6. 8, 32; with περί and gen. of pers. or thing, i. 6. 6, v. 6. 28, vii. 2. 12; with ὑπέρ and gen. of pers., vi. 6. 18; effect, exact from some one, with two accs.; vii. 6. 17; intr., be in a state or condition, do, fare, esp. with advs., as εἰ πρᾶττειν, be fortunate or successful, vii. 6. 11, 7. 42; καλῶς πρᾶττειν, prosper, iii. i. 6, cf. i. 9. 10; οὕτω πρᾶξαντες, with this result, iii. 4. 6; so with adjs., vi. 4. 8, and rels., as ἃ πρᾶττοι, how he fared, vii. 4. 21, cf. vii. 6. 31.

πρῶος, adv. [πρῶος], mildly, lightly, i. 5. 14.

πρέπω, πρέψω, ἐπρεψα, be fitting, become, suit, with dat., iii. 2. 7; impers., it is fitting or proper, Lat. *decet*, with inf., iii. 2. 16, so in the phrase ἐπεὶ τῇ ἡλικίᾳ ἐπρεπε, when he was of suitable age, i. 9. 6.

πρεσβεῖα, ἄς [πρεσβεύω], embassy, Lat. *lēgātīō*, vii. 3. 21.

πρεσβεύω, πρεσβεύσω, ἐπρεσβευσάμην, πεπρέσβευκα [πρέσβυς], be ambassador, go as envoy, vii. 2. 23, 7. 6; with παρά and gen. of pers., ii. i. 18.

πρέσβυς, εως, ὁ [cf. Eng. *presbyter*, *priest*], old, reverend, Lat. *senex*, poetic; as adj. in Anab. only in comp. and sup., πρεσβύτερος, πρεσβύτατος, i. i. 1, ii. i. 10, 3. 12, iii. 2. 37, vii. 4. 5; as subst., in prose always pl., πρέσβεις, οἱ, ambassadors, envoys, chosen for their age and standing in a community, Lat. *lēgātī*, iii. i. 28, v. 5. 7, 6. 13, vi. 2. 6.

πρεσβύτης, ου [πρέσβυς], old man, Lat. *senex*, vi. 3. 10.

πρῆσθαι, 2 aor. mid. inf., from indic. ἐπρίσμεν, *buy*, used in Attic for aor. of ὠνέσμαι, opt. πριαίμεν, partic. πριάμενος, ii. 3. 26, iii. 1. 20, vi. 4. 22; with gen. of price, i. 5. 6.

πρίν, temporal conj. [πρό], *before, ere, until*, after affirmative sentences with inf., i. 4. 13, 16, 8. 19, 10. 19, ii. 5. 2, 5, iv. 5. 1, v. 6. 16; after neg. sentences with indic., i. 2. 26, ii. 5. 33, iii. 1. 16, 2. 29, vi. 1. 27, with ἄν and subjv., i. 1. 10, v. 7. 5, 12, or with opt., i. 2. 2, vii. 7. 57, and in some Mss. and editt. with inf. (where some read opt.), iv. 5. 30.

πρό, prep. with gen. [πρό], of place, *before, in front of*, Lat. *ante*, i. 2. 17, 4. 4, 7. 11, 20, iv. 6. 12; hence, *in defence of, for the sake of, for*, Lat. *pro*, vi. 1. 8, vii. 6. 27, 36, but πρό τῶν τοξευμάτων, *as a defence against arrows*, vii. 8. 18; of time, *before*, i. 7. 13, vii. 3. 1. In composition πρό signifies *before, forth, forward, in public, for, on behalf of*.

προαγορεύω [ἀγείρω], *give public notice*, with ὅτι and a clause, ii. 2. 20.

προάγω [R. αἶ], *lead forward*, iv. 6. 21; intr., *go forward, advance*, vi. 5. 6, 11.

προαιρέω [αἰρέω], *take before others*; mid., *pick out for oneself, select*, vi. 6. 19.

προαισθάνομαι [R. 1 αἶ], *find out or observe beforehand*, with partic., i. 1. 7.

προανάλισκω [ἀνάλισκω], *spend in advance*, vi. 4. 8.

προαποτρέπομαι [τρέπω], *turn away beforehand, leave off previously*, with partic., vi. 5. 31.

προάρχομαι [ἄρχω], *begin before, take the start*, with inf., i. 8. 17.

προβαίνω [R. βα], *step forward, advance*, iv. 2. 28, 3. 28; of time, νύξ προβαίνει, *the night is wearing on*, iii. 1. 13.

προβάλλω [βάλλω], *throw before*; mid., *hold before oneself*, in the phrase τὰ ὅπλα προβαλέσθαι, *advance one's arms for attack, charge bayonets*, i. 2. 17, vi. 5. 16, also for defence, as in the phrase πρὸ ἀμφοῖν προβεβλημένος (sc. ἀσπίδα), *holding out his shield in front of both*, iv. 2. 21; of persons, *bring forward, propose, nominate*, vi. 1. 25, 2. 6.

πρόβατον, τό, *cattle*, Lat. *pecus*, generally plur., ii. 4. 27, v. 2. 4, vi. 3. 3; chiefly confined to small animals, as *sheep and goats*, iv. 7. 14, vii. 3. 48, 7. 53; of sheep only, iii. 5. 9.

προβολή, ἡς [βάλλω], *a throwing forward*. Phrase, εἰς προβολήν, see καθήμι, vi. 5. 25.

προβουλεύω [R. βολ], *plan for, contrive on behalf of*, with gen. of pers., iii. 1. 37.

πρόγονος, ὁ [R. γεν], *forefather*, vii. 2. 22, pl., *ancestors*, Lat. *māiōrēs*, iii. 2. 11, 13.

προδίδωμι [R. δο], *give over, esp. to an enemy, surrender*, iii. 1. 14; hence, *betray, abandon, desert*, Lat. *prodō*, i. 3. 5, ii. 2. 8, 5. 39, iii. 1. 2, 2. 5, vi. 6. 17.

προδιώκω [διώκω], *pursue on or further*, iii. 3. 10.

προδότης, ου [R. δο], *betrayor, traitor*, Lat. *proditor*, ii. 5. 27, vi. 6. 7.

προδρομή, ἡς [cf. δρόμος], *a running forth, sally*, iv. 7. 10.

προεῖδον [R. εἶδ], *see before or in front of oneself, see beforehand*, act. and mid., i. 8. 20, vi. 1. 8.

προεῖμι [εἶμι], *go on before or ahead*, i. 3. 1, 4. 18, iv. 3. 34; *go forward, advance, proceed*, i. 2. 17, 8. 14, iv. 5. 21, vi. 5. 12; with εἰς or πρὸς and acc., or ἀπὸ and gen., ii. 1. 2, 6, iii. 2. 22; of time, as προιούσης τῆς νυκτός, *in the course of the night*, ii. 2. 19.

προεῖπον [εἶπον], *tell before, give orders*, i. 2. 17.

προελαύνω [ἐλαύνω], intr. *ride before, march on before, push on*, i. 10. 16, vi. 3. 14, 22.

προεργάζομαι [R. **Εργ**], *work or do beforehand*. Phrase: τὴν προεργασμένην δόξαν, *glory already won*, Lat. *gloriam ante partam*, vi. 1. 21.

προέρχομαι [ἐρχομαι], *go before or first, advance before* another, *go forward, advance, march on, proceed*, ii. 3. 3, iii. 3. 6, 4. 37; with acc. **σταδίου**, vii. 3. 7; with **εἰς** or **κατά** and acc., iv. 2. 16, vii. 2. 1.

προερῶ, used as fut. of **προλέγω** [R. 1 **Ερ**], *tell beforehand, warn, caution*, vii. 7. 13, cf. 3.

προέχω [R. **σεχ**], *have the advantage of*, iii. 2. 19.

προηγέομαι [R. **αγ**], *lead forward, lead on*, with cognate acc., vi. 5. 10.

προηγορέω [ἀγείρω], *speak for, be spokesman*, v. 5. 7.

προθέω [θέω], *run forward or ahead*, v. 8. 13.

προθυμέομαι, **προθυμήσομαι** and **προθυμηθήσομαι**, **προθυμήθην** [R. 1 **θυ**], *be ready, eager, zealous or earnest, desire, wish earnestly*, Lat. *studeō*, abs. or with inf., i. 9. 24, ii. 4. 7, iii. 1. 9, 4. 15, vii. 7. 47; *give special attention*, vi. 4. 22 (but here probably read **προθυεσθαι**).

προθυμίᾱ, **ās** [R. 1 **θυ**], *readiness, eagerness, zeal, good will*, Lat. *studium*, i. 9. 18; with **περί** and acc. of pers., vii. 6. 11, 7. 45.

προθύμος, **ον** [R. 1 **θυ**], *ready, willing, devoted, eager, zealous, well wishing*, Lat. *studiōsus*, i. 3. 19, 4. 15, 7. 8, iii. 2. 15.

προθύμως, adv. [R. 1 **θυ**], *readily, willingly, eagerly, zealously*, i. 4. 9, iii. 1. 5, v. 2. 2, vii. 7. 21.

προθύω [R. 2 **θυ**], *sacrifice before*; mid., *offer a sacrifice before an event, as a battle or expedition*,

offer a preliminary sacrifice, i. 7. 18, vi. 4. 22.

προτίημι [τίημι], *send forth*; mid. *give oneself up, give over, entrust, surrender*, abs., or with acc., i. 9. 9, 12, v. 8. 14, vii. 3. 31. Phrase: τοὺς σοὶ προεμένους εὐεργεσιᾶν, *those who have bestowed kind offices on you*, vii. 7. 47.

προίστημι [R. **στα**], *put at the head of*; intr. in pf., 2 pf., and plpf. act., *stand at the head of, command, be chief of*, Lat. *præsum*, with gen., i. 2. 1, vi. 2. 9, 6. 12, vii. 2. 2.

προκαίω or **-κάω** [καίω], *burn in front of*, vii. 2. 18.

προκαλέω [R. **καλ**], *call forth*; mid., *call forward to oneself*, with **ἐκ** and gen., vii. 7. 2.

προκαλύπτω (καλύπτω, καλυβ-, καλύψω, ἐκάλυψα, κεκάλυμαι, ἐκαλύφθην, cover], *put a cover before, cover up*, iii. 4. 8.

προκαταθέω [θέω], *run along in advance*, vi. 3. 10.

προκατακαίω or **-κάω** [καίω], *burn down before one*, i. 6. 2.

προκαταλαμβάνω [λαμβάνω], *occupy or seize before* another, *pre-occupy*, of strong positions, i. 3. 14, ii. 5. 18, iii. 4. 38, iv. 1. 25.

πρόκειμαι [κείμαι], *lie in front, jut out*, of a position on a coast, with **ἐν** and dat., vi. 4. 3.

προκινδυνεύω [κινδύνος], *bear the first risk, brave danger for* another, vii. 3. 31.

Προκλῆς, **έους**, **ό**, *Procles*, governor of Teuthrania, a descendant of Demarātus of Sparta, friendly to the Greeks, ii. 1. 3, 2. 1, vii. 8. 17.

προκρίνω [κρίνω], *choose before* others, *prefer*, vi. 1. 26.

προλέγω [R. **λεγ**], *declare publicly, give public orders or warning*, with dat. and inf., vii. 7. 3. (As fut. **προερῶ**, aor. **προείπον**, q.v.)

προμαχεῖν, **ώνος**, **ό** [R. **μαχ**], *rampart, battlement*, Lat. *prōpugnāculum*, vii. 8. 13.

προμετωπίδιον, τό [R. **οπ**], *front-let*, armour worn on a horse's forehead, i. 8. 7.



No. 58.

προμνάομαι (μνάομαι, ἐμνησάμην [R. **μα**], *court*), *sue for one, solicit*, vii. 3. 18.

προνοόομαι, **προνοήσομαι**, **προνοήσάμην** and **προνοήσθην** [R. **γνω**], *take thought for, provide for*, vii. 7. 37; with gen., vii. 7. 33.

πρόνοια, ἄς [R. **γνω**], *forethought, prudent care*, vii. 7. 52.

προνομή, ἥς [R. **νεμ**], *a foraging, foraging party*, v. 1. 7.

προξενέω, **προξενήσω**, **προξένησα** [ξένος], *be one's πρόξενος, hence manage anything for one, bring about, in a bad sense, put upon*, vi. 5. 14.

πρόξενος, ὁ [ξένος], *public ξένος*, the citizen of a state who was appointed by a foreign state to manage its business in his country and to protect such of its citizens as went thither, somewhat resembling our *consul*, but almost always, it should be observed, a

citizen of the state where he performed his duties. The *proxenus* received many honours and distinctions from the state which he represented. v. 4. 2, 6. 11.

Πρόξενος, ὁ, *Proxenus*, a Theban, ii. 1. 10, pupil of Gorgias, ii. 6. 16, ξένος of Cyrus, i. 1. 11, to whom he brought troops, i. 2. 3, and one of whose generals he was, commanding the centre of the Greeks at Cunaxa, i. 8. 4. After the death of Cyrus, he was entrapped and killed with the other generals, ii. 5. 31 ff. Xenophon, his ξένος, v. 3. 5, was induced by him to join the expedition, iii. 1. 4 ff., and succeeded to his command, iii. 1. 47; his character, ii. 6. 16 ff. See also i. 5. 14, 10. 5, ii. 4. 15.

προπέμπω [πέμπω], *send forward or ahead, send on, despatch*, ii. 2. 15, iv. 4. 5, v. 8. 9; with ἐπί and acc., vii. 2. 8; *conduct, attend*, vi. 1. 23; mid., *send on before oneself*, vii. 2. 14.

προπίνω [R. **πο**], *drink before another, drink a health, pledge*, the custom being that the person pledging should first himself drink, and then pass the cup, with dat. of pers., iv. 5. 32, vii. 2. 23, 3. 26, 27.

προπονώ [R. **σπα**], *work before or for another, toil for*, iii. 1. 37.

πρός, prep. with gen., dat., and acc., *confronting, at, by*. A survival of its original adverbial use appears in πρὸς δ' ἔτι, *besides*, iii. 2. 2. With gen., sometimes with pass. verbs much like ὑπό, *by, from, in the judgment of*, i. 9. 20, ii. 3. 18, iii. 1. 5, vii. 6. 33, 39, with adjs., *in the sight of*, i. 6. 6, ii. 5. 20, v. 7. 12; of place, *on the side of, towards*, Lat. *ab*, ii. 2. 4, iv. 3. 26; expressing what is natural in some one, where the Greeks said *from*, from the point of view of the *terminus a quo*, illustrated in all of the above examples, as οὐκ ἦν πρὸς τοῦ Κέρου τρόπον, *it was not*

in Cyrus's character, i. 2. 11; *in oaths*, *by*, Lat. *per*, ii. 1. 17, iii. 1. 24, v. 7. 5, vii. 6. 33. With dat., *facing*, *by*, *near*, *beside*, *at*, i. 2. 10, 8. 4, 14, ii. 3. 4, iv. 5. 9, 22, v. 4. 25, vii. 2. 14, 3. 21; *besides*, *in addition to*, iii. 2. 33, 4. 13, vii. 6. 32. With acc., with verbs of motion or implied motion, or of address, etc., *to*, *towards*, *before*, *at*, Lat. *in*, i. 1. 3, 5, 2. 1, 5. 7, ii. 3. 9, 6. 12, iii. 3. 2, 4. 28, 5. 15, iv. 2. 25, v. 6. 31, vi. 4. 4; *in a hostile sense*, *against*, *upon*, i. 3. 21, 9. 6, ii. 6. 10, iv. 6. 11, 25, v. 4. 14; denoting intercourse or relation, *with*, i. 1. 10, iii. 5. 16, vii. 3. 16; *with regard to*, *about*, *touching*, i. 4. 9, iv. 3. 10, vii. 1. 9, 7. 30; *in comparison to*, vii. 7. 41; of purpose or end, *for*, i. 10. 19, ii. 3. 11, 5. 20, iv. 3. 31; of time, *about*, *towards*, iv. 5. 21. Phrases: *πρὸς ταῦτα*, *in reply to this*, *thereupon*, i. 3. 19, 20, ii. 3. 21, vii. 6. 23; *πρὸς φιλιάν*, *in a friendly manner*, i. 3. 19; *πρὸς αὐλόν*, *to the music of the flute*, vi. 1. 5, 8. In composition *πρός* signifies *to*, *towards*, *against*, *besides*, *in addition to*.

προσάγω [R. αἶ], *lead to*, *lead against*, iv. 6. 21; with *εἰς* and acc., vi. 1. 14; *make approach*, *apply to*, *employ*, iv. 1. 23; intr., *lead on*, *march forward*, *advance*, iv. 8. 11; with *πρός* and acc., i. 10. 9, v. 2. 8.

προσαιτέω [αἰτέω], *ask in addition*, *ask for more*, i. 3. 21, vii. 6. 27; with two accs., vii. 3. 31.

προσανάλισκω [ἀνάλισκω], *spend besides*, vi. 4. 8.

προσανείπον [εἶπον], *announce besides*, *command further*, vii. 1. 11.

προσβαίνω [R. βα], *step to or upon*, with *πρός* and acc., iv. 2. 28.

προσβάλλω [βάλλω], *strike or throw against*; intr., *hurl (one-self) against*, *make an attack*, *charge*, *storm*, abs. or with *πρός* and acc., iv. 2. 11, 6. 13, v. 2. 4, vi. 3. 7.

προσβατός, ἡ, ὅν [R. βα], *that*

can be approached, *accessible*, iv. 3. 12, 8. 9.

προσβολή, ἡ [βάλλω], *assault*, *charge*, iii. 4. 2.

προσγίγνομαι [R. γέν], *come to*, *join*, *attach oneself to*, as an ally, iv. 6. 9, vii. 1. 28, 6. 29.

προσδανείζομαι (δανείζομαι, δανείδ-, δανείσομαι, ἐδανείσάμην, δεδάνεισμαι [R. δο], *borrow*), *borrow besides*, vii. 5. 5.

προσδεῖ [R. δε], *there is need besides*, *there is still need*, with gen. of thing and dat. of pers., iii. 2. 34, v. 6. 1.

προσδέομαι [R. δε], *need or be in want of besides*, with gen., vii. 6. 27; *want*, *strive for*, with gen., vi. 1. 24.

προσδίδωμι [R. δο], *give besides*, i. 9. 19.

προσδοκάω, *προσεδόκησα* (the simple δοκάω does not occur), *expect*, *look for*, with acc. and inf., iii. 1. 14, vi. 1. 16, vii. 6. 11.

προσδοκεῖ [R. δοκ], *it seems good or is approved besides*, iii. 2. 34.

πρόσιμι [εἶμι], *come to*, *come up*, *approach*, *advance*, abs., i. 5. 14, 7. 5, ii. 2. 17, iv. 1. 16, 8. 12, vii. 7. 57; with dat. or *πρός* and acc. of pers., ii. 4. 2, v. 6. 31, vi. 1. 19; with *εἰς* or *πρός* and acc. of place, iii. 4. 33, iv. 7. 7, vii. 6. 24.

προσελαύνω [ἐλαύνω], *drive towards*; intr., *ride towards*, *ride against*, iii. 4. 39, iv. 4. 5, vi. 3. 7; *march on*, *march against*, i. 5. 12, 7. 16, iii. 5. 13.

προσέρχομαι [ἔρχομαι], *come to*, *come up*, *approach*, *advance*, *draw near*, abs., i. 8. 1, ii. 1. 8, iv. 2. 7, vi. 1. 8, vii. 1. 33; with dat. of pers., iii. 5. 8, iv. 3. 10, vii. 1. 8; with *εἰς* and acc., iv. 4. 5; of soldiers, *go over to*, with dat., i. 3. 9.

προσεύχομαι [εύχομαι], *pray to*, *offer up vows to*, with dat., vi. 3. 21.

προσέχω [R. σεχ], *hold to*; in Anab. always in the phrase *προσέχειν τὸν νοῦν*, *apply the mind to*, *pay attention to*, *give heed to*, *be*

intent on (see *νοῦς*), Lat. *animum intendere*, abs. or with dat., i. 5. 9, ii. 4. 2, iv. 2. 2, vi. 3. 18, vii. 8. 16; without *νοῦν*, v. 6. 22, vii. 6. 5.

προσῆκω [ῆκω], *have come to, reach*, with *ἐπὶ* and acc., iv. 3. 23; of persons, *belong to, be related to*, cf. Lat. *propinquus*, with dat., i. 6. 1; impers., *it belongs to, it is fitting, proper, seemly*, Lat. *decet*, with dat. or acc. and inf., iii. 2. 11, 15, 16, vii. 7. 18. Phrase: *τούτω τῆς Βοιωτίας προσῆκει οὐδέν*, *he has nothing to do with Boeotia*, iii. 1. 31.

προσῆτε, see *πρόσειμι*.

πρόσθεν, adv. [*πρός*], *before*. Of place, *before, in front*, in the phrases: *ὑμᾶς τοὺς πρόσθεν*, *you in the van*, v. 8. 16; *ἐλς τὸ πρόσθεν*, *forward, to the front*, i. 10. 5, ii. 1. 2, vii. 3. 41; *τὸ πρόσθεν*, *the van*, iii. 2. 36; with gen., *ἐλς τὸ πρόσθεν τῶν δπλων*, see *δπλον*, iii. 1. 33. Of time, *before, formerly, previously, earlier*, i. 3. 18, ii. 4. 5, iii. 1. 45, v. 4. 1, vi. 1. 17, vii. 2. 22; in attrib. position, *former, early, preceding, previous*, i. 4. 8, 6. 3, ii. 3. 1, 22, iii. 4. 2, iv. 3. 7, vi. 4. 11; freq. in the clause on which a clause introduced by *πρίν* depends, when *πρόσθεν* is superfluous in Eng., i. 1. 10, iii. 2. 29, iv. 3. 12, vi. 1. 27. Phrases: *τὸ πρόσθεν*, *the time before, before*, i. 10. 11, iii. 1. 23; *πρόσθεν . . . ἢ*, *sooner than*, ii. 1. 10.

προσθῶ [θέω], *run towards* or *up, run against, charge*, abs., v. 7. 21, vi. 3. 7, vii. 1. 15, 7. 55.

προσῖασι, see *πρόσειμι*.

προστήμι [ῖημι], *let come to, let approach*, with *πρός* and acc., iv. 5. 5; mid., *let come to oneself, admit, receive*, iv. 2. 12; *allow, permit*, v. 5. 3. Phrase: *προστεσθαι ἐλς ταῦτὸ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς*, *admit to equal standing with ourselves*, iii. 1. 30.

προσκαλέω [R. καλ], *call towards, summon*, i. 9. 28.

προσκτάομαι [κτάομαι], *gain besides, acquire in addition*, v. 6. 15.

προσκυνέω, *προσκυνήσω*, *προσεκύνησα* [κυνέω, ἐκύνησα, *kiss*, poetic], *do obeisance, bow down to, worship*, of gods, iii. 2. 9, 13; of the oriental salute to potentates, *make a salaam, do homage*, i. 6. 10, 8. 21.

προσλαμβάνω [λαμβάνω], *take besides, receive in addition*, vii. 3. 13, 6. 27, 32; *take to one, receive to help*, abs. or with acc., i. 7. 3, iv. 1. 27, vii. 7. 53; *lay hold on, take part in, lend a hand*, ii. 3. 11.

προσμένω [R. μα], *wait still longer, wait for*, vi. 6. 1.

προσμίγνυμι (μίγνυμι, μιγ-, μίξω, ἐμίξα, μέμιγμαι, ἐμίχθην and ἐμίγην [R. μιγ], *mix*), *minge with, of persons, join, unite with*, iv. 2. 16.

πρόσδοδος, ἡ [δόδος], *way to, approach*, Lat. *aditus*, with *πρός* and acc., v. 2. 3; *approach for worship, procession*, in honour of a god, Lat. *pompā*, vi. 1. 11; *income, revenue, profit*, Lat. *reditus*, i. 9. 19, vii. 7. 36.

προσόμνυμι [δμνυμι], *swear too*, ii. 2. 8.

προσομολογέω [ἄμα + R. λεγ], *concede to one, surrender*, vii. 4. 24.

προσπερονάω (περονάω [R. περ], *pierce*, not Attic), *προσπεπερόνημαι*, *fasten with a pin, skewer to*, vii. 3. 21.

προσπίπτω [R. πετ], *fall upon, rush towards*, vii. 1. 21.

προσποιέομαι [ποιέω], *take to oneself, assume, profess*, with inf., ii. 1. 7; *pretend, feign, make it appear*, Lat. *simulō*, with inf., i. 3. 14, iv. 3. 20, 6. 13, v. 2. 29.

προσπολεμέω [πολεμέω], *war against, carry on war against*, i. 6. 6.

προσσχόντες, see *προσέχω*.

προστατεύω [R. στα], *be at the head, take charge, see to a matter*, with *δπως* and subjv., v. 6. 21.

προστατέω, *προεστάρησα* [R. στα], *be in charge of, be manager of*, with gen., iv. 8. 25.

προστάτης, ου [R. στα], *one who stands before, chief, leader*, vii. 7. 31

προστάττω [R. **τακ**], *assign or point to a duty, give an order to*, i. 6. 10, 9. 18.

προστελέω [τέλος], *pay or spend besides*, vii. 6. 30.

προστερνίδιον, τό [R. **στρα**], *breastplate*, for horses, used partly as a protection, i. 8. 7, partly as an ornament. See the illustration s.v. *προμετωπίδιον*.

προστίθηναι [R. **θε**], *add to; mid., add oneself to another, join, concur*, with dat., i. 6. 10.

προστρέχω [τρέχω], *run towards, run up to*, with dat., iv. 2. 21, 3. 10, vii. 4. 7.

προσφέρω [R. **φερ**], *bring to or against*, v. 2. 14; mid., *bear or conduct oneself towards, behave*, Lat. *mē gerō*, with dat. or *πρός* and acc., v. 5. 19, vii. 1. 6.

προσχωρέω [χωρέω], *go over to, surrender*, v. 4. 30.

πρόσχωρος, *ον* [χώρος], *adjacent; subst., οἱ πρόσχωροι, neighbours*, v. 3. 9.

πρόσω, adv. [πρό], *forwards, onward, in advance*, vi. 1. 1, vii. 3. 42, comp. *προσωτέρω*, vii. 7. 1; *at a distance, far*, ii. 2. 15, iv. 5. 2, vii. 3. 17; with gen., *far from*, iii. 2. 22, iv. 1. 3, but *πρόσω τοῦ ποταμοῦ, far into the river*, iv. 3. 28; sup. *προσωτάτω*, vi. 6. 1. Phrases: *λέναι τοῦ πρόσω, go forward*, i. 3. 1; *προσωτέρω τοῦ καιροῦ, see καιρός*, iv. 3. 34; *εἰς τὸ πρόσω, forward, in advance*, v. 4. 30.

πρόσωπον, τό [R. **οπ**], *visage, face, look*, sing. poet., but plur. even of one person, ii. 6. 11.

προτάττω [R. **τακ**], *place in front, i.e. in the front rank*, v. 2. 13.

προτελέω [τέλος], *pay beforehand*, vii. 7. 25.

προτεραίος, *ᾱ, ον* [πρό], *only in the phrase τῇ προτεραίᾳ, on the day before*, Lat. *prīdiē*, ii. 1. 3, v. 4. 23.

πρότερος, *ᾱ, ον* [πρό], *former, previous, earlier, preceding*, Lat.

prior, v. 4. 26, vii. 8. 22; some times where we use an adv., as ἡ γυνὴ προτερὰ Κήρου ἀφίκετο, *the woman got there sooner than Cyrus*, i. 2. 25, cf. 4. 12; neut. as adv., *πρότερον, before, previously, earlier*, i. 2. 26, 3. 21, iv. 4. 15, vii. 6. 33; superfluous in Eng. when in a clause followed by a clause with *πρίν*, iii. 1. 16. Phrase: *τὸ πρότερον, the time before*, iv. 4. 14.

προτιμάω [R. **τι**], *honour more or above, distinguish before*, with gen., i. 6. 5; fut. mid. as pass., *be preferred to, be honoured above*, with gen., i. 4. 14.

προτρέχω [τρέχω], *run forward or on*, i. 5. 2; with *ἀπό* and gen., iv. 7. 10; *run ahead of, outrun*, with gen., v. 2. 4.

προφαίνω [R. **φα**], *bring to light; mid., come to light, come in sight, appear*, of persons and things, i. 8. 1, ii. 3. 13.

προφασίζομαι (*προφασιδ-*), *προφασιοῦμαι, προυφασισάμην* [R. **φα**], *set up as a pretext or excuse*, iii. 1. 25.

πρόφασις, *εως, ἡ* [R. **φα**], *allegation, pretext, excuse*, with inf. or τοῦ and inf., i. 1. 7, vii. 6. 22; with *ὡς* and a partic., or *ἵνα* and a clause, i. 2. 1, ii. 3. 21.

προφυλακή, *ῆς* [φυλάττω], pl., *advanced posts, outposts, pickets*, Lat. *excubiae*, iii. 2. 1.

προφύλαξ, *ακος, ὁ* [φυλάττω], *outpost, picket, sentinel*, Lat. *excubitōr*, ii. 3. 2, 4. 15, vi. 4. 26.

προχωρέω [χωρέω], *go forward or on, continue, of drinking*, vii. 3. 26; *make progress, hence, prosper, be favourable, succeed*, vi. 4. 21; impers., *it is advantageous, so ἔχοντι ὅτι προχωροίη, with whatever was to his advantage*, i. 9. 13.

πρύμνα, *ης*, *stern of a ship*, Lat. *puppis*, v. 8. 20.

πρῶ or **πρωτῶ**, adv. [πρό], *early, in the morning, betimes*, Lat. *māne*, ii. 2. 1, vi. 5. 2, vii. 6. 6; comp. *πρῶτατερον* or *πρωιατερον*, iii. 4. 1.

πρῶρα, ᾤς [πρό], *prow, bow* of a ship, Lat. *prōra*, v. 8. 20.

πρωρεύς, ἑως, ὁ [πρό], *man at the prow, lookout*, an officer in command at the bow of the Greek ship, subordinate to the κυβερνήτης, *q.v.*, v. 8. 20.

πρωτεύω, πρωτεύσω, ἐπρωτεύσα [πρό], *be first, hold the chief place*, ii. 6. 26.

πρῶτος, η, ον [πρό], *first*, in its widest sense, of *place, order, degree*, and *time, foremost, chief, principal, earliest*, Lat. *primus*, i. 10. 7, ii. 2. 8, iii. 4. 25, iv. 2. 17, v. 8. 2, vi. 5. 5, vii. 1. 40; often where we use an adv., i. 3. 1, 6. 9, ii. 3. 19, iii. 4. 20, iv. 2. 9, vi. 2. 17, vii. 1. 29; of soldiers, οἱ πρῶτοι, *the van, the advance*, ii. 2. 16, iii. 5. 12, iv. 2. 25; of social position, ii. 6. 17; as adv. πρῶτον, *at first, in the first place, first*, Lat. *primum, primō*, i. 2. 16, ii. 3. 5, iii. 2. 9, v. 1. 6, vii. 2. 23. Phrases: τὸ πρῶτον, *the first time, at first*, i. 10. 10, iv. 8. 9, vi. 3. 23, vii. 2. 18; ὥς τὸ πρῶτον, *as soon as*, vii. 8. 14.

πταίω, πταίω, ἔπταισα [R. πετ], *stumble, fall, dash*, with πρὸς and acc., iv. 2. 3.

πτάρνυμαι (πταρ-), ἔπταρων [cf. Lat. *sternuō*, *sneeze*], *sneeze*, iii. 2. 9.

πτέρυξ, υγος, ἡ [R. πετ], *wing* of a bird, Lat. *ala*, i. 5. 3; *flap* of a corselet, iv. 7. 15. Round the lower part of the θώραξ (*q.v.*) a series of flaps was attached, below the ζώνη (*q.v.*) consisting of leather, or felt, covered with metal plates, and serving to protect the hips and groin, but not interfering with the wearer's freedom of movement. For additional illustration, see *s.v.* ἄρμα, ἄσπις (No. 10), and ὀπλίτης.

πυγμή, ἡς [πύξ, cf. Eng. *pygmy*], *fight*, Lat. *pugnus*; *boxing, boxing match*, Lat. *pugilātus*, iv. 8. 27. Boxing, as practised at the Greek national games, was a severe and dangerous contest, which some-

times resulted fatally, although the intentional killing of an antagonist was punished by law. The very severity of the exercise, however, made it an excellent training for soldiers. It was practised naked. Boxers used the caestus, thongs of leather tied round the hands and wrists, and often extending to the elbow. In Homeric times, and later in the Greek wrestling schools, the thongs were soft, and, while they increased the force of the blow, at the same time they mitigated it, since the knuckles were covered by them. But in the severer forms of the contest the strips of leather were hard and were loaded with metal, so that



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the caestus became a frightful weapon, as illustrated in the accompanying cut. Boxers were not allowed to clinch, and there were no rounds, but only enforced rests

as were due to the exhaustion of both the fighters. The contest continued until one of the combatants was disabled or acknowledged defeat by raising his hand.

Πύθαγόρας, ου, *Pythagoras*, admiral of the Spartan fleet, i. 4. 2.

πυθόμενος, see πυθάνομαι.

πυκνός, ή, όν [cf. πύξ], *close-packed, close, compact, close together, thick*, Lat. *densus*, ii. 3. 3, iv. 7. 15, 8. 2, v. 2. 5; neut. as adv., πυκνά, *constantly, often*, Lat. *frequententer*, vi. 1. 8.

πύκτης, ου [πύξ], *pugilist, boxer*, Lat. *pugil*, v. 8. 23.

Πύλαι, ών [πύλη], *Pylae, i.e. 'The Gates,'* a fortress on the frontiers of Mesopotamia and Babylonia, i. 5. 5.

πύλη, ης, *gate*, of towns and forts, pl. because of the two wings of which such gates were composed, like Lat. *forēs*, i. 4. 4, v. 2. 16, vi. 2. 8, vii. 1. 12, 6. 24; *opening, entrance*, vi. 5. 1; hence *pass*, generally through mountains, Lat. *angustiae*; so πύλαι τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ τῆς Συρίας, *the Syro-Cilician Pass*, i. 4. 4, on the frontiers of Syria and Cilicia, a narrow pass between Mt. Amanus and the Gulf of Issus, while αἱ πύλαι Σύριαι, in i. 4. 5, means the pass to the south leading over the Amanus ridge inland from the coast.

πυθάνομαι (πυθ-), *πέυσομαι, ἐπυθόμην, πέπυσμαι, inquire, ask*, with acc. and *δπως* with a clause, iii. 1. 7; with gen. of pers. or *περί* and gen. and an interr. clause, vi. 3. 25, vii. 1. 14; *learn by inquiry, ascertain, discover, find out*, abs. or with acc., i. 5. 15, ii. 1. 4, 2. 3, iv. 4. 22, vi. 3. 26; with acc. and partic. or inf., i. 7. 16, vii. 6. 11; with gen. of pers. and *δτι*, iv. 6. 17, vi. 3. 23.

πύξ, adv. [root πυγ, *thick, close*, cf. πυκνός, Lat. *pūgnus, fist*, Eng. *FIST*], *with the fist*, v. 8. 16.

πῦρ, ρός, τό [root πυ, *cleanse*, cf. Lat. *pūrus clean*, Eng. *FIRE, em-*

pyrean, pyre, pyro-technic], *fire*, Lat. *ignis*, ii. 5. 19, iii. 1. 3, iv. 5. 5, 21, v. 2. 3, 14, vii. 4. 16; pl. τὰ πυρά, dat. πυροῖς, *watch fires, camp fires*, iv. 4. 9, vii. 2. 18; *fire signals, beacons*, iv. 1. 11, 6. 20.

πύραμις, ἴδος, ή [cf. Eng. *pyramid*], *pyramid*, iii. 4. 9 (see Λάρισσα).

Πύραμος, ό, *the Pyramus*, one of the largest rivers in Asia Minor, rising in Cappadocia and flowing through Cilicia to the sea, i. 4. 1 (Djihân).

πυργομαχέω [πύργος + R. μαχ], *storm or assault a tower*, vii. 8. 13.

πύργος, ό, *tower*, esp. on the wall of a fortress or city, Lat. *turris*, vii. 8. 13.

πυρέττω (πυρετ-) [πῦρ], *have a fever*, vi. 4. 11.

πύρινος, η, ον [πῦρός], *of wheat, wheaten*, Lat. *triticeus*, iv. 5. 31.

πυροῖς, see πῦρ.

πῦρός, ό, *wheat*, Lat. *triticum*, always pl. in Anab., i. 2. 22, iv. 5. 5, 26, vi. 4. 6, 6. 1, vii. 1. 13.

Πυρρίας, ου, *Pyrrhias*, an Arcadian taxiarch, vi. 5. 11.

πυρρίχη, ης, *the pyrrhic*, a war dance, vi. 1. 12. We have a description of it in Plato, who says that the pyrrhic dance "imitates the modes of avoiding blows and darts by dropping, or giving way, or springing aside, or rising up, or falling down; also the opposite postures, which are those of action,



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as, for example, the imitation of archery and the hurling of javelins, and of all sorts of blows." It was

* practised by children at Sparta, and exhibitions of pyrrhic dances were given at the celebration of the great festival of the Panathenaea at Athens. In the accompanying illustration two helmeted youths dance facing one another, striking sword against shield; between them dances a satyr with ivy-wreath and thyrsus.

πυρσεύω, ἐπύρσευσα [πυρσός, ὁ, torch, cf. πῦρ], light up; make signals by fire, light beacon fires, vii. 8. 15.

πῶ, indef. adv., enclitic, only after a neg., up to this time, yet, hitherto, i. 2. 26, vi. 5. 14, vii. 3. 35, 5. 16, 6. 35; often in composition, Lat. -dum, see οὐπω, μήπω, etc.

πωλέω, πωλήσω, ἐπωλήθην [cf. Eng. *mono-poly*], sell, Lat. *uendō*, abs. or with acc. of pers. or thing, i. 5. 5, v. 7. 13, vii. 3. 3, 7. 56.

πῶλος, ὁ, ἡ [παῖς], foal, colt, filly, iv. 5. 24, 35.

Πῶλος, ὁ, *Polus*, admiral of the Spartan fleet, succeeding Anaxibius, vii. 2. 5.

πῶμα, ατος, τό [R. πο], drink, draught, iv. 5. 27. (The form πόμα, found in some old edit., is not Attic.)

πῶποτε, indef. adv. [πῶ + ποτέ], in negative clauses like Lat. *umquam*, at any time, ever, ever yet, i. 6. 11, 9. 18, 19, vii. 7. 48.

πῶς, interr. adv., of manner, in what way? how? Lat. *quō modō*? used in dir. or indir. questions, i. 7. 2, iii. 4. 40, v. 7. 9, vi. 5. 19, vii. 6. 6.

πῶς, indef. adv., enclitic, of manner, in any way, somehow, somehow or other, by any means, at all, ii. 3. 18, 5. 2, 6. 3, iii. 1. 20, 26; often modifying or weakening another word, as τεχνικῶς πως, in an artful sort of way, vi. 1. 5; ἀμφὶ τὴν αὐτὴν πως ὥρᾶν, somewhere about the same hour, iv. 8. 21, cf. vi. 2.

17; ὥδέ πως, somewhat as follows, i. 7. 9, cf. iii. 1. 43.

P.

ῥάδιος, ᾧ, ον [cf. Epic ῥηλιδιος, root ῥα, join, reckon, orig. the same as R. αρ, cf. Lat. *ratus*, reckoned, fixed, reor, reckon, think], adaptable, easy, Lat. *facilis*, abs., with inf., or with dat. and inf., iii. 4. 15, iv. 7. 7, 8. 13, v. 2. 7; comp. ῥᾶον, sup. ῥᾶστον, with inf., ii. 6. 24, iv. 6. 12, vi. 5. 29.

ῥαδίως, adv. [ῥάδιος], easily, without difficulty, iii. 5. 9, vii. 2. 34; sup. ὡς ῥᾶστα, with the greatest of ease, iv. 6. 10.

Ῥαθίνης, ον, *Rhathines*, one of the officers of Pharnabazus, vi. 5. 7.

ῥαθυμέω [ῥαθυμος, easy-going, cf. ῥάδιος + R. 1 θυ], take things easily, live in idleness, ii. 6. 6.

ῥαθυμία, ᾧς [cf. ῥαθυμέω], easy-going ways, indifference, laziness, ii. 6. 5.

ῥᾶον, ῥᾶστον, see ῥάδιος.

ῥαστώνη, ης [ῥᾶστος, cf. ῥάδιος], easiness of disposition, indolence, indifference, v. 8. 16.

ῥέω (ῥυ-), ῥεύσομαι or ῥνήσομαι, poetic ἔρρευσα, ἔρρυνκα, aor. pass. as act. ἔρρυν [cf. Eng. *cata-rh, rheum*], flow, run, of a stream, Lat. *fluō*, with ἀπό or διὰ and gen. or ἐπὶ and dat., i. 2. 7, 23, 4. 4, 7. 15, vi. 4. 4.

ῥήτρα, ᾧς [R. 1 ῥεφ], verbal agreement, compact, ordinance, vi. 6. 28, a word applied in Sparta to the laws of Lycurgus.

ῥίγος, ουσ, τό [cf. Lat. *frīgus*, cold], cold, frost, v. 8. 2.

ρίπτω or in pres. and impf. ῥίπτέω (ῥιφ-), ῥίψω, ἔρριψα, ἔρριφα, ἔρριμμαι, ἐρρίφθην and ἐρρίφην, throw, cast, toss, Lat. *iaciō*, iii. 3. 1, iv. 8. 3, vii. 3. 22; throw off or away, cast aside or down, hurl down, i. 5. 8, iv. 7. 13.

ῥίς, ῥινός, ἡ [cf. Eng. *rhino-ceros*], ποιε, vii. 4. 3.

ῥόδιος, ᾧ, ον [ῥόδος, *Rhodes*], *Rhodian*, iii. 5. 8; subst., ὁ ῥόδιος, a *Rhodian*, native of *Rhodes*, an island in the Aegēan, south of Caria; the people were famous slingers, iii. 3. 16, 4. 15.

ῥοφέω, ῥοφήσομαι, ἐρρόφησα [root σορφ, cf. Lat. *sorbeō*, *suck up*], *sup up*, *lap*, *suck in*, iv. 5. 32.

ῥυθμός, ὁ [ῥέω, cf. Eng. *rhythm*], *measured movement*, *musical time*, *rhythm*, of singing, playing, and dancing, Lat. *numerus*; ἐν ῥυθμῷ, *in time*, v. 4. 14, vi. 1. 8, 10; πρὸς τὸν ἐνόπλιον ῥυθμόν, *in martial rhythm*, vi. 1. 11; ῥυθμούς σαλπίζοντες, *keeping time with the trumpet*, vii. 3. 32.

ῥῦμα, ατος, τό [cf. ἐρύω, *draw*], *thing drawn*, with τόξον, *bowstring*. Phrase: ἐκ τόξου ῥύματος, *with a bowshot's start*, iii. 3. 15.

ῥώμη, ης [cf. ῥώννυμι], *strength*, esp. *military force*, Lat. *cōpia*, iii. 3. 14.

ῥώννυμι (ῥω-), -έρρωσα, ἔρρωμαι, ἐρρώσθην, *strengthen*, see ἐρρωμέ- νος.

Ῥωπαῖρᾱς, ᾧ (Dor. gen.), *Rhopa-ras*, satrap of *Babylonia*, vii. 8. 25.

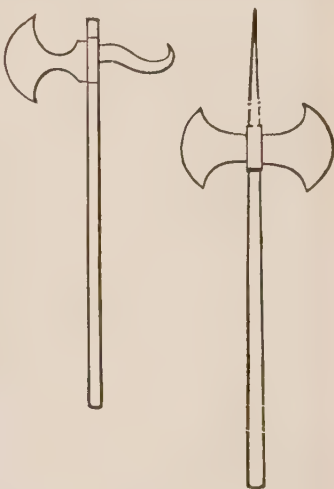
Σ.

σά, see σός.

σᾶ, see σῶς.

σάγαρις, εως, ἡ, *battle-axe*, used by *Amazons*, iv. 4. 16; those of the *Mossynoeci* were of iron, v. 4. 13. The battle-axe was not used by Greeks in historical times, but in the Orient it continued in use as late as the time of Alexander the Great. In the hands of *Amazons*, as depicted on the monuments, it is commonly double-edged (see also s.v. Ἀμαζών), but sometimes one of the sides, instead of being a blade, is a curved pick, as in the accom-

panying illustration, which represents *Phrygian battle-axes*.



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σακίον, τό [dim. of σάκος, ὁ, *bag*, cf. Eng. *sack*], *little bag*, *pouch*, for horses' feet to keep them from sinking into snow, iv. 5. 36.

Σαλμυδησσός, ὁ, *Salmydessus*, a coast town and district of *Thrace*, extending from Cape *Thynias* to the *Bosporus*, vii. 5. 12. This was a dangerous place for ships, and the inhabitants were noted wreckers.

σαλπικτής, see σαλπικτής.

σάλπιγξ, γγος, ἡ, *trumpet*, Lat. *tuba*, used to give the signal for battle, iii. 4. 4, iv. 2. 1, v. 2. 14, vi. 5. 27, vii. 4. 16, or to sound the recall, iv. 4. 22. The σάλπιγξ was a long, straight bronze tube, which gradually increased in diameter and terminated in a bell-shaped aperture. (See s.v. κέρας.) The Roman *tuba* was precisely the same instrument. *Xenophon* relates the curious fact that the trumpets of

the Thracians, which he calls σάλπιγγες, were of raw oxhide, and



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that they executed on them airs and tunes like the music of the μάγadis (q.v.), vii. 3. 32.

σαλπίζω (σαλπιγγ-), *έσάλπιγξα* [cf. *σάλπιγξ*], *blow the trumpet*, see *ῥυθμός*, vii. 3. 32; in *έπει έσάλπιγξε*, i. 2. 17, the subj. *σαλπικτης* is understood, and the phrase means *when the trumpet sounded the charge*, cf. Lat. *classicum cecinit*.

σαλπικτης or **σαλπιγκτής**, οὐ [*σαλπίξω*], *trumpeter*, Lat. *tubicen*, iv. 3. 29, 32, vii. 4. 19.

Σάμιος, ἄ, ον [*Σάμος*, *Samos*], *Samian*, of *Samos*, i. 7. 5, an island in the Aegæan, southwest of Lydia. It was one of the most important Ionic colonies. (*Samo*.)

Σαμόλας, ου or ἄ, *Samolas*, a taxiarch from Achaia, v. 6. 14, vi. 5. 11.

Σάρδεις, εων, *al*, *Sardis*, a city in the central part of Lydia on the Pactólus, a tributary of the Hermus. It was the capital of the kingdom of Croesus, and under the Persians remained the capital of the Lydian satrapy. From it

Cyrus set out on his march, i. 2. 2, 5, 6. 6, iii. 1. 8. (Its ruins are called *Sart*.)

σατραπεύω [*σατράπης*], *be satrap govern as satrap*, with acc. or gen., i. 7. 6, iii. 4. 31.

σατράπης, ου, *satrap*, the title of the governor of a Persian province, i. 1. 2, 9. 7, iv. 4. 2.

Σάτυρος, ό, *a satyr*, but in *Anab.*, i. 2. 13, *Silēnus* is meant, the jovial old attendant of Dionysus. The satyrs were wood, mountain, and water spirits, who were found everywhere, but especially in the train of Dionysus. In them the animal and sensual nature was strongly developed; this in art was indicated by thick lips, flat nose, pointed ears, long coarse hair, and a horse's tail, either short or long. Sporting with the nymphs, drinking, dancing, and music were their chief employments.

σαυτός, etc., see *σεαυτοῦ*.

σαφής, ές [root *σαπ*, *taste*, cf. Lat. *sapiō*, *have taste*, *be wise*, *sapiēns*, *wise*, Eng. *sap*], prop. *tasty*, of *keen taste*, hence, applied to things, *clear*, *plain*, *certain*, iii. 1. 10.

σαφώς, adv. [*σαφής*], *clearly*, *evidently*, Lat. *plānē*, i. 4. 18, iii. 4. 37, iv. 5. 8; *certainly*, *doubtlessly*, Lat. *certē*, ii. 5. 4, v. 1. 10, vii. 6. 43.

-σε, a suffix denoting the place *whither*.

σεαυτοῦ, ἡς, contr. *σαντοῦ*, ἡς, refl. pron. [pronominal stem *σε* (see *σύ*) + *αὐτός*], of *yourself*, dat. *σαντῷ*, vii. 8. 3, acc. *σαντόν*, vii. 7. 23. The gen. in attrib. position takes the place of the possessive pron., Lat. *tuus*, i. 6. 7; here the substantive may be omitted, vii. 2. 37.

Σελήνου, οὔντος, ό, *Selēnus*, a little river near Scillus in Elis, v. 3. 8 (*Kréstena*). Also a river of the same name near the temple of Ephesian Artemis, v. 3. 8.

σεσω(σ)μένοι, σέσω(σ)ται, see σφίζω.

Σεύθης, ου, *Seuthes*, v. 1. 15, an Odrysian prince. His father, Maesades, had governed several Thracian tribes, but had been expelled from his country and died, vii. 2. 32. Seuthes was brought up by Medocus (q.v.), and on attaining manhood was given an independent force with which he carried on a guerilla warfare, vii. 2. 33, 34, until Xenophon and the army became his allies and reinstated him in his country (for a full account of this, see vii. 2-8).

Σηλυβρία, ἄς, *Selybria*, a small town on the Propontis west of Byzantium and subject to that city, vii. 2. 28, 5. 15. (Silivri.)

σημαίνω (σημαν-), σημανῶ, ἐσήμηνα, σεσήμασμαι, ἐσημάνθην [σημα, sign], give or make a sign, show by sign, vii. 2. 18, esp. in military phrases, give the signal, Lat. *signum dō*, iv. 3. 32, vii. 4. 16, freq. without subj. (cf. σαλπίζω), σημαίνει, the signal is given, abs., with inf., with σάλπιγγι for attack or recall, and κέρατι for 'taps,' ii. 2. 4, iii. 4. 4, iv. 2. 1, v. 2. 12, 30, vi. 5. 25, vii. 3. 32; indicate, make known, inform, Lat. *ostendō*, vi. 3. 15, vii. 3. 43; instruct, order, ii. 1. 2; of the will of gods made known by signs, signify, declare, with dat. of pers. and inf., vi. 1. 24, 2. 15.

σημείον, τό [σημα, sign], sign, token, mark, trace, Lat. *signum*, vi. 2. 2; signal to do a thing, ii. 5. 32; ensign, standard, i. 10. 12.

σησάμινος, η, ου [σήσαμον], of sesame, made of sesame, iv. 4. 13.

σήσαμον, τό [cf. Eng. *sesame*], sesame, pl. sesame seeds, i. 2. 22, vi. 4. 6. The sesame (*sēsamum orientālis*) is an oily plant, native of the East, from the seeds of which is made an oil that serves for food, medicine, and ointment.

σιγάω (σιγαδ-) [σιγή], make silent, silence, vi. 1. 32.

σιγάω, σιγήσομαι, etc. [σιγή], be silent, hold one's peace, v. 6. 27.

σιγή, ἥς, silence, Lat. *silentium*, ii. 2. 20; dat. as adv., σιγῇ, in silence, i. 8. 11, iv. 2. 7.

σίγλος, ὁ, *siglus*, a silver coin, worth $\frac{1}{100}$ of a Persian talent; a Persian drachma, worth $7\frac{1}{2}$ Attic obols, i. 5. 6. See μνᾶ and ὀβολός.

σιδηρεῖα, ἄς [cf. σιδηροῦς], working in iron, as a trade, v. 5. 1.

σιδῆρεος, ᾶ, ου, contr. σιδηροῦς, ᾶ, οὖν [σίδηρος, ὁ, iron], made of iron, iron, Lat. *ferreus*, v. 4. 13.

Σικωνίος, ὁ [Σικυνών, *Sicyon*], a Sicyonian, native of Sicyon, iii. 4. 47, a small state with a capital of the same name in the northern part of Peloponnēsus, west of Corinth, a centre for the art of moulding bronze and clay from very early times, and famous for its schools of painting and sculpture.

Σιλᾶνός, ὁ, *Silānus*, soothsayer to Cyrus, from Ambracia, i. 7. 18, an opponent of Xenophon, v. 6. 16 ff., 29, 34; deserted the army, vi. 4. 13.

Σιλᾶνός, ὁ, *Silānus*, a trumpeter from Macistus, vii. 4. 16.

σίνομαι, do harm, hurt, harass, iii. 4. 16. (Ionic verb; in Attic only in Xen. and Plato.)

Σίνωπεύς, ἑως, ὁ [Σινώπη], a Sinopean, native of Sinōpe, iv. 8. 22, v. 3. 2, 5. 8, 6. 12, vi. 1. 15.

Σινώπη, ἥς, *Sinōpe*, v. 5. 7, 6. 10, a city in Paphlagonia on the Euxine, colonised by Milesians. vi. 1. 15. It was famous for its commerce and its colonies. (Sinub.)

σιός, σιῶ, Doric for θεός, god; esp. in oaths, as *καὶ τῷ σιῶ, αἵε, by the great twin brethren* (Castor and Pollux, protectors of the Spartan state), vi. 6. 34, vii. 6. 39.

σιταγωγός, ὅν [σίτος + R. αἰ], corn-carrying; with πλοῖα, provisioning ships, i. 7. 15.

Σιτάλκᾱς, ου, the Sitalcas, a Thracian war song, vi. 1. 6, apparently composed in honour of Sitalcas, king of the Odrysae in the time of Darius Hystaspes.

σίτευτός, ἡ, δὲν [verbal of *σίτεύω*, *feed, sitos*], *corn-fed, fed up, fattened*, v. 4. 32.

σίτηρέσιον, τό [*σίτηρός, of corn, sitos*], *provision-money*, that part of a soldier's pay (see *s.v.* *μισθός*) which was allowed him for daily rations, vi. 2. 4.

σίτιον, τό [*σίτος*], *food*, i. 10. 18, pl., *provisions*, vi. 2. 4, vii. 3. 10 (where some read *sitra*).

σίτος, ὁ [*cf.* Eng. *para-site*], *grain*, esp. *wheat*, Lat. *frumentum*, i. 4. 19, ii. 4. 27, iii. 4. 18, v. 4. 27; *food, provisions, provender, supplies*, ii. 1. 6, iii. 1. 3, vii. 1. 41; so esp. in pl., *σίτα, σίτων*, ii. 3. 27, iii. 2. 28, vi. 2. 4, vii. 3. 10. Phrase: *σίτος μελλης, millet-bread or cake*, i. 5. 10.

Σιτάκη, ης, Sittace, a city in Babylonia, on the west bank of the Tigris, ii. 4. 18.

σιωπάω, σιωπήσμαι, ἐσιώπησα, σεσιώπηκα, -εσιωπήθην [*σιωπή, silence*], *be silent, hold one's peace*, i. 3. 2, v. 8. 25.

σκεδάννυμι (*σκεδα-*). *σκεδῶ, ἐσκεδάσα, ἐσκεδάσμαι, ἐσκεδάσθην* [*cf.* Eng. *scatter*], *scatter*; mid., of persons, *spread, disperse*, iii. 5. 2.

σκέλος, ους, τό [*cf.* Eng. *iso-sceles*], *leg*, Lat. *crūs*, of persons, iv. 2. 20, v. 8. 10, 14.

σκέπασμα, ατος, τό [*σκεπάζω, cover, σκέπη, shelter*], *covering*, i. 5. 10 (but the better reading is *στεγάσματα, q.v.*).

σκεπτέον [verbal of *σκέπτομαι*], *one must consider or reflect*, with *ὅπως* and a clause, i. 3. 11, iv. 6. 10.

σκέπτομαι (*σκεπ-*), *σκέφομαι, ἐσκεψάμην, ἐσκεμμαι*, pres. rare in Attic (never in Anab.), and replaced by *σκοπέω, q.v.* [*cf.* Lat. *speciēs, sight*, Eng. *spy, sceptic*], *look round, view, spy, search, spy out*, Lat.

speculator, with acc. or an interr. clause, iv. 5. 20, 22, vii. 3. 41, 42; *observe carefully, deliberate, reflect, ponder, weigh, consider*, with an interr. clause, iii. 2. 20, 22, v. 4. 7, 7. 29, vii. 6. 33.

σκευάζω (*σκευαδ-*), *σκευάσω, ἐσκεύασα, ἐσκεύασμαι, -εσκευάσθην* [R. *σκυ*], *use utensils or any gear, make ready*; of persons, *dress, attire*, vi. 1. 12.

σκευή, ἡς [R. *σκυ*], *attire, dress, robe*, iv. 7. 27.

σκεῦος, ους, τό [R. *σκυ*], *gear or utensils of any sort, pl. baggage*, including all the camp equipage and the property of the soldiers, except arms, Lat. *impedimenta, sarcinae*, iii. 1. 30, iv. 3. 30, v. 3. 1, vi. 5. 1, vii. 4. 18.

σκευοφόρεω, σκευοφορήσω [R. *σκυ* + R. *φερ*], *carry baggage*, of men and horses, iii. 2. 28, 3. 19.

σκευοφόρος, ον [R. *σκυ* + R. *φερ*], *baggage-carrying*, of persons, subst., *οἱ σκευοφόροι, carriers, porters*, Lat. *cālōnēs*, iii. 2. 28; *τὰ σκευοφόρα, the baggage train*, i. 3. 7, iii. 2. 36, iv. 3. 25, vii. 2. 22; *pack animals, sumpters*, Lat. *iumenta*, iii. 3. 19.

σκηνέω, σκηνήσω, ἐσκήνησα [R. *σκα*], *be in tents, be in quarters or in camp, be quartered*, abs. or with *ἐν* and dat., or with an adv., i. 4. 9, iv. 4. 14, 7. 27, 8. 25, vi. 1. 1, 4. 7, vii. 4. 12; hence, *be billeted, take one's meals, feast*, iv. 5. 33; in the aor. *go into camp, encamp*, with *ἐς* or *παρά* and acc., *ἐν* with dat., or with an adv., ii. 4. 14, iv. 2. 22, vi. 5. 21, vii. 3. 15, 7. 1.

σκηνή, ἡς [R. *σκα*], *covered place, of soldiers, tent*, Lat. *tentorium*, made of hides (i. 5. 10) stretched on a wooden framework i. 2. 17, 4. 3, 6. 4, iii. 2. 27, iv. 4. 21, vi. 4. 19; pl., sometimes, *camp, quarters, bivouac*, iii. 5. 7 (the tents had been burnt, iii. 2. 27, 3. 1).

σκηνόω, ἐσκήνωσα, -εσκήνωκα [R. *σκα*], *pitch tents, encamp, go into*

quarters, Lat. *castra* ῥῥῃῶ, abs. or with ἐν and dat., or κατὰ and acc., iv. 5. 23, v. 7. 31, vii. 4. 11; also like σκηνέω, *be in camp, be quartered*, with ἐν and dat., v. 5. 11, 20, 21.

σκήνωμα, ατος, τό [R. **σκα**], *tent*, ii. 2. 17; pl., *quarters, houses*, vii. 4. 16.

σκηπτός, ό, *thunder-bolt*, Lat. *fulmen*, iii. 1. 11.

σκηπτούχος, ό [σκήπτον = σκῆπτρον, *sceptre*, cf. Eng. *sceptre*, + R. **σεχ**], *sceptre-bearer, wand-*



No. 63.

bearer, a high officer in the Persian court, *chamberlain, marshal*, cf. the English *Usher of the Black Rod*, i. 6. 11, 3. 28.

Σκιλλοῦς, οὐντος, ό, *Scillus*, a town in the district of Triphylia in Elis, south of Olympia, detached from the territory of Elis by the Spartans in 394 B.C. Here Xenophon (q.v.) had an estate, presented to him by the Spartans about 387 B.C. v. 3. 7, 8.

σκιμπος, οδος, ό, a low *bed* or *couch*, vi. 1. 4.

σκληρός, ά, όν [cf. Eng. *sclerotic*], *hard, rough*, Lat. *dūrus*. Phrase: ἐν σκληρῷ, *in a rough or uneven place*, iv. 8. 26.

σκληρῶς, adv. [σκληρός], *auterely, in hardship*, iii. 2. 26.

σκόλοψ, οπος, ό, *pointed stake, palisade*, used on ramparts, Lat. *uallus*, v. 2. 5.

σκοπέω, only pres. and impf. (see σκέπτομαι) [σκοπός], *look at, watch out for, keep a lookout, spy, watch*, Lat. *speculator*, ii. 4. 24, 5. 4, v. 1. 9, vi. 3. 14; *look to, have an eye to*, vii. 4. 8, with πρὸς and acc., i. 9. 22; *see, observe, learn*, with ἐκ and gen., iii. 1. 13; *consider, ponder, weigh*, v. 6. 30, 7. 32, vii. 8. 16; so mid., abs. or with an interr. clause, v. 2. 8, 20.

σκοπός, ό [cf. σκέπτομαι, Eng. *scope, bi-shop, epi-scopal, microscope*], *watcher, spy, scout*, Lat. *speculator*, ii. 2. 15, vi. 3. 11.

σκόροδον, τό, *garlic*, Lat. *ailium*, pl., vii. 1. 37.

σκοταῖος, ά, ον [R. **σκα**], *in the dark*, of persons, ii. 2. 17, iv. 1. 5, 10.

σκότος, ους, τό [R. **σκα**], *darkness*, of night, Lat. *tenebrae*, ii. 2. 7, 5. 7, 9, iv. 2. 4, vii. 2. 18, 4. 18.

Σκύθαι, ών, *Scythians*, a nomadic race first met by Greeks on the northern coasts of the Pontus. The name was afterwards extended to the nomadic tribes in the interior of Asia. The word is perhaps an interpolation in iii. 4. 15.

Σκυθῖνοί, οί, the *Scythini*, a tribe living north of the Chalybes, not far from the southeastern shore of the Euxine, iv. 7. 18, 8. 1.

σκῦλεύω, έσκόλευσα [R. **σκυ**], *strip*, of a fallen enemy, *spoil, despoil*, Lat. *spoliō*, vi. 1. 6.

σκύταλον, τό, *stick, club*, vii. 4. 15. **σκούτινος**, η, ον [R. **σκυ**], *of leather, leathern*, v. 4. 13.

σμήνος, ους, τό, *swarm of bees*, iv. 8. 20.

Σμίκρης, ητος, ό, *Smicres*, a general in the Arcadian division of the army, vi. 3. 4, 5.

Σόλοι, οί [cf. Eng. *solecism*], *Soli*, an important city on the coast of Cilicia, west of the mouth of the Psarus river, i. 2. 24.

σός, σή, σόν, possessive pron. [pronominal stem **σε** (see **σύ**), cf. Lat. *tuus*, *thy*, Eng. *THINE*, *THY*], *thy*, *thine*, *your*, vii. 7. 29; subst., τὰ σά, *your interests*, vii. 7. 44.

Σούσα, τὰ [Semitic *Shūshān*, New Persian *Sūs*], *Susa*, capital of the province *Susiāne* (Semitic *Elām*), lying east of the Tigris, and used as the winter residence of the Persian kings, iii. 5. 15. Extensive ruins, including those of the palaces of Darius and Xerxes, still remain. (*Sūs*.)

Σοφαίνετος, ὁ, *Sophaenetus*, of Stymphālus in Arcadia, a friend of Cyrus, i. 1. 11, joining him with 1000 hoplites, i. 2. 3. He was the oldest general left after Cunaxa, vi. 5. 13, v. 3. 1, and was fined for neglect of duty, v. 8. 1; mentioned also in ii. 5. 37, iv. 4. 19. A history of the expedition of Cyrus is attributed to him.

σοφία, ἄς [σοφός], *skill, ability*, in music, i. 2. 8.

σοφός, ἡ, ὄν [root **σαπ**, cf. **σαφής**, Eng. *philo-sophy*, *sophist*], *skilled, wise, clever, accomplished*, i. 10. 2.

σπανίζω (σπανιδ-), σπανῶ, ἐσπάνισα, ἐσπάνισμαι [R. **σπα**], *lack, need, want*, with gen., ii. 2. 12, vii. 7. 42.

σπάνιος, ἄ, ον [R. **σπα**], *rare, scanty, but little*, Lat. *paucus*, i. 9. 27, vii. 6. 24.

σπάνις, εως, ἡ [R. **σπα**], *scarceness, scarcity, lack*, with gen., vi. 4. 8, vii. 2. 15.

Σπάρτη, ης, *Sparta*, ii. 6. 4, the capital of Lacedaemonia (*q.v.*), on the Eurōtas, founded after the Dorian invasion. It was an open, unfortified city, scattered like a village, and containing no costly temples. The ruins are therefore scanty and insignificant.

Σπαρτιάτης, ου [Σπάρτη], *a Spartan*, a name applied only to the direct descendants of the Dorian invaders of Lacedaemonia (see *Λακεδαιμόνιος*), iv. 8. 25, vi. 6. 30.

σπάρτον, τό [root **σπαρ**, *twine*, cf. *σπείρα*, *coil*, *cable*], *rope, cord*, iv. 7. 15.

σπάω, -σπάσω, ἔσπασα, -έσπακα, -έσπασμαι, ἐσπάσθην [R. **σπα**], *draw; mid., of a sword*, Lat. *stringō*, i. 8. 29, vii. 4. 16.

σπείρω (σπερ-), σπερῶ, ἔσπειρα, ἔσπαρμαι, ἐσπάρην [cf. Eng. *SPARE*, *SPURN*, *sperm*, *sporadic*], *sow, of seed*, Lat. *serō*, *spargō*, abs., vi. 1. 8; mid. and pass., of persons, *scatter, spread out, be dispersed*, vi. 3. 19.

σπείσας, **σπείσεσθαι**, etc., see **σπένδω**.

σπένδω, -σπείσω, ἔσπεισα, ἔσπειμαι [cf. Lat. *spondeō*, *promise solemnly*], *pour or offer a libation, make a drink-offering*, Lat. *libō*, abs., iv. 3. 13, 14; dep. mid., of the usual libations made when concluding an agreement or treaty, hence, *make a treaty or alliance, make peace or a truce*, cf. Lat. *foedus icō*, abs., i. 9. 8, ii. 3. 9, iii. 5. 5, vii. 4. 22, 23; with dat. of pers. with or for whom, or *πρός* and acc. of pers. with whom, i. 9. 7, ii. 3. 7, iii. 5. 16; with ἐφ' ᾧ and inf., or ἐπί and dat., iv. 4. 6.

σπεύδω, σπεύσω, ἔσπευσα, *urge; intr., hurry, hasten, press on*, Lat. *properō*, abs. or with inf., i. 3. 14, 5. 9, ii. 3. 13, iii. 4. 20, iv. 8. 2, vii. 3. 45. Phrase: ταῦτ' ἐγὼ ἔσπευδον, *this was my haste*, iv. 1. 21.

Σπιθριδάτης, ου, *Spithridātes*, a general under Pharnabazus, vi. 5. 7.

σπολάς or **στολάς**, ἄδος, ἡ [στέλλω], prop. *equipment*, a name applied to the *leather cuirass* (see *s.v.* **θώραξ**), Lat. *lōrica*, iii. 3. 20, iv. 1. 18, which was introduced at an early period. Its construction was similar to that of the metal **θώραξ**, but since it was made of leather, it was both lighter and less expensive.

σπονδή, ἡς [cf. **σπένδω**, Eng. *spondsee*], *libation, drink-offering*, Lat. *libātio*, iv. 3. 14, vi. 1. 5.

agreement, treaty, alliance, truce, Lat. *foedus*, i. 9. 8, ii. 3. 9, iii. 1. 19, iv. 2. 18, vi. 3. 9, vii. 4. 12; with dat. of pers., ii. 1. 21, 3. 7.

σπουδάζω (σπουδαδ-), σπουδάσμαι, ἐσπουδάσα, ἐσπουδάκα, ἐσπουδάσμαι [σπουδή], *work in haste, be in earnest*, ii. 3. 12.

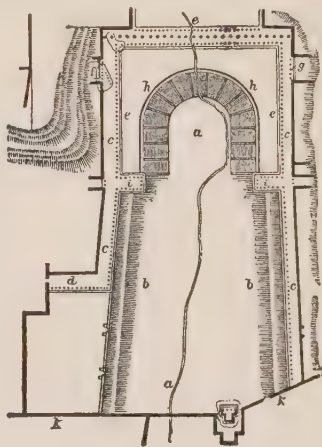
σπουδαιολογέω (assumed pres.), ἐσπουδαιολόγησα, ἐσπουδαιολογήθην [σπουδαῖος, *serious*, σπουδή + R. λεγ], *carry on an earnest conversation*, i. 9. 28.

σπουδή, ἥς [cf. σπεύδω], *haste, speed, hurry*, i. 8. 4, iv. 1. 17; dat. as adv. σπουδῇ, *hastily*, vi. 5. 14; κατὰ σπουδήν, *in haste*, vii. 6. 28.

στάδιον, τό, pl. στάδιοι, οἱ, and στάδια, τά, equally common [R. στα], an *extended space*, the *stadium*, a Greek measure of distance equal to 600 Greek ft. (see *s.v.* πούς), or 582 ft. 6 in. English, i. 4. 1, 4. 8. 17, ii. 4. 13, iii. 1. 2, iv. 3. 1, 16, v. 3. 11, 4. 31, 6. 9, vi. 2. 2, vii. 5. 15.

By this term the Greeks also designated the place for foot races, ἵπποδρομος (*q.v.*) being the name of the enclosure for horse races. The two were similar in shape, but the stadium was both shorter and narrower than the hippodrome. The accompanying cut represents the ground plan of the stadium at Messēne in Peloponnēsus. By *aa* is designated the level space where the races were run, through which a brook now flows; *bb* mark the seats of the spectators on the natural slope of two hills, continued at *hh* by a semicircular range of stone seats. Outside the seats ran colonnades, *cccc* (projected at *ii* with architectural effect), enclosing at the upper end a square space *ee*, and united with one another at the extreme upper limit by a double colonnade *e*. This double colonnade seems to have been the main entrance, but there were

other minor entrances, as at *fgd*. *kk* mark the city wall.



No. 64.

The distance from the starting point near an altar (see *s.v.* βωμός) to the finish (these points are not marked on the plan) was 600 Greek feet, or a stadium, equal at Athens to 582 ft. 6 in. English. But the stadium at Olympia was longer, the Olympic foot being greater than the Attic. These points were each marked by a square stone pillar, and halfway between these was a third. On the first pillar, at the start, was inscribed the word ἀρίστευε, 'Win!', on the second, σπεῦδε, 'Faster!', on the third, at the goal, κάμψον, 'Turn!' The straight-away race, from start to finish, was called στάδιον or δρόμος (about 200 yards), and might be run by boys, iv. 8. 27. Double this distance, the runner turning at the goal and coming back to the starting point, was called the διανλος. The longest race was the δόλιχος, *q.v.* Other athletic contests took place at the

upper end of the stadium, in the space enclosed by the semicircular range of stone seats. See *s.v.* *πάλη*, *πυγμή*, and *παγκράτιον*.

σταθμός, ὁ [R. *στα*], *standing-place, stopping-place, stall* for animals, Lat. *stabulum*; for men, *halting-place, lodging*, Lat. *mānsiō*, i. 8. 1, 10. 1, ii. 1. 3, iv. 1. 19; of the distance between two halts, *station, stage, day's march* (for the actual distance see *παρασάγγης*), i. 2. 5, 3. 20, 5. 5, ii. 2. 11, iii. 4. 10, iv. 4. 3, v. 5. 1.

στάς, see ἵστημι.

στασιάζω (στασιαδ-), στασιάζω, ἐστασίασα, [R. *στα*], *form a faction, oppose, rebel, revolt*, abs., with dat., or *πρός* and acc. of pers., ii. 5. 28, vi. 1. 29, 32; *be divided into parties, be at odds or at variance*, vii. 1. 39, 2. 2.

στάσις, εὖς, ἡ [R. *στα*], *band, party, faction, insurrection, discord*, vi. 1. 29.

σταυρός, ὁ [R. *στα*], *stake, palisade*, Lat. *uallus*, v. 2. 21, vii. 4. 14, 17.

σταύρωμα, ατος, τό [R. *στα*], *palisaded rampart, stockade*, Lat. *uallum*, v. 2. 15, 19, 27.

στέαρ, ατος, τό [R. *στα*], *fat, suet*, of the blubber of dolphins, v. 4. 28.

στέγασμα, ατος, τό [στέγάζω, *cover, στέγη*], *covering*, of the hides used to cover tents, i. 5. 10.

στέγη, ης [cf. *στέγω*, *cover*, Lat. *tegō*, *cover, toga, gowen*, Eng. *DECK, THATCH, TIGHT*], *roof*, hence, like Lat. *tectum*, *house*, iv. 4. 14, v. 5. 20.

στεγνός, ἡ, ὄν [cf. *στέγη*], *covered*; subst., τὰ στεγνά, *houses*, vii. 4. 12.

στείβω (στιβ-), ἔστειψα, ἐστίβημαι [cf. Eng. *STEP, STAMP*], *tread*; pass., of roads, *σπειβόμενος*, *trodden, travelled, beaten*, Lat. *tritus*, i. 9. 13.

στέλλω (στελ-), στελῶ, ἔστειλα, -έσταλκα, ἔσταλμαι, ἐστάλην, *put in*

order, arrange, of persons, *equip, dress*, iii. 2. 7; pass., *be set going, start, journey, travel*, abs. or with ἐπί or κατά and acc., v. 1. 5, 6. 5, vi. 2. 13.

στενός, ἡ, ὄν [cf. Eng. *stenography*], *narrow, strait*, Lat. *angustus*, i. 4. 4, 7. 15, iv. 1. 10, v. 2. 28; comp. *στενώτερος* (or *στενότερος*), iii. 4. 19, 22; subst., τὸ στενόν and τὰ στενά, *defile, pass*, Lat. *angustiae*, iv. 1. 14, 4. 18, 5. 1.

στενοχωρίᾱ, αῖς [στενός + χῶρος], *narrow pass*, i. 5. 7.

στέργω, στέρξω, ἔστερξα, *love*, ii. 6. 23.

στέρεσθαι, see *στερέω*.

στερέω, στερήσω, etc., but -εστέρηκα, *rob, deprive of, bereave*, with gen. or acc. and gen., i. 4. 8, ii. 1. 12, 5. 10, iv. 5. 28; pres. pass. *στέρομαι*, with pf. sense, *be deprived of, have lost, be without*, with gen., i. 9. 13, iii. 2. 2, vii. 1. 30, 6. 16.

στέρνον, τό [R. *σπρα*], *breast*, Lat. *pectus*, i. 8. 26, vii. 4. 4.

στερρῶς, adv. [στερρός, *stereός*, *hard, firm*, cf. Lat. *sterilis, barren*, Eng. *STARE, stereo-type*], *steadfastly, resolutely*, iii. 1. 22.

στέφανος, ὁ [στέφω, *put round*], *circlet, crown, chaplet, garland*, Lat. *corōna*, of leaves, flowers, or metal, worn round the head or neck, and used as a festive ornament at dinner, iv. 5. 33 (see *s.v.* *τρίπους*), or to adorn the tombs of the dead, vi. 4. 9, or bestowed as a reward of merit, i. 7. 7, where a gold crown is promised as a mark of distinguished military service, like the medals and crosses of to-day. It was one of the institutions of Lycurgus that the Spartans should go into battle wearing wreaths (cf. iv. 3. 17); and the priest that officiated at the altar in sacrifice always wore a chaplet (cf. vii. 1. 40). The use of *στέφανοι* among the Greeks, on both private and public occasions, was very common.

στέφανώ, στεφανώσω, ἐστεφάνωσα, ἐστεφάνωμαι, ἐστεφανώθην [στέφανος], *crown, wreath*, Lat. *corōnō*, mid., *put on a crown or garland*, iv. 3. 17; pass., *be crowned, wear a chaplet*, iv. 5. 33, vii. 1. 40.

στήλη, ἡς [στέλλω], *pillar, slab, post*, of stone, for an inscription, v. 3. 13; to mark a boundary, vii. 5. 13.

στήναι, see ἵστημι.

στιβάς, ἀδος, ἡ [στέλω], *bed or couch of straw or rushes*, vi. 1. 4.

στίβος, ὁ [στέλω], *beaten track, trail*, of men or horses, Lat. *uestigia*, i. 6. 1, vi. 3. 24, vii. 3. 43.

στιζω (στιγ-), στίζω, ἐστιγμαι [cf. Lat. *stimulus*, *goad*, Eng. *stick*, *sting*, *stitch*, *stigma*], *prick, puncture*, Lat. *pungō*; hence, τὰ ἐμπροσθεν πάντα ἐστιγμένους ἀνθήματα, *with their fore parts all tattooed with flowers*, v. 4. 32.

στίφος, οὐς, τό, *any close-pressed body*, esp. of troops, *close array, mass, throng*, i. 8. 13, 26, vi. 5. 26.

στλεγγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *scraper, strigil, flesh-scraper*, Lat. *strigilis*, used by bathers to remove impurities from the skin, like our flesh-brushes; of gold, given as prizes to athletes, i. 2. 10, but some understand that a sort of *tiara*, worn as an ornament for the head, is here meant.

στολάς, see σπολάς.

στολή, ἡς [στέλλω, cf. Eng. *stole*], *dress, raiment, garment, robe*, iv. 5. 33, 7. 13, vi. 1. 2; *στολή Περσική*, *Persian robe*, i. 2. 27, probably the same as the *κάνδης*, q.v.

στόλος, ὁ [στέλλω], *equipment, expedition*, esp. for hostile purposes, abs. or with *eis* and *acc.*, i. 3. 16, ii. 2. 10, iii. 1. 9, 3. 2; of those who go on such an expedition, *army, force, host*, i. 2. 5, ii. 2. 12, iii. 2. 11.

στόμα, ατος, τό [cf. Eng. *stomach*], *mouth*, Lat. *os*, of a pers., iv. 5. 27; of a river or sea, vi. 2. 1, 4. 1; of the *opening or entrance*

of a house underground, iv. 5. 25. as a military expression, *the foremost, front, van*, iii. 4. 42, v. 4. 22. Phrase: *ὁ κατὰ στόμα*, *the enemy in front*, v. 2. 26.

στρατεῖα, ας [R. στρα], *expedition, campaign*, iii. 1. 9, v. 4. 18.

στράτευμα, ατος, τό [R. στρα], *army*, Lat. *exercitus*, i. 1. 7, ii. 1. 6, iii. 3. 19, iv. 4. 19, v. 6. 17, vi. 3. 22, vii. 8. 24; of the parts of an army under particular generals, *force, division*, i. 5. 11, 12, 8. 4, 14; so pl., vii. 3. 38.

στρατεύω, στρατεύσω, ἐστράτευσα, ἐστράτευμαι [R. στρα], *make an expedition, conduct or carry on a campaign, make war*, of general officers, Lat. *bellum suscipiō*, with *ἐπί* and *acc.*, ii. 1. 14, 3. 20, 6. 29, iii. 1. 17; dep. mid., of both generals and soldiers, *serve in a campaign, take the field, serve, march*, Lat. *militō*, abs., with *eis*, *ἐπί*, or *ἀμφί* and *acc.*, or *σύν* and *dat.*, i. 1. 11, 2. 2, 3, 9. 14, v. 4. 34, vi. 2. 15, vii. 1. 2, 29, 3. 10; of single persons, *join an army*, iii. 1. 10, vii. 5. 10. Phrases: *τὸν δεινὸν χειμῶνα στρατεούμενοι*, *serving in a hard winter campaign*, vii. 6. 9.

στρατηγέω, στρατηγήσω, ἐστρατήγησα, ἐστρατήγηκα [R. στρα + R. αγ], *be general, take command, command, manage*, abs., or with *gen.*, i. 4. 3, ii. 2. 13, 6. 28, iii. 2. 27; with *cog. acc.* and *gen.*, vii. 6. 40. Phrase: *στρατηγήσοντα ταύτην τὴν στρατηγίαν*, *to assume this command*, i. 3. 15.

στρατηγία, ας [R. στρα + R. αγ], *office of general or commander in chief*, i. 3. 15, v. 6. 25, vii. 1. 41; *generalship, plan of campaign*, ii. 2. 13.

στρατηγιάω [R. στρα + R. αγ], *wish to be general*, vii. 1. 33.

στρατηγός, ὁ [R. στρα + R. αγ], *leader of an army, general*, Lat. *dux, imperātor*, in the Anab. applied not to the highest in command (called *ἀρχων*, vi. 1. 18, 2. 6, 12),

but to every chief of a division, under whom stood the taxiarchs and captains, i. 2. 15, 4. 13, ii. 4. 2, iii. 1. 2, iv. 3. 9, v. 4. 16, vi. 5. 1, vii. 8. 23. The generals were elected by the soldiers, iii. 1. 47, and conducted the campaign in accordance with the votes of their own number, vi. 1. 18. When serving for pay they received four times the soldier's wages, vii. 3. 10, 6. 1, 7. The title is also applied by Xenophon to the Persian commander in chief of the troops of several provinces, who was properly called *κάρανος*, i. 1. 2, 9. 7.

στρατιά, *ās* [R. **στρα**], *army*, Lat. *exercitus*, the actual effective force, the *host*, i. 2. 12, 7. 16, ii. 4. 3, iii. 1. 4, iv. 7. 3, v. 6. 1, vi. 2. 10, vii. 7. 56; the *troops*, in contrast to the high officers, iv. 3. 9, vi. 6. 19, 20, vii. 2. 35; the *main body*, i.e. hoplites, as contrasted with cavalry and peltasts, vi. 3. 19.

στρατιώτης, *ou* [R. **στρα**], *soldier*, *private*, pl. *troops*, *men*, Lat. *miles*, i. 1. 9, ii. 5. 29, iii. 1. 4, iv. 4. 14, v. 1. 4, vi. 2. 4, vii. 8. 23. Phrase: *ἄνδρες στρατιῶται*, *fellow soldiers*, i. 3. 3, v. 4. 19.

Στρατοκλῆς, *έους*, *ό*, *Stratocles*, in command of the Cretan archers, iv. 2. 28.

στρατοπεδεύω, *έστρατοπεδευσάμην*, *έστρατοπέδευμαι* [R. **στρα** + R. **πεδ**], *encamp*, *pitch a camp*, *βίνουα*, *go into camp*, rare in act., vii. 6. 24, usually mid., abs., or with advs., iv. 4. 8, vi. 3. 6, vii. 2. 1; with *έγγύς* and gen. of pers., or with *παρά*, *eis*, *ἀνά* and acc., or *έν* and dat. of place, iii. 5. 1, iv. 3. 6, 8. 19, vi. 4. 7, vii. 4. 2; pf., *be encamped*, ii. 4. 1. Phrase: *παρά Ξενίου έστρατοπεδεύσαντο παρά Κλεάρχῳ*, *they went over from Xenias and joined Clearchus*, i. 3. 7.

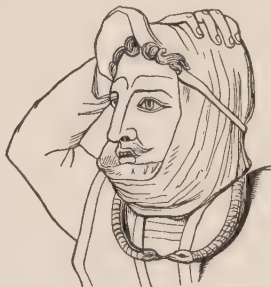
στρατόπεδον, *τό* [R. **στρα** + R. **πεδ**], *camp ground*, *camp*, *encampment*, *βίνουα*, Lat. *castra*, i. 10. 1, 8, ii. 3. 19, iii. 1. 46, iv. 4. 20, v. 1.

9, vi. 4. 10, vii. 6. 42; of an encamped *army*, iv. 4. 9, vii. 3. 34, 7. 57.

στρατός, *ό* [R. **στρα**], an *encamped army*, *army*, *force*, i. 5. 7.

στραφέντες, see *στρέφω*.

στρεπτός, *ή*, *όν* [verbal of *στρέφω*], *twisted*, *pliant*; as subst., *ό στρεπτός*, *necklace*, *collar*, Lat. *torquis*, worn by noble Persians,



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i. 2. 27, 5. 8, 8. 29. See the accompanying illustration, from a famous mosaic representing the battle of Issus.

στρέφω, *στρέψω*, *έστρεψα*, *έστραμμαι*, *έστρέφθην* and *έστράφην* [cf. Eng. *stro-phe*, *apo-strophe*], *turn*, *twist*, *braid*, of cords, Lat. *torqueō*, iv. 7. 15; intr., and in pass., of persons, *turn about*, *face about*, Lat. *mē uertō*, i. 10. 6, iii. 5. 1, iv. 3. 26, 32.

στρουθός, *ό*, *ή* [cf. Eng. *o-strich*], a small bird of the *sparrow* kind; with *μέγας*, *ostrich*, i. 5. 2, 3.

στρωματόδεσμος, *ό* [R. **στρα** + R. **δε**], *bedclothes sack*, *bed-sack*, of linen, v. 4. 13.

στυγνός, *ή*, *όν* [cf. *στυγέω*, *hate*], *hateful*, of the face, *repulsive*, *gloomy*, ii. 6. 9; subst., *τό στυγνόν*, *sternness*, ii. 6. 11.

Στυμφάλιος, *ό* [*Στύμφαλος*, *ό* *Stymphālius*], a *Stymphalian*, *native of Stymphālius*, i. 1. 11, ii. 5. 37.

iii. i. 31, iv. 7. 13, vi. i. 30, vii. 8. 19, a city in the northeastern part of Arcadia, on a lake of the same name (ruins on Lake Zaraka).

σύ, σοῦ, pers. pron. [pronominal stem τε, softened to σε, cf. Lat. *tū, thou*, Eng. *thou*], *thou, you*, i. 3. 3, ii. i. 12, 16, 17, 5. 38, iii. i. 45, vii. 6. 5.

συγγένεια, ας [R. γεν], *kinship, relationship*, vii. 3. 39.

συγγενής, ἐς [R. γεν], *of the same race or family, akin*, Lat. *cognātus*; subst., οἱ συγγενεῖς, *blood relations, kinsmen*, i. 6. 10, iv. 5. 32, vii. 2. 31.

συγγίγνομαι [R. γεν], *be with, keep company with, be acquainted with, meet*, with dat., i. i. 9, 2. 27, ii. 5. 2, 28, iv. 5. 23, vii. 2. 19; *pass time with a teacher*, ii. 6. 17; of sexual intercourse, i. 2. 12, v. 4. 33.

συγκάθημαι [κάθημαι], *sit down together*, v. 7. 21.

συγκαλέω [R. καλ], *call together, call a meeting or council, assemble*, Lat. *convoco*, abs. or with acc., i. 4. 8, ii. 2. 3, iii. i. 46, vi. 4. 20, vii. i. 24; with eis and acc., i. 6. 4.

συγκάμπτω (κάμπτω, καμπ-, κάμψω, ἐκάμψα, -κέκαμμαι, ἐκάμψθην, bend), *bend together, with σκέλος, bend one's knee*, v. 8. 10.

συγκατακαίω or -κω [καίω], *burn along with*, iii. 2. 27.

συγκατασκεδάννυμι [σκεδάννυμι], *join in pouring out*, read by some in vii. 3. 32 for κατασκεδάννυμι, q.v.

συγκαταστρέφομαι [στρέφω], *help in subduing*, ii. i. 14.

συγκατεργάζομαι [R. ἔργ], *help one accomplish or win*, vii. 7. 25.

σύκειμαι [κείμαι], *lie together, be put together, be arranged or agreed upon*, Lat. *cōstituor*. Phrases: εἰς τὸ συγκεῖμενον, *to the rendezvous*, vi. 3. 4; κατὰ τὰ συγκεῖμενα, *according to the terms of the agreement*, vii. 2. 7.

συγκλείω [κλείω], *shut to*, vi. 3. 4, vii. i. 12.

συγκομίζω [κομίζω], *bring to-*

gether, gather, mid., for oneself, vi. 6. 37.

συγκύπτω (κύπτω, κύψ-, -κύψω, ἐκύψα, ἐέκύψα, stoop), *draw together, converge, of the wings of an army*, iii. 4. 19, 21.

συγχωρέω [χωρέω], *go with, give way, yield*, Lat. *concedō*, v. 2. 9.

σύειος, α, ον [σὺς], *of swine*, Lat. *suillus*, iv. 4. 13.

Συέννεσις, ιος, ὁ, *Syennesis*, the hereditary title of the monarchs of Cilicia who governed under the Persian king, perhaps from the Semitic *schōa nâsi*, *noble chieftain*. But Xenophon took it for a proper name, i. 2. 12, 21, 26, 4. 4, vii. 8. 25.

σῦκον, τό [cf. Lat. *figus*, *fig*, Eng. *syco-phant*], *fig*, vi. 4. 6, 6. 1.

συλλαμβάνω [λαμβάνω], *take together, seize, arrest*, Lat. *comprehendō*, i. i. 3, 4. 8, 6. 4, ii. 5. 32, iii. i. 2, 35, vii. 2. 14; *capture*, iv. 4. 16.

συλλέγω (-λέγω, -έλεξα, -έλοχα, -έλεγμαι, -έλεγην [R. λεγ], *gather*), *collect, get together, gather*, Lat. *colligō*, of things, ii. 4. 11, iv. 3. 11, v. i. 15, vi. 6. 22; of persons, esp. of troops or an army, *bring together, collect, levy, raise, assemble, convoke*, i. i. 7, 4. 13, ii. 6. 5, iii. i. 39, v. 6. 1, vii. 6. 13; *mid., raise for oneself*, vii. 4. 8; *pass., come together, assemble, of troops*, iv. i. 10, 3. 7, 8. 9, vi. 2. 4, 3. 6.

συλλογή, ἥς [R. λεγ], *gathering, of troops, levy*, Lat. *dilectus*, i. i, 6.

σύλλογος, ὁ [R. λεγ], *gathering, meeting, not of a regularly called assembly*, v. 6. 22, 7. 2.

συμβαίνω [R. βα], *come together; impers., happen, hence τὰ συμβαῖντα, events, occurrences*, iii. i. 13.

συμβάλλω [βάλλω], *throw together, collect, gather*, iii. 4. 31; *mid., bring together one's own, contribute, with dat. of pers. and eis and acc. of thing*, i. i. 9; *unite,*

agree upon, fix on, vi. 3. 3, hence ξελᾶν συνεβάλοντο, they contracted a friendship, vi. 6. 35; add one's opinion to others', converse, give one's ideas, with περί and gen., iv. 6. 14.

συμβοάω [R. βοF], cry out together. Phrase: συνεβόων ἀλλήλους, they called each other together by shouting, vi. 3. 8.

συμβοηθέω [R. βοF + θέω], come to the rescue with others, join in helping, iv. 2. 1, vii. 8. 17.

συμβολή, ἥς [βάλλω], a hurtling together, encounter, battle, vi. 5. 32.

συμβουλευώ [R. βολ], advise, recommend, counsel, give advice, Lat. cōsulō alicui, abs. or with acc., or acc. of thing and dat. of pers., ii. 1. 17, 5. 41, v. 6. 2, 3, 12; with dat. or acc. of pers. and inf., or with simple inf., i. 6. 9, ii. 1. 18, 3. 20, iii. 1. 5, vi. 6. 29, vii. 1. 30, 8. 4; with a rel. clause, ii. 1. 17, v. 6. 4; mid., consult with one, ask one's opinion or advice, ask counsel of, confer with, hold a council, Lat. cōsulō aliquem, abs., with dat. of pers. or with a clause or with both, i. 1. 10, 7. 2, ii. 1. 13, 17, v. 6. 2.

συμβουλή, ἥς [R. βολ], advice, Lat. cōsiliū, v. 6. 4 (see iepós), 11.

σύμβουλος, ὁ [R. βολ], adviser, counsellor, Lat. auctor, i. 6. 5.

συμμανθάνω [R. μα], learn thoroughly; aor. partic. συμμαθών, having come to know a thing well, hence familiar with, used to, with acc., iv. 5. 27.

συμμαχέω, συμμαχήσω, συνεμάχησα [R. μαχ], be an ally or in alliance with, v. 4. 30.

συμμαχιά, ἄς [R. μαχ], alliance, Lat. foedus, v. 4. 3, 8, vii. 3. 35.

συμμάχομαι [R. μαχ], fight on one's side, be an ally, with dat. of pers., v. 4. 10, vi. 1. 13.

σύμμαχος, ον [R. μαχ], fighting with, in alliance with, allied, Lat.

socius, ii. 4. 6, 5. 11, v. 4. 7; subst., ὁ σύμμαχος, ally, i. 3. 6, ii. 2. 8, v. 4. 6, vii. 6. 3; τὰ σύμμαχα, helps, advantages, ii. 4. 7.

συμμετέχω [R. σεχ], take part in with one, with gen., vii. 8. 17.

συμμῆγνυμι (μῆγνυμι, μῆγ-, μῆξω, ἔμῆξα, μέμῆγμαi, ἐμῆχθην and ἐμῆγην [R. μῆγ], mix), mix with, intrans. of persons, unite with, join, with dat. of pers., ii. 1. 2, iv. 2. 9, vi. 3. 24, vii. 8. 24; in a hostile sense engage, join battle with, with dat., iv. 6. 24.

συμπαρασκευάζω [R. σκυ], help get ready, help in providing, help in preparations, abs. or with acc., v. 1. 8, 10.

συμπαρέχω [R. σεχ], help in producing or causing, join in affording, with dat. of pers. and acc. of thing, vii. 4. 19, 6. 30.

σύμπας, ἅσα, αὐ [πᾶς], stronger than πᾶς, all together, all taken collectively, Lat. uniuersus, entire, in pred. position, vii. 8. 26; but οἱ σύμπαντες ὀπλῖται, the hoplites all taken together, i. 2. 9. Phrases: τὸ σύμπαν, on the whole, in general, i. 5. 9; ὅσα οὐδὲ τὰ σύμπαντα, more than all put together, iv. 3. 2.

συμπέμπω [πέμπω], send along with, despatch together, sometimes with dat. of pers., i. 2. 20, iii. 4. 42, v. 5. 15, vi. 6. 18, vii. 7. 55.

συμπεριτυχάνω [R. τακ], in a hostile sense, fall on together, with dat., vii. 8. 22.

συμπέπτω [R. πετ], fall together, fall in, collapse, of a house, v. 2. 24; come together, grapple, close with, i. 9. 6.

σύμπλεως, ων, gen. ω [R. πλα], quite full, with gen., i. 2. 22.

συμποδίζω [R. πεδ], shackle together, of snow, encumber, impede, Lat. impediō, iv. 4. 11.

συμπολεμέω [πολεμέω], help in war, make war with, with dat. of pers. and πρὸς or ἐπὶ and acc., i. 4. 2, iii. 1. 5.

συμπορεύομαι [R. περ], *travel with, march with, accompany*, i. 3. 5, 4. 9, iv. 1. 28.

συμποσιάρχος, ὁ [R. πο + ἄρχω], *president of a drinking-party, symposiarch, master of the revels*, Lat. *magister bibendi, rex conuiuii*, whose commands all the company had to obey and who regulated the whole entertainment, vi. 1. 30.

συμπράττω [πράττω], *help in doing, help along with, co-operate, help get*, abs., vii. 7. 19; with dat. of the pers., and acc. or περὶ and gen. of the thing, i. 1. 8, v. 4. 9, 5. 23, vii. 4. 13; with ὥστε and inf., vii. 8. 23.

συμπρέσβεις, εὼν, οἱ [πρέσβυς], *fellow-envoys*, v. 5. 24.

συμποθυέομαι [R. 1 θυ], *be equally zealous with, be just as earnest, unite earnestly with, add one's efforts*, with inf. or acc. and inf., iii. 1. 9, vii. 2. 24; with acc. or ὅπως and a clause, vii. 1. 5.

συμφέρω [R. φερ], *bring together, collect*, Lat. *cōferō*, iii. 4. 31, vi. 4. 9; *endure with one*, with acc. and dat., vii. 6. 20; *contribute to, be of use or advantage, profit, benefit*, often impers., Lat. *cōferō, prōsum*, abs. or with dat., ii. 2. 2, iii. 2. 27, vi. 1. 26, vii. 3. 7. Phrases: *πρὸς τὴν χώραν συμφέρη*, *is suitable for the ground*, vii. 3. 37; *συνολεῖν ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον*, *be to his advantage*, vii. 8. 4.

σύμφημι [R. φα], *assent, agree, grant*, with τοῦτο or ταῦτα, v. 8. 8, vii. 2. 26.

σύμφορος, ον [R. φερ], *useful, advantageous*, vii. 7. 21.

σύν, prep. with dat. [cf. Lat. *cum, with*], *with, in company with, along with, together with*, used freq. by Xen. where other Attic prose writers generally used μετὰ, i. 3. 5, 8. 26, 9. 2, ii. 3. 19, 5. 9, 37, iii. 3. 1, 14, iv. 2. 16, v. 4. 20, 7. 8, vii. 3. 10, 5. 3; esp. in phrases like *Μένων καὶ οὖν σὺν αὐτῷ*, *Menon and his troops*, i. 2. 15, cf. iii. 2. 11,

5. 3, iv. 3. 20; *on the side of*, i. 1. 11, iii. 2. 17; *with the help or aid of*, ii. 5. 13, vii. 3. 11, so *σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς*, *the gods helping*, iii. 1. 23, 42, 2. 11, v. 8. 19, vi. 6. 32; of dress, *furnished with*, in, iv. 5. 33, so *σὺν τοῖς ὅπλοις*, *in arms, armed*, iii. 2. 8, vi. 5. 3, cf. ii. 1. 12; of manner and instrument, *with, in, by*, i. 8. 4, ii. 6. 18, iii. 2. 16, 3. 2. In composition σύν becomes συμ- before labials and μ, συγ- before palatals, συλ- before λ, συρ- before ρ, and συ- before σ followed by a consonant, and signifies *with, along with, together, jointly, at the same time, entirely, at once*, expressing union or connexion of any sort, and completion.

συναγείρω [ἀγείρω], *collect together or closely, assemble*, i. 5. 9.

συνάγω [R. αγ], *bring together, get together, gather, collect*, of persons and things, i. 5. 10, iv. 4. 10, vi. 2. 8; *convoke, assemble*, of persons, i. 3. 2, iii. 5. 14, v. 7. 3, vi. 4. 10.

συναδικέω [R. 1 δακ], *do wrong with another, be an accomplice in crime*, with dat. of pers., ii. 6. 27.

συναθροίξω [ἀθροίξω], *collect together, get together*, vii. 2. 8; mid. intrans., *assemble*, vi. 5. 30.

συναινέω (αἰνέω, αἰνέσω, ἤνεσα, -ήνεκα, -ήνημαι, -ηρέθην [αἶνος, ὁ, tale, praise], *praise*), *agree with one in a thing, grant*, with acc. of thing and dat. of pers., vii. 7. 31.

συναιρέω [αἰρέω], *take together or into small compass*. Phrase: *ὡς συνελόντι εἰπεῖν*, *to put it briefly*, Lat. *ut breuiter dicam*, iii. 1. 38.

συναίτιος, ον [αἰτέω], *jointly guilty, accessory in the guilt*, vi. 6. 28.

συνακολουθέω [R. κελ], *follow along with, accompany*, abs. or with dat., ii. 5. 30, iii. 1. 4, vii. 7. 11.

συνακούω [R. κοφ], *hear at the same time*. Phrase: *ἀναβοώντων ἀλλήλων συνηκούον*, *they heard each other's calls*, v. 4. 31.

συνᾰλίζω [ᾰλίζω], *gather together, collect*, vii. 3. 48.

συναλλάττω (ἀλλάττω, ἀλλαγ-, ἀλλάξω, ἥλλαξα, -ἥλλαχα, ἥλλαγμαί, -ἥλλαχθην or ἥλλάγην [ἄλλος], *change*), *change so as to bring together, reconcile*; pass., *be reconciled, come to terms with*, with πρὸς and acc., i. 2. 1.

συναναβαίνω [R. βα], *go up with*, v. 4. 16; *march inland with*, with dat., i. 3. 18.

συναναπράττω [πράττω], *help exact*, with παρά and gen. of pers., vii. 7. 14.

συνανίστημι [R. στα], *make stand up together*; intrans. 2 aor., *stand up with, rise with*, vii. 3. 35.

συναντάω, συνήντησα [ἄντι], *meet with, meet*, abs. or with dat., i. 8. 15, vii. 2. 5.

συνάπειμι [εἶμι], *go away with, go off together*, ii. 2. 1.

συναπολαμβάνω [λαμβάνω], *receive in common, or at the same time*, of what is due, vii. 7. 40.

συνάπτω [ἄπτω], *join together*; of battle, with μάχην and dat. of pers., *engage in battle*, Lat. *proelium committō*, i. 5. 16.

συνάρχω [ἄρχω], *rule jointly with, command with*, with dat. of pers. and gen. of thing, vi. 1. 32.

σύνδειπνος, ὁ [R. δα], *companion at dinner, guest at dinner*, Lat. *convīta*, ii. 5. 27, iv. 5. 28, vi. 1. 30.

συνδιαβαίνω [R. βα], *cross over together, cross with others*, vii. 1. 4.

συνδιαπράττω [πράττω], *accomplish with*; mid., *negotiate with at the same time*, with ὑπέρ and gen., iv. 8. 24.

συνδοκέω [R. δοκ], *seem good also, be approved also*, with dat. of pers., vi. 5. 9.

σύνδυο [δύο], *two at once, two by two*, vi. 3. 2.

συνέδραμον, see συντρέχω.

συνεθέλω [έθέλω], *wish with one, consent, favour*, with dat. of pers. and inf., vi. 1. 32.

συνείδον [R. Fiδ], *see at once or at a glance, observe, mark*, i. 5. 9.

συνειλεγμένοι, see συλλέγω.

συνειλημμένοι, συνειλήφασι, see συλλαμβάνω.

σύνειμι [R. εσ], *be with*; subst., οἱ συνόντες, *associates, acquaintances*, ii. 6. 20, 23. Phrase: συνήν Ξενοφῶντι φιλικῶς, *he was on friendly terms with Xenophon*, vi. 6. 35.

σύνειμι [εἶμι], *go together, assemble*, iii. 5. 7; in a hostile sense, μαχομένουσιν συνήει, *he advanced to the encounter*, i. 10. 10.

συνείποντο, see συνέπομαι.

συνείσρχομαι [έρχομαι], *enter with, go in together*, with πρὸς and acc. of pers. and εἰς and acc. of place, iv. 5. 10.

συνεισπίπτω [R. πετ], *fall into a place together, rush in together, plunge in*, abs. or with εἰσω and gen., v. 7. 25, vii. 1. 18.

συνεκβαίνω [R. βα], *go out together*, with ἐπὶ and acc., iv. 3. 22.

συνεκβιβάζω (βιβάζω, βιβαδ-, -βιβάσω or βιβῶ, -εβίβασα [R. βα], *make go, causative to βαίνω*), *help draw out, help extricate*, i. 5. 7.

συνεκκόπτω [κόπτω], *help cut down*, iv. 8. 8.

συνεκπίνω [R. πο], *help drink up, drain with*, vii. 3. 32.

συνεκπορίζω [R. περ], *help procure, join in providing*, v. 8. 25.

συνελήλυθατε, see συνέρχομαι.

συνελόντι, see συναίρέω.

συνενεγκόντες, συνενηνεγμένα, see συμφέρω.

συνεξέρχομαι [έρχομαι], *go out with*, vii. 8. 11.

συνεπαινέω [έπαινέω], *join in praising or approving, agree together*, vii. 3. 36.

συνεπέυχομαι [εὐχομαι], *vow together besides*, with dat. of the god to whom and inf., iii. 2. 9.

συνεπιμελόμαι [R. μελ], *help take charge of*, with gen., vi. 1. 22.

συνεπισπένσθαι, see συνεφέπομαι.

συνεπισπείδω [σπείδω], *help hurry on, join in pushing forward*, i. 5. 8.

συνεπιτριβω (τριβω, τριβ-, τρίψω, ξτριψα, τέτριφα, τέτριμμαι, έτριβην [cf. τριβή], *rub*), *destroy all at once, utterly ruin*, v. 8. 20.

συνέπομαι [R. σεπ], *follow along with, accompany, abs. or with dat.*, i. 3. 9, iii. 1. 2, v. 2. 4, vii. 3. 12.

συνεπόμενυμι [δμνυμι], *swear besides at the same time, with inf.*, vii. 6. 19.

συνεργός, όν [R. Φεργ], *working with; subst., ό συνεργός, fellow-worker, coadjutor, helper*, i. 9. 20, 21.

συνερρήσαν, see συρρέω.

συνέρχομαι [έρχομαι], *come together, meet, assemble*, ii. 1. 2, 3. 21, iii. 1. 15, iv. 1. 12, v. 4. 4, vi. 1. 25, vii. 3. 10; with παρά and acc., ii. 2. 8.

συνέσπων, see συσπάω.

συνεφέπομαι [R. σεπ], *follow along with, attend closely, abs. or with dat.*, iv. 8. 18, vii. 4. 6.

συνέχω [R. σεχ], *hold together*, vii. 2. 8.

συνήδομαι [R. άδ], *be glad with one, rejoice with, congratulate*, Lat. *grātulor*, abs., with dat. of pers., and with έτι and a clause, v. 5. 8, vii. 7. 42, 8. 1.

συνθεάομαι [θέά], *look at with, inspect together*, vi. 4. 15.

σύνθημα, ατος, τό [R. θε], *thing agreed on, agreement, iv. 6. 20; signal, esp. the watchword, the word, Lat. signum, tessara, given out and passed through the ranks before a battle as a means by which friends might be distinguished from foes*, i. 8. 16, vi. 5. 25, or used at night as a counter-sign, vii. 3. 34.

συνθηράω [θηράω], *hunt with, join in the hunt*, v. 3. 10.

συνθοίτο, see συντίθημι.

συνιδέιν, see συνείδον.

συνίημι [ίημι], *put together, understand*, Lat. *intelligō*, vii. 6. 8.

συνίστημι [R. στα], *make stand together, of persons, bring together, introduce, with dat.*, iii. 1. 8, vi. 1. 23; intr. in mid. and pf. and 2 aor. act., *stand together, get together, gather, combine, form together*, esp. of troops, v. 7. 2, 16, vi. 2. 9, 5. 28, vii. 3. 47. Phrases: *ιππικόν έτι συνεστηκός, cavalry with ranks still unbroken*, vi. 5. 30, cf. vii. 6. 26.

σύνοδος, ή [όδός], *meeting, junction, vi. 4. 9; in a hostile sense, encounter, i. 10. 7.*

σύνουδα [R. Φιδ], *share in knowledge, be privy to, Lat. cōnsciūsum, with dat. of pers., as σύνουδέ μοι ει έπιωρκώ, he is cognisant if I am a perjurer*, vii. 6. 18; with refl. pron. and nom. of partic., *be conscious of*, i. 3. 10, ii. 5. 7, vii. 6. 11.

συνολοίειν, see συμφέρω.

συνολολύζω (δολολύζω, όλολυγ-, όλολύξομαι, όλόλυξα [όλολύγή, loud cry, cf. Lat. ulula, screech-owl, Eng. owl], *cry aloud*), *cry out together, of women, raise a shrill cry together*, iv. 3. 19.

συνομολογέω [άμα + R. λεγ], *agree with another or to a thing with another, consent, assent to, join, agree upon, with dat. of pers.*, vii. 5. 10, acc. of thing, iv. 2. 19, vii. 8. 3, or with a combination of the two, v. 7. 15.

συνοράω [R. 2 Φερ], *see at the same time; with άλλήλους, watch or view one another*, iv. 1. 11, v. 2. 13.

συνουσιā, ας [R. εσ], *a being together, mutual intercourse, conference*, ii. 5. 6.

συντάττω [R. τακ], *set in order together, as a military term, draw up in array, marshal, form*, i. 2. 15, Lat. *instruō*; mid., *form one's own troops*, i. 10. 5; intr., *of troops, form line of battle, fall into battle array, form in line*, i. 3. 14, 7. 14, iv. 2. 7, vi. 3. 21. Phrase: *συνετάττετο εκ τών έτι προσιόντων, was forming its line from those who were still coming up*, i. 8. 14.

συντίθημι [R. *θε*], *place together*; mid., *put together for oneself, conclude, covenant, contract, agree on, make an agreement*, with dat. of pers., to which may be added inf., i. 9. 7, vii. 1. 35; with acc. of thing, iv. 2. 1, v. 1. 12, cf. ii. 5. 8, and see *κατατίθημι*.

σύντομος, *ον* [τέμνω], *cut short, short*, in sup., ii. 6. 22.

συντράπεζος, *ὁ* [τέταπες + R. *πεδ*], *table-companion*, i. 9. 31, see *ὁμοτράπεζος*.

συντρέχω [τρέχω], *run together or to one place, assemble quickly*, v. 7. 4, vii. 6. 6.

συντρίβω (τρίβω, τριβ-, τρίψω, ἔτριψα, τέτριφα, τέτριμμαι, ἐτρίβην [cf. τριβή], *rub*), *rub together*. Phrase: *συντετριμμένοις ἀνθρώποις σκέλη*, *men with their legs completely crushed*, iv. 7. 4.

συντυγχάνω [R. *τακ*], *happen upon, fall in with, meet*, of friend or foe, i. 10. 8, vii. 8. 22.

συνωφελέω [ώφελέω], *contribute to one's help, join in aiding*, iii. 2. 27.

Συράκόσιος or **Συράκουσιος**, *ὁ* [Συράκουσαι, *Syracuse*], *a Syracusan, native of Syracuse*, i. 2. 9, 10. 14, a city on the eastern coast of Sicily, founded by Corinthians on the island Ortygia in 734 B.C. It grew rapidly, owing chiefly to its fine harbour, and under Gelon, 480 B.C., and Dionysius I., 400 B.C., large suburbs on the mainland of Sicily were added to it, making a city of 14 miles in circumference. Thenceforward it was the largest, most populous and brilliant of Hellenic cities, until the rise of the great capitals in the East.

Συρία, *ἄς* [Σύριος], *Syria*, a country in Asia, including not only the land south of the Euphrates as far as Arabia, and bounded on the west by Palestine, Phoenicia, and the Mediterranean as far as the gulf of Issus, i. 4. 4, 6, 10, but also the district east of the Euphrates which after the Macedonian con-

quest was called by the Greeks Mesopotamia, i. 4. 19.

Σύριος, *ᾱ*, *ον* [Σύρος], *of Syria, Syrian*, i. 4. 5.

Σύρος, *ὁ*, *a Syrian, native of Syria*, i. 4. 9.

συρρέω [ρέω], *flow together, stream together*, of men, abs., with eis and acc., or ἐκ and gen., iv. 2. 19, v. 2. 3, vi. 3. 6.

σῦς, *συός*, *ὁ*, ἡ [cf. *ŷs*, Lat. *sūs*, *swine*, Eng. *hog*, *sow*], *swine, pig, hog, boar*, v. 3. 10, 11, 7. 24.

συσκευάζω [R. *σκυ*], *get ready together, pack up*; mid. intr., *pack one's own things, pack up one's baggage*, of soldiers before a march, Lat. *uasa colligō*, i. 3. 14, ii. 1. 2, 2. 4, iii. 4. 36, 5. 18, v. 8. 14, vii. 1. 7.

σύσκηνος, *ὁ* [R. *σκα*], *tent-companion, messmate*, Lat. *contubernālis*, v. 7. 15, 8. 5, 6.

συσπᾶω [R. *σπα*], *draw together, of skins, sew together*, i. 5. 10.

συνσπειράομαι, *συνεσπείραμαι*, *συνεσπειράθην* [cf. *σπάρτον*], *be coiled up together*; of troops, *be formed in close order or in a solid body*, i. 8. 21.

συσπουνδάζω [σπουνδάζω], *haste along with, share one's zeal*, ii. 3. 11.

συστρατεύομαι, always dep. mid. in Anab. [R. *στρα*], *serve in war with, take the field with, share or join a campaign or expedition*, abs., with dat., or σύν and dat., v. 6. 24, vi. 2. 15, vii. 3. 14, 4. 21, 7. 31; with ἐπὶ and acc., i. 4. 3, vii. 4. 20.

συστρατήγος, *ὁ* [R. *στρα* + R. *αγ*], *fellow-general*, ii. 6. 29.

συστρατιώτης, *ὁ* [R. *στρα*], *fellow-soldier*, Lat. *commilitō*, i. 2. 26.

συστρατοπεδεύομαι [R. *στρα* + R. *πεδ*], *encamp together*, with σύν and dat., ii. 4. 9.

συστρέφω [στρέφω], *turn or twist together*; 2 aor. pass., *συστραφέντες*, *turning or facing about in a body*, i. 10. 6, where others read the simple *στραφέντες*. See *στρέφω*.

συχνος, *ῆ*, *όν*, *much, considerable, great*; of time, *long*, i. 8. 8,

v. 8. 14; of number, *many, numerous*, abs. or with gen., v. 4. 16, 18, 7. 16; of space, *διαλείποντα συχρόν* (sc. *χωρὶον*), *at some distance apart*, i. 8. 10.

σφαγιάζομαι, *έσφαγιασάμην* [σφάγιον], *slay a victim, offer a sacrifice*, Lat. *hostiās immolō*, abs. or with dat., iv. 5. 4, vi. 4. 25, 5. 8. Phrase: *έσφαγιάζοντο εἰς τὸν ποταμόν*, *they sacrificed so that the blood ran into the river*, cf. Lat. *in mare porricere*, iv. 3. 18 (see σφάττω).

σφάγιον, τό [cf. σφάττω], *animal sacrificed, victim*, Lat. *hostia*; pl. τὰ σφάγια καλά (sc. *γίγνεται* or *έστι*), *the omens from the sacrifice are favourable*, referring to the acts and movements of the victims (external omens as opp. to *ιερά*, q.v.), i. 8. 15, iv. 3. 19, vi. 5. 8, 21.

σφαιροειδής, *ές* [σφαῖρα, *ball*, cf. Eng. *sphere* + R. **Ϝιδ**], *ball-like, spherical, round*; so σφαιροειδής (sc. *τι*), v. 4. 12, of the round ball between the λόγχη (q.v.) and the shaft of the spears of the Mossynoeci (not at the butt end).

σφάλλω (σφαλ-), σφαλῶ, *έσφηλα*, *έσφαλμαι*, *έσφάλην* [R. **σφαλ**], *trip, trip up, make fall*; mid. and pass., *be balked, fall, fail, meet with a mischance*, vii. 7. 42.

σφᾶς, see οὐ.

σφάττω, or (older but not in Anab.) **σφάζω** (σφαγ-), *σφάζω*,



No. 66.

έσφαξα, *έσφαγμαι*, *έσφάγην*, *slaughter, slay*, prop. by cutting the

throat, Lat. *īgulō*, hence of *victims, sacrifice*, as σφάξαντες ταύρον *έξ ασπίδα*, *sacrificing a bull and catching the blood in a shield* (see σφαγιάζομαι), ii. 2. 9; of persons, *kill, slay*, iv. 5. 16, 7. 16.

σφεῖς, see οὐ.

σφενδονᾶω, *έσφενδόνησα* [σφενδόνη], *use the sling, sling*, iii. 3. 7, 15, 4. 15, iv. 3. 30.

σφενδόνη, *ης*, *sling*, Lat. *funda*, made of leather or of leather and cords (see s.v. *εὐρον*), iii. 3. 16, 4. 17, iv. 2. 27; of the stone or leaden ball used in the sling, *missile*, iii. 4. 4, v. 2. 14, vii. 8. 18. For the form of the sling and the manner of using it, see the following illustration.

σφενδονήτης, *ου* [σφενδονᾶω], *slinger*, Lat. *funditor*, without defensive armour, and carrying only his sling and stones or leaden bullets. The σφενδονήται constituted one division of the Greek light-armed troops, iii. 4. 26, iv. 3. 27, v. 6. 15 (s.v. *γυμνής*), but they were relatively unimportant, and were not organised until, under the pressure of necessity, the Greeks drafted men for the purpose, iii. 3. 16-20. These were expert Rhodians, who used leaden bullets, which carried twice as far as the big stones used by the Persians. The sling was, on the contrary, in great use among the barbarians, iii. 3. 6, cf. iii. 3. 15, iv. 2. 27, 3. 29, 30, vii. 8. 18.



No. 67.

σφίσι, see οὐ.

σφόδρα, adv. [σφοδρός], *with vehemence, extremely, exceedingly, very*, ii. 3. 16, 4. 18, 6. 11, iv. 8. 20, v. 4. 32, vi. 5. 28.

σφοδρός, *ά, όν*, *vehement, violent, extreme*, i. 10. 18.

σχεδῖα, *ās*, *raft*, *float*, Lat. *ratis*, made of skins, i. 5. 10, ii. 4. 28. Their construction is described in the first passage.

σχεδόν, adv. [R. **σεχ**], *near*; of degree, *nearly*, *closely*, *about*, *almost*, *mostly*, *chiefly*, Lat. *ferē*, i. 8. 25, esp. with numerals, iv. 7. 6, 8. 15, vii. 6. 1; of time, *about*, *just about*, iii. 1. 33, 2. 1, vi. 3. 25. Phrase: *σχεδόν τι πᾶσα ἡ στρατιά*, *pretty nearly all the army*, vi. 4. 20.

σχεῖν, see *ἐχ*ω.

σχεῖλιος, *ā*, *ον* [R. **σεχ**], *holding out*, *unflinching*, *cruel*, *dreadful*, vii. 6. 30.

σχῆμα, *ατος*, *τό* [R. **σεχ**], *form*, *shape*, of troops, *formation*, i. 10. 10.

σχίζω, *ἐσχισα*, *ἐσχίσθην* [cf. Lat. *scindō*, *split*, Eng. *schedule*, *schism*], *cleave*, *split*, of wood, i. 5. 12, iv. 4. 12; pass. of troops, *be divided* or *separated*, vi. 3. 1.

σχολάζω (*σχολαδ-*), *ἐσχόλασα*, *ἐσχόλακα* [R. **σεχ**], *be at leisure*, *have time*, Lat. *otiosus sum*, ii. 3. 2, vii. 3. 24.

σχολαῖος, *ā*, *ον* [R. **σεχ**], *leisurely*, hence *slow*, Lat. *lentus*, iv. 1. 13.

σχολαίως, adv. [R. **σεχ**], *in a leisurely way*, *slowly*, *sluggishly*, Lat. *lentē*, i. 5. 8; comp. *σχολαίτερον*, i. 5. 9.

σχολή, *ἡς* [R. **σεχ**], *leisure*, *free time* for anything, Lat. *otium*, with dat. of pers. and inf., i. 6. 9, iv. 1. 17, v. 1. 9; dat. as adv., *σχολῇ*, *slowly*, iii. 4. 27, iv. 1. 16.

σῶ, see *σῶς*.

σώζω (*σφδ-*), *σώσω*, *ἔσωσα*, *σέσωκα*, *σέσω(σ)μαι*, *ἐσώθην* [R. **σαF**], *save*, *preserve*, *save life*, *rescue*, Lat. *cōservuō*, of persons, i. 10. 3, ii. 3. 25, iii. 2. 4, vi. 3. 17; of things, *preserve*, *keep safe*, *keep*, *hold*, *retain*, i. 10. 3, ii. 5. 11, iii. 2. 39, vii. 7. 56; mid. and pass., *save oneself*, *be saved alive*, *escape*, ii. 1. 19, 4. 6, iii. 2. 3, v. 2. 31, vi. 3. 16, vii. 1. 19, 8. 1; *return safely*, *arrive safe*,

abs. or with *εἰς* and acc., iii. 1. 6, v. 3. 6, vi. 4. 8, 5. 20; *σεσω(σ)μένοι*, *safe and sound*, v. 5. 8.

Σωκράτης, *ους*, *ὁ*, *Socrates*, the renowned Athenian philosopher. He was the son of Sophroniscus, a sculptor, and was himself trained in that art, but soon abandoned it for the life of a philosopher and thinker on social, political, and religious problems. About him gathered a circle of friends, who regarded him as their master, although he gave no regular instruction and propounded no set doctrine, but was rather an eye-opener, leading men to accept no statement without inquiry and to acknowledge no guide except reason. His method was the dialectic, by question and answer. By the Delphic oracle he was pronounced wisest of men. In 399 B.C., when over 70 years old, he was accused of disbelief in the gods and of introducing new divinities, and after trial was condemned to death. He left no written works, but is known to us chiefly through the writings of his friends and followers, especially Plato and Xenophon, iii. 1. 5, 7. Xenophon's *Memorabilia* contains his recollections of Socrates.

Σωκράτης, *ους*, *ὁ*, *Socrates*, an Achaean, a friend of Cyrus, i. 1. 11, whom he joined with troops, i. 2. 3. He was one of the generals treacherously seized by Tissaphernes, ii. 5. 31 ff., and was succeeded by Xanthicles, iii. 1. 47. On his character, see ii. 6. 30.

σῶμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *body* of a living man, Lat. *corpus*, i. 9. 27, iii. 1. 23, 2. 20, hence, *life*, i. 9. 12, ii. 1. 12; pl., *σώματα ἀνδρῶν*, *persons*, *men*, iv. 6. 10. Phrase: *τῷ σώματι αὐτοῦ κόσμον*, *for his personal adornment*, i. 9. 23.

σῶς, *σᾶ*, *σῶν*, or *σῶς*, *σῶν*, defective adj. [R. **σαF**], *safe and sound*, *alive and well*, *all right*, Lat. *sānus*, *saluus*, occurring in

Anab. in the forms σῶς, iii. 1. 32, σῶ or σῶσι, ii. 2. 21, v. 2. 32, σᾶ or σῶα, neut. pl., v. 1. 16.

Σῶσις, *ως*, ὁ, or Σωσίλῆς, *ου*, *Sosis* or *Sosias*, of Syracuse; joined Cyrus with troops, i. 2. 9.

σωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ [R. σαF], *preserver*, *saviour*, a title given to Ζεὺς, *q.v.*, i. 8. 16, iii. 2. 9, iv. 8. 25, vi. 5. 25.

σωτηρίᾱ, *ās* [R. σαF], *safety*, *welfare*, *preservation*, *deliverance*, Lat. *salūs*, ii. 1. 19, iii. 1. 26, 2. 32, v. 2. 20, vi. 1. 29, 3. 12.

Σωτηρίδᾱς, *ου*, *Soteridas*, a hoplite of Sicyon, punished by his comrades for impudence to Xenophon, iii. 4. 47, 49.

σωτήριος, *ον* [R. σαF], *delivering*, *salutary*, Lat. *salūtāris*, ii. 6. 11; pl. subst., τὰ σωτήρια (*sc. ἱερά*), *thank offerings for deliverance* or *for a safe return*, iii. 2. 9, v. 1. 1. Phrase: σωτήριόν τι βουλευομένους, *taking salutary measures*, iii. 3. 2.

σωφρονέω, σωφρονήσω, ἐσωφρόνησα, σεσωφρόνηκα, σεσωφρόνημαι [R. σαF + φρήν], *be of sound mind*, *be discreet*, *temperate*, *or moderate*, *be wise or prudent*, v. 8. 24, vi. 2. 11, vii. 6. 41. Phrase: σωφρονεῖν τὰ πρὸς σέ, *be self-controlled in their dealings with you*, vii. 7. 30.

σωφρονίζω, ἐσωφρόνισα, σεσωφρόνισκα, σεσωφρόνισμαι, ἐσωφρονίσθην [R. σαF + φρήν], *make discreet*, *bring to reason or to one's senses*, *reform*, vii. 7. 24; pass., *come to one's senses*, vi. 1. 28.

σωφροσύνη, *ης* [R. σαF + φρήν], *soundness of mind*, *discretion*, *moderation*, the highest quality recognised by the Greeks, denoting that avoidance of all extremes expressed by our word *temperance* when used in its proper sense, i. 9. 3.

T.

τ', by elision for τε.

τάγαθά, crasis for τὰ ἀγαθά.

τάλαντον, τό [R. ται], prop. *thai* which supports, hence, *balance*, pl. *pair of scales*, by transfer the *weight* in the scales, and then any weight, and as a definite weight, *talent*. In historical times the talent was both a *weight* and a *sum of money*, although the latter was never actually coined. The Attic talent in Xenophon's time weighed about 57.75 lbs. *avoirdupois*; as a sum of money (vii. 1. 27) it had the value of this amount of silver and was worth 6000 Attic drachmas. See *s.v.* μνᾶ. See also *s.v.* δᾶρεικός. ii. 2. 20, iii. 5. 8, vii. 7. 25, 53.

τάλλα, τᾶλλα, crasis for τὰ ἄλλα. ταμιεύω, ταμιεύσω, τεταμιέναι [ταμιᾱς, *carver*, *dispenser*, *steward*, cf. τέμνω], *be comptroller or treasurer*; mid., *administer or measure out for oneself*, of enemies, *parcel out or deal with at one's pleasure*, ii. 5. 18.

Ταμῶς, ὁ, *Tamos*, an Egyptian of Memphis, who at first served under Tissaphernes in Ionia, but afterwards he joined Cyrus and conducted his fleet to Cilicia, i. 2. 21, 4. 2. After the death of Cyrus he fled to Egypt, where he was killed by Psammetichus for his treasures and ships. His son was Glus, ii. 1. 3.

τάναντία, crasis for τὰ ἐναντία. ταξίαρχος, ὁ [R. ται + ἄρχω], *commander of a τάξις*, *taxiarch*, iii. 1. 37, iv. 1. 28.

τάξις, *εως*, ἡ [R. ται], *arrangement*, Lat. *ordō*, esp. in a military sense, *order*, *array*, *formation*, i. 2. 18, iii. 2. 38, 4. 19, v. 2. 13; *rank and file*, *line*, *line of battle*, Lat. *aciēs*, i. 8. 10, 16, ii. 2. 14, 3. 2, iii. 2. 17; of individuals, *place in line*, *post*, *station*, iii. 4. 48, iv. 3. 29; any *body of troops*, *division*, *corps*, *battalion*, of no fixed number, i. 5. 14 (cf. i. 2. 3), 8. 3, iii. 1. 32, or composed of two λόχοι of hoplites, *i.e.* 200 men, iv. 7. 2, vi. 5. 11; of

peltasts, 100 men, iv. 3. 22; of cavalry, iv. 3. 17, 22, consisting of 600 men in i. 8. 21; of the Persians, *division, corps*, i. 2. 16, 3. 8, iii. 4. 14. Phrases: ἐν τάξει, *in line, in order, in the ranks*, i. 7. 20, ii. 2. 8, v. 1. 2; τὰ ἀμφι τάξεις, *tactics*, ii. 1. 7; εἰς τάξιν τὰ ὅπλα τιθεσθαι, *get under arms in line of battle*, ii. 2. 21, cf. v. 4. 11.

Τάχοι, οἱ, the *Taochi, Taochians*, a barbarous and warlike tribe on the northern frontier of Armenia, iv. 4. 18, 6. 5, 7. 1, 17, independent of the Persians, v. 5. 17.

ταπεινός, ἡ, ὄν, *downcast, submissive*, ii. 5. 13.

ταπεινός, ἐταπεινώσα, τεταπεινώμαι, ἐταπεινώθην [ταπεινός], *lower, bring down, humble*, vi. 3. 18.

τάπισ, ἰδος, or **ταπίς**, ἰδος, ἡ [cf. Eng. *tape, tapestry*], *carpet, rug*, Lat. *strāgulum*, vii. 3. 18, 27.

τάπιτήδεια, crasis for τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.

ταράττω (ταραχ-), *ταράξω, ἐτάραξα, τετάραγμα, ἐταράχθην, trouble, disturb, agitate, make disorder*, Lat. *perturbō*, v. 7. 1, vi. 2. 9; of persons, *disturb, embarrass*, ii. 4. 18; of troops, pass., *be thrown into confusion or disorder*, iii. 4. 19, vi. 5. 9.

τάραχος, ὁ [ταράττω], *confusion, disorder*, i. 8. 2.

ταρίχεύω, τεταρίχευμαι, ἐταρίχεύθην [τάριχος, ὁ, *smoked meat*, root **ταρσ**, *parch*, cf. Lat. *terra, dry land, torreo, parch*, Eng. **THIRST**], *preserve, pickle*, v. 4. 28.

Ταρσοί, ὧν, *Tarsus*, the ancient capital of Cilicia, founded by the Assyrian kings, on the Cydnus. It was an important commercial city and seat of learning even in the Roman period, and was the birthplace of St. Paul. The Cyrēans plundered it, i. 2. 23, 25, 26. (Tersūs.)

τάττω (ταγ-), *τάξω, ἔταξα, τέταχα, τέταγμα, ἐτάχθην*, and rare poetic *ἐτάγην* [R. **τακ**], *arrange,*

esp. as a military term, form, array, draw up into line of battle, marshal, assign to stations, Lat. *instruō*, i. 2. 15, 8. 23, 24, ii. 3. 12, 19, iii. 2. 17, iv. 2. 9, 8. 10; mid., *draw up for oneself or one's own*, v. 4. 22; mid. intr. and pass., *take one's post, post oneself, be stationed*, i. 7. 9, 9. 31, vi. 3. 6, vii. 1. 23; act. also *assign, order, appoint*, with acc. and inf., i. 5. 7, iii. 1. 25, so in pass., *ραχθéis*, Lat. *iūssus*, i. 6. 6, iv. 6. 22. Phrases: ἐν τῷ τεταγμένῳ, *in the appointed place*, iii. 3. 18 (but some read ἐν τεταγμένῳ, see ἐντάττω).

ταῦρος, ὁ [cf. Lat. *taurus*, *bull*, Eng. **STEER**], *bull*, ii. 2. 9.

ταύτη, dat. fem. of οὗτος, as adv. [οὗτος], of place, *in this direction or way, on this side, here*, Lat. *hāc* (sc. *uiā*), i. 10. 6, iv. 2. 4, 3. 5, hence, οἱ ταύτη ἵπποι, *the horses in this region*, iv. 5. 36, cf. vii. 4. 24; of manner, *in this way, herein, in these regards*, Lat. *hāc ratiōne*, ii. 6. 7, iii. 2. 32.

ταφείησαν, see θάπτω.

τάφος, ὁ [θάπτω, cf. Eng. *epitaph*], *burial, funeral*, hence, *burial place, grave*, i. 6. 11.

τάφρος, ἡ [cf. θάπτω], *ditch, trench*, Lat. *fossa*, for irrigation or defence, i. 7. 16, ii. 3. 10, 4. 13, v. 2. 5, vi. 5. 3; its artificial character emphasised by ὀρυκτῆ, i. 7. 14.

τάχα, adv. [ταχύς], *quickly, presently, soon*, i. 8. 8, iv. 4. 12, v. 7. 21; *perhaps, maybe*, v. 2. 17.

ταχέως, adv. [ταχύς], *quickly, swiftly, speedily*, ii. 2. 12, iii. 4. 15, iv. 1. 17, v. 1. 4.

τάχιστα, see ταχύς.

τάχος, οὖς, τό [ταχύς], *swiftness, speed*, ii. 5. 7.

ταχύς, εἶα, ὅ, *quick, swift, speedy*, Lat. *celer*, iii. 3. 15, sup. *τάχιστος*, i. 2. 20, ii. 6. 29. Phrases: τὴν ταχίστην (sc. *δόδον*), *in the quickest manner, as soon as possible*, i. 3. 14, iii. 3. 16, vii. 1. 11; διὰ ταχέων, *with speed*, i. 5. 9. Neut. as adv.,

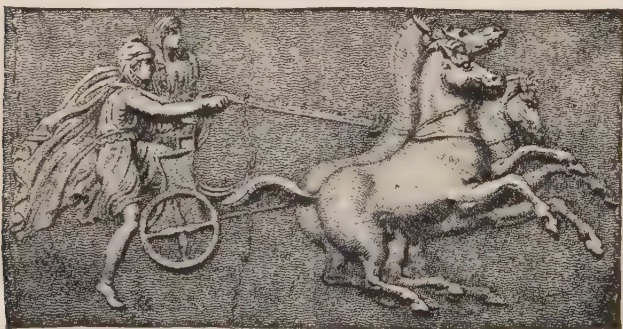
ταχύ, *quickly, swiftly, speedily, soon*, i. 5. 3, ii. 3. 6, iii. 4. 27, iv. 6. 25, v. 2. 25, vi. 1. 28, vii. 3. 42; comp. θάπτον, *more quickly, quicker, faster*, i. 2. 17, iii. 5. 6, iv. 3. 32, vii. 3. 45; ἤν θάπτον... θάπτον, *the sooner... the sooner*, Lat. *simulatque... statim*, vi. 5. 20; sup. τάχιστα, vii. 6. 12, freq. used in phrases meaning *as quickly as possible, as soon as one can*, formed (with or without the appropriate forms of δύναμαι) with the advs. ὡς, i. 3. 14, iii. 4. 44, iv. 2. 1, v. 7. 3, vii. 3. 44, ὅτι, iv. 3. 29, vii. 2. 8, ἥ, i. 2. 4, vi. 5. 13, ὅπη, iv. 5. 1; ἐπειδὴν τάχιστα, *as soon as*, iii. 1.

ble, i. 1. 5, 2. 1, 9, 3. 1, 8. 5, 9. 1, iii. 2. 1, v. 4. 21, 5. 1, 13, vii. 5. 6; οὔτε... τέ, see οὔτε; τέ... δέ is generally used where the construction is anacoluthic, v. 5. 8, vii. 8. 11. τέ is sometimes joined to relative words to increase their relative force, see ἄτε, ὅλος, ὥστε, ᾗτε.

τεθναῖσι, τεθνατον, τεθηκότα, see θνήσκω.

τεθραμμένους, see τρέφω.

τέθριππον, τό [τέτταρες + R. ακ], *team of four horses abreast, chariot and four, four-in-hand*, Lat. *quadrigae*, iii. 2. 24. The two middle horses of the team pulled by the yoke (see s.v. ζυγόν); those on



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9, cf. iv. 6. 9, vi. 3. 21, so ὡς τάχιστα, iv. 3. 9.

τέ, copulative conj., enclitic, *and*, corresponding to καί much as Lat. *-que* to *et*. It stands either alone, i. 5. 14, 9. 5, iii. 2. 16, vii. 6. 3, or doubled, when it generally marks the balance or connexion either of clauses, *on the one hand... on the other*, i. 8. 3, iii. 2. 11, 39, 4. 35, or rarely of single words, iv. 5. 12; repeated three and four times, vi. 5. 21, iv. 8. 13; τέ... καί or τε καί, *not only... but also, both... and*, Lat. *cum... tum*, or untranslata-

the outside by means of a single trace (not represented in the accompanying cut), attached at one end to the horse's collar and at the other to the ἀντιξ (see s.v. ἄρμα) of the chariot. For another illustration of the τέθριππον, see s.v. ἄρμα (No. 8).

τείνω (τεν-), τενω, ἔτεινα, -τέτακα, τέταμαι, ἐτάθην [cf. Lat. *tenuis*, *drawn out, thin, tendō, stretch*, Eng. *thin, dance, tone, hypo-tense*], *stretch, extend*; intrans., *exert oneself, hasten, rush*, Lat. *contendō*, with ἀνω, πρὸς and acc., iv. 3. 21.

τειχίζω (τειχίδ-), **τειχιῶ**, **ἐτειχισα**, **τετείχικα**, **τετείχισμαι**, **ἐτειχίσθην** [τέιχος], *build a wall, fortify*, vii. 2. 36.

τείχος, ους, τό [cf. Eng. DIKE, DITCH, DIG], *wall, for defence*, i. 4. 4, 7. 15, ii. 4. 12, esp. *city wall, rampart*, Lat. *murus, moenia*, iii. 4. 7, vi. 2. 8, vii. 2. 11; of the *city* itself, v. 5. 6, vii. 1. 15; *fortress, stronghold*, iii. 4. 10, vii. 3. 19, 5. 8; forming the name of a place, see **Νέον τεῖχος**.

τεκμαίρομαι (τεκμαρ-), **τεκμαροῦμαι**, **ἐτεκμηράμην** [R. **τακ**], *settle by a mark, form a judgment, infer*, iv. 2. 4.

τεκμήριον, τό [R. **τακ**], *sign, token, proof, evidence*, Lat. *argumentum*, i. 9. 29, 30, iii. 2. 13.

τέκνον, τό [R. **τακ**], *child*, pl., of *children* with reference to their parents, Lat. *liberī*, i. 4. 8, iv. 5. 28, vi. 4. 8.

τελέθω [τέλος], *come into being, come out, become*, iii. 2. 3; of *sacrifices*, *be favourable*, vi. 6. 36. (Elsewhere poetic, and some edit. have other readings in both these passages.)

τελευταῖος, ᾱ, ον [τέλος], *last*, Lat. *ūltimus*, of *time*, iv. 1. 5; of *order* in a military sense, *hindmost, at the rear, rear*, Lat. *novissimus*, iv. 2. 16, vi. 5. 10, vii. 3. 39; subst., of *τελευταῖοι*, *the rear guard*, iv. 1. 10, 3. 24.

τελευτάω, **τελεύτησω**, **ἐτελεύτησα**, **τετελεύτηκα**, **ἐτελεύτησθην** [τέλος], *bring to an end*; intr., *finish, end one's life, die*, Lat. *finiō*, i. 1. 3, ii. 1. 4, 6. 15, iii. 2. 7, vi. 3. 17, 4. 11; partic., **τελευτών**, used adv. like **τέλος**, *at last, finally*, iv. 5. 16, vi. 3. 8.

τελευτή, ἥς [τέλος], *end*, Lat. *finis*, esp. euphemistically for *death*, with or without τοῦ βίου, i. 1. 1, 9. 30, ii. 6. 29, iii. 2. 7.

τελέω, **τελῶ**, rarely **τελέσω**, **ἐτέλεσα**, **τετέλεκα**, **τετέλεσμαι**, **ἐτέλεσθην**, [τέλος], *bring to completion, finish*,

fulfil an obligation, pay, iii. 3. 18, vii. 1. 6, 6. 16.

τέλος, ους, τό [τέλος], *completion, fulfilment, end, issue, result*, Lat. *exitus*, i. 10. 18, v. 2. 9, vi. 1. 13. Phrases: **τέλος**, adv., *at last, finally, to close*, Lat. *tandem*, i. 9. 6, ii. 3. 26, vi. 1. 5; **διὰ τέλος**, *from beginning to end, constantly*, vi. 6. 11; **ἥδη τέλος ἐχόντων τῶν ἱερῶν**, *as the sacrifice was nearing the end*, vi. 5. 2.

τέλος, ους, τό [R. **ταλ**], *what is imposed on one, tax, outlay, task, office, magistracy, supreme authority*, plur., τὰ τέλη, *the authorities, magistrates*, of the Spartan ephors, ii. 6. 4. Phrase: **τοῖς οἰκοῖς τέλεσι**, *the home government*, vii. 1. 34.

τέμαχος, ους, τό [cf. **τέμνω**], *slice*, of fish, v. 4. 26.

Τεμενίτης, see **Τημενίτης**.

τέμνω (τεμ-, τμε-), **τεμῶ**, **ἔτεμον** or **ἔταμον**, **τέτμηκα**, **τέτμημαι**, **ἐτέμην** [cf. Lat. *temnō*, *slight*, 'cut,' Eng. *a-tom*, *epi-tome*], *cut*, of *surgeons*, *perform operations*, v. 8. 18.

τέναγος, ους, τό, *shoal water, shallows*, Lat. *uadum*, vii. 5. 12.

τερεβνθίνος or **τερμίνθινος**, ἡ, ον [τερέβινθος or τέρμινθος, ἡ, *turpentine-tree*, cf. Eng. *terebinth, turpentine*], of the *turpentine-tree*, *turpentine*, iv. 4. 13.

τέταρτος, ἡ, ον [τέτταρες], *fourth*, Lat. *quārtus*, iii. 4. 31, iv. 8. 21.

τετρακισχίλιοι, αι, α [τέτταρες + χίλιοι], *four thousand*, Lat. *quattuor milia*, i. 1. 10, iii. 4. 2, vii. 7. 53.

τετρακόσιοι, αι, α [τέτταρες + ἑκατόν], *four hundred*, Lat. *quadringenti*, i. 4. 3, iii. 3. 6, vi. 2. 16; with a collective, in sing., i. 7. 10.

τετραμοιρίᾱ, ᾱς [τέτταρες + μοῖρα, *portion*, cf. μέρος], *fourfold share, four times as much*, vii. 2. 36, 6. 1.

τετραπλός, ἡ, ον, contr. **τετραπλοῦς**, ἡ, οὖν [τέτταρες + R. **πλα**], *quadruple*; subst., τό **τετραπλόν**, *a fourfold share*, Lat. *quadruplum*, vii. 6. 7.

τετταράκοντα, indecl. [τέτταρες + εἴκοσι], *forty*, Lat. *quadrāgintā*, i. 5. 13, ii. 2. 7, vi. 5. 4.

τέτταρες, α [τέτταρες], *four*, Lat. *quattuor*, i. 2. 12, io. 1, ii. 4. 25, vii. 7. 12.

Τευθρανία, ἄς, *Teuthrania*, a district in the southwestern part of Mysia about the Caicus, containing Pergamus, ii. 1. 3, vii. 8. 17.

τεύξεσθε, see τυγχάνω.

τεύχος, ους, τό [R. τακ], *tool*; rarely in prose, *receptacle, jar, chest*, v. 4. 28, vii. 5. 14.

τεχνάζω (τεχναδ-) [R. τακ], *use art, employ cunning, deal subtly*, vii. 6. 16.

τέχνη, ης [R. τακ], *art, craft*, or more generally, *means, ways*, iv. 5. 16, vii. 2. 8.

τεχνικῶς, adv. [R. τακ], *in a skilful manner*; τεχνικῶς πως, *in an artful sort of way*, vi. 1. 5.

τέως, adv., *the while, so long, meanwhile*, as τέως μὲν αὐτοὺς ἀβαλνοντας, *as long as they were ascending*, iv. 2. 12, cf. v. 4. 16, vi. 3. 5; *for a time, up to this time, hitherto*, vii. 5. 8, 13, 6. 29, 7. 55.

τῇ, dat. fem. of the art. as adv., *here*, used in the phrases, τῇ μὲν . . . τῇ δέ, *on the one hand or side . . . on the other, in some respects . . . in others*, iii. 1. 12, iv. 8. 10, so τῇ μὲν . . . ὁπότε δέ, vi. 1. 20 (see πῇ).

τῇδε, see ὅδε, *fin.*

τήκω (τακ-), -τήξω, -έτηξα, τέ-θηκα, ἐράχθην and ἐτάκην [cf. Lat. *tābēs*, *decay*, Eng. *thaw*], *melt, intr., thaw, melt, of snow*, iv. 5. 15.

Τηλεβοάς, ου or ᾱ, *the Teleboas*, a branch of the Euphrātes, in Armenia, west of Lake Thospitis, iv. 4. 3.

Τημενίτης, ου, *a Temenian, a native of Temenium*, iv. 4. 15, a town in Argolis; others read Τεμενίτης, *of Temenus*, part of Syracuse; others again, Τημνίτης, *of Temnus*, in Aeolis, on the Her-mus.

τῆμερον, adv. [Epic *σήμερον*, σ- or τ-, demonstrative pronominal prefix, + ἡμέρᾱ], *to-day*, Lat. *hodiē*, i. 9. 25, iv. 6. 8. Phrase: τὴν τῆμερον ἡμέρᾱν, *the present day*, iv. 6. 9.

Τημενίτης, see Τημενίτης.

τηνικαῦτα, adv., *at that time, just then*, answering to ἦνίκα and ἐπεὶ, iv. 1. 5, 2. 3.

Τήρης, ους, ὁ, *Teres*, founder of the kingdom of the Odrysae, vii. 2. 22.

Τηρίβαζος, see Τηρίβαζος.

τιάρᾱ, ἄς [cf. Eng. *tiara*], *tiara, a headdress worn by the Persians*,



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but especially the *upright tiara*, the peculiar badge of the Great King, ii. 5. 23.

τιάροειδής, ἐς [τιάρᾱ + R. *ἔδ*], *tiara-shaped*, v. 4. 13.

Τιβάρηνοί, οἱ, *the Tibarēni*, an independent tribe in Pontus on the Black Sea, extending from the Chalybes to Cotyōra, v. 5. 2, vii. 8. 25.

Τίγρης, ητος [old Pers. *Tigra*, *the pointed, tigri*, arrow, applied to the river from its rapid course, Syrian *Diglat*, *Diklat*, Hebrew *Chiddekel*, the Hiddekel of Daniel x. 4], *the Tigris*, a great river formed by streams from Mt. Taurus in Armenia and flowing south-

easterly to its junction with the Euphrates in Babylonia, i. 7. 15, ii. 2. 3, 4. 13, iii. 4. 6, iv. 1. 2, 4. 3.

τίθημι (θε-), θήσω, ἔθηκα, τέθεικα, τέθειμαι, ἐτέθην, 2 aor. mid. ἐθέμην [R. θε], put, set, place, with κατά and acc., vii. 3. 22; get ready, institute, i. 2. 10; mid., place for oneself, arrange, with ἐπὶ and acc., vii. 3. 23. Esp. in the military phrase θέσθαι τὰ ὅπλα, prop. either order arms, i.e. stand with one end of the shield and spear resting on the ground, i. 5. 14 (cf. i. 5. 13), 6. 4, ii. 2. 8, iv. 2. 16, 3. 26, or ground arms, i.e. lay shield and spear on the ground in front of one, i. 10. 16, iv. 3. 17, v. 2. 8, 19, vii. 1. 22 (cf. vii. 1. 24); but sometimes appear or get under arms, take up a military position, ii. 2. 21, v. 4. 11, and in i. 5. 17, κατὰ χώρᾱν ἔθεντο τὰ ὅπλα, they moved back to quarters.

Τιμασίων, ὄνος, ὁ, Timasion, of Dardanus in the Troad, who had served with Clearchus and Dercylidas against Pharnabazus, v. 6. 24. Being in exile, v. 6. 23, he joined the army of Cyrus and was elected to succeed Clearchus, iii. 1. 47. With Xenophon he was the youngest of the generals, iii. 2. 37. He engaged in designs against Xenophon, v. 6. 21 ff., but cf. vii. 5. 10. See also vi. 3. 14, 5. 28, vii. 1. 40, 2. 1, 3. 18.

τιμάω, τιμήσω, etc. [R. τι], value, esteem, honour, of persons, i. 3. 3, 9. 14, ii. 6. 21, iii. 2. 5, v. 5. 14, vii. 3. 29.

τιμή, ἥς [R. τι], value, worth, price, vii. 5. 2, 8. 6; of persons, honour, esteem, i. 9. 29, ii. 1. 17, iii. 1. 37, vi. 1. 20, vii. 3. 28.

Τιμησίθεος, ὁ, Timesitheus, of Trapezus, πρόξενος of the Mosynoeci, and interpreter between them and the Greeks, v. 4. 2 ff.

τίμιος, ᾧ, ὄν [R. τι], of things, valuable, precious, i. 2. 27; of persons, honoured, esteemed, i. 3. 6.

τιμωρέω, τιμωρήσω, etc. [R. τι + R. 2 Φερ], help, avenge, mid., take vengeance on, punish, i. 9. 13, v. 4. 6, vii. 6. 7, 7. 17; with acc. of pers and gen. of thing, vii. 1. 25, 4. 23; with ὑπέρ and gen., for the sake of, i. 3. 4; pass., be punished, ii. 5. 27, 6. 29.

τιμωριά, ᾧς [R. τι + R. 2 Φερ], help, vengeance, hence, punishment, with παρά and gen., ii. 6. 14.

Τιρίβαζος or **Τηρίβαζος**, ὁ, Tiribazus, governor of Western Armenia in the satrapy of Orontas, iv. 4. 4. He was a favourite of Artaxerxes (*ibid.*), and made a treaty with the Cyræans, which he broke, iv. 4. 6, 18, 21. Transferred to the west of Asia, he was instrumental in promoting the Peace of Antalcidas. He was afterwards killed while plotting to dethrone his master.

τις, τί, gen. **τινός**, indef. pron., enclitic, a, an, any, some, a sort of, a kind of, a certain, Lat. quis, i. 2. 20, 5. 8, 8. 8, iii. 1. 4, 3. 18, 4. 23, iv. 1. 17; subst., somebody, anybody, something, anything, pl., some, i. 8. 18, 9. 8, ii. 1. 9, iii. 4. 23, iv. 1. 14, v. 1. 8, 7. 10, 8. 25; esp. denoting a person whom one can but does not name, i. 4. 12, iii. 3. 3, v. 6. 33; one, pl., they, people, men, i. 5. 8, 9. 3, 11, iii. 3. 18, 5. 17, vii. 4. 8. With a limiting, modifying, or restrictive force, as in the phrases: οἱ δὲ **τινες**, some few, v. 7. 16; **μία τις**, any single one, ii. 1. 19, cf. vi. 6. 20; **σχεδόν τις**, pretty nearly, vi. 4. 20; **πόση τις**, about how large, ii. 4. 21, cf. vi. 5. 20; **ὅποῖόν τις**, whatsoever, what sort of, ii. 2. 2, iii. 1. 13, cf. v. 5. 15; **τοιαύτη τις**, something of this sort, v. 8. 7; see also iv. 8. 26, v. 1. 6, 8. 11, vi. 1. 26, vii. 6. 24.

τίς, τί, gen. **τίνος**, interr. pron., who? which? what? Lat. quis, in dir. and indir. questions, i. 4. 13, 14, ii. 1. 11, 2. 10, iii. 2. 16, 36, iv. 8. 5, vi. 3. 23, vii. 2. 26; what kind

of, vii. 6. 4; neut. as adv., τί, *why?* *what for?* Lat. *quid*, ii. 4. 3, 5. 22, iii. 4. 39, vi. 3. 25. Phrases: ἐκ τίνος, *for what reason, on what grounds?* v. 8. 4; τί γάρ, τί οὖν, *what then?* Lat. *quid enim?* v. 7. 10, 8. 11.

Τισσαφέρνης, οὐς, ὁ, *Tissaphernes*, a famous Persian, as satrap of Lydia and Caria well known in Greece for the double part he played during the Peloponnesian war, now favouring Sparta and now Athens, but always extending the Persian power. He became the jealous enemy of Cyrus the Younger on the latter's appointment to the government of Lydia in 407 B.C., i. 1. 2, 3, 2. 4. He commanded a quarter of the Persian army, i. 7. 12, and distinguished himself at Cunaxa, i. 10. 5 ff. After the death of Cyrus he pursued a course of treachery towards the Cyræans, ii. 3. 17 ff., 4. 1, 5. 2 ff., iii. 4. 2, and entrapped their generals, ii. 5. 31 ff., iii. 2. 4. He succeeded to the posts held by Cyrus, ii. 5. 11, but in endeavouring to take possession of Ionia, which had revolted from him to Cyrus, i. 1. 6, 7, 9. 9, he was opposed by the Spartans under Thibron, vii. 6. 1, 7, 8. 24. Several campaigns followed, disastrous to the Persians, until Tissaphernes, through the influence of Parysatis, mother of Cyrus, was put to death.

τιτρώσκω (τρο-), τρώσω, ἔτρωσα, τέτρωμαι, ἐτρώθην [cf. τραῦμα], *wound, inflict wounds*, Lat. *uolnerō*, abs. or with acc., ii. 2. 14, iii. 3. 7, 4. 26, iv. 3. 33, v. 2. 17, vi. 3. 8, vii. 8. 19; with διά and gen. or eis and acc., i. 8. 26, ii. 5. 33.

τλήμων, ον, gen. ονος [R. ταλ], *enduring, suffering, wretched*, iii. 1. 29.

τοί, intensive particle, post-positive and enclitic, *in truth, verily, surely, of a certainty*, often best

expressed by emphasis in English, ii. 1. 19, 5. 19, iii. 1. 18, 37, v. 5. 24, 6. 34.

τοιγαροῦν, inferential conj. [τοί + γάρ + οὖν], *therefore, accordingly, consequently*, i. 9. 9, 15, 18, ii. 6. 20, v. 8. 22.

τοίνυν, inferential conj., post-positive [τοί + νύν], *therefore, accordingly, then, further, also*, ii. 5. 41, iii. 2. 39, v. 1. 2, vii. 5. 3, 10; esp. with imvs., ii. 1. 22, 3. 5, iii. 1. 36, iv. 8. 5. Phrases: πρῶτον μὲν τοίνυν, *well then, first*, iii. 2. 27; μὴ τοίνυν μηδέ, *nay then not even*, vii. 6. 19.

τοιόσδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε, dem. pron. [τοιός, *such*, + -δε], *such as this, of this kind*, referring to what follows, *as follows*, v. 4. 31; esp. ἔλεξε τοιάδε, *he spoke as follows*, i. 3. 3, 9, cf. 7. 2.

τοιούτος, τοιαύτη, τοιούτον, dem. pron., *so constituted, of such a sort, kind, nature, character or position, such*, Lat. *tālis*, referring to what precedes, i. 3. 14, ii. 1. 16, 6. 8, iii. 1. 44, 2. 13, v. 7. 26, vii. 6. 35. Phrases: ἐν τοιούτῳ τοῦ κινδύνου, *at such a critical point of danger*, i. 7. 5; τοιούτον οὐδέν, *nothing of the sort*, ii. 5. 5; τούτων τοιούτων ὄντων, *such being the case*, ii. 5. 12; τοιούτων ἡμῖν εἰς φιλιάν ὑπαρχόντων, *when we have such strong grounds for friendship*, ii. 5. 24; εἰς τὰ τοιαῦτα, *for services of this sort*, iv. 1. 28; ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ, *at such a juncture*, v. 8. 20.

τοίχος, ὁ [cf. τέχος], *wall*, of a building, vii. 8. 14.

τολμάω, τολμήσω, etc. [R. ταλ], *have the heart, have the courage, undertake*, Lat. *sustineō*, iii. 2. 32, iv. 4. 12; *venture, risk, dare*, Lat. *audeō*, ii. 2. 12, 3. 5, iii. 2. 11, v. 7. 19; in a bad sense, *have the audacity or effrontery*, vi. 4. 14, vii. 7. 46.

Τολμίδης, ον, *Tolmides*, herald of the Greek army, an Elean, ii. 2. 20, iii. 1. 46, v. 2. 18.

τόξευμα, ατος, τό [R. **τακ**], *arrow*, Lat. *sagitta*, i. 8. 19, iii. 4. 17, iv. 2. 28, v. 2. 14, vii. 8. 18. For illustrations, see *s.v.* τόξον and φαρέτρα.

τοξεύω, έτόξευσα, τετόξευμαι, έτοξεύθην [R. **τακ**], *shoot with a bow, use one's bow, shoot arrows*, abs., iii. 3. 7, 10, 4. 14, iv. i. 16, 2. 28; pass., *be hit with an arrow, be shot*, abs. or with διά and εις, i. 8. 20, iv. i. 18.

τοξικός, ή, όν [R. **τακ**], *belonging to the bow*; subst., ή τοξική (*sc. τέχνη*), *archery*, i. 9. 5.

τόξον, τό [R. **τακ**], *bow*, Lat. *arcus*, iii. 3. 15, 4. 17, iv. 2. 27, 28, 4.



No. 70.

16. For additional illustrations, see *s.v.* νευρά and φαρέτρα.

τοξότης, ου [R. **τακ**], *bowman, archer*, Lat. *sagittarius*, without defensive armour except on special occasions (the Cretans mentioned in v. 2. 29 were probably bowmen), and carrying only his bow and quiver. The τοξόται were a division of the light-armed troops, iii. 4. 26, iv. 3. 27, 28, 8. 15, v. 2. 12, 4. 22, 6. 15, vi. 3. 7, being chiefly Cretans and Scythians, i. 2. 9, iii. 4. 15, and while of greater numbers than the σφενδονήται and than the άκοντισται as such (see *s.v.* πελ-

ταστής), they were still unimportant relatively to the peltasts and hoplites (see *s.v.* γυμνής). The bowmen among the barbarians whom the Ten Thousand encountered were, on the contrary, important and formidable, i. 8. 9, iii. 3. 6, 4. 2 (*cf.* 17), 26.

τόπος, ό [*cf.* Eng. *topic, topography, U-top-ian*], *place, spot*, Lat. *locus*, v. 7. 16, vii. 4. 12; *region, district, quarter*, Lat. *regiō*, i. 5. 1, iv. 4. 4.

τοσόσδε, τοσήδε, τοσόνδε, dem. pron. [*τόσος, so great, + -δε*], *so many, so numerous*, vi. 5. 19, but in ii. 4. 4 the context shows that τοσολδε means *so few*.

τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτον, dem. pron., *so much, of size, number, amount, and time, so great or large*, ii. 5. 18, iii. 4. 37, 5. 7, iv. i. 20, 8. 12; *so long*, i. 9. 11; *so many*, ii. i. 16, iii. i. 36; τοσοῦτω with comps., *so much*, i. 5. 9; neut. as adv. τοσοῦτον, *so far, in so far, only so much*, i. 8. 13, iii. i. 45; with εἶπε, referring either to what precedes or what follows, *thus much, so much only*, i. 3. 15, ii. i. 9, 5. 15.

τότε, adv., *at that time, then*, i. i. 6, 4. 18, 6. 10, ii. 6. 5, iii. 2. 15, iv. 5. 35, v. 6. 19. Phrases: τῇ τότε άκροβολίσει, *the late skirmish*, iii. 4. 18; τῶν τότε, *the (heralds of) that time*, ii. 2. 20.

τοτέ, adv., *at times*, in the phrase τοτέ μέν . . . τοτέ δέ, *now . . . then, at one time . . . at another*, vi. i. 9.

τράγημα, ατος, τό [*cf.* *τρωκτός*], *dainties for eating, delicacies, sweetmeats*, esp. dried fruits, eaten at dessert, Lat. *bellaria*, ii. 3. 15, v. 3. 9.

Τράλλεις, εων, οι, *Tralles*, a city in the northern part of Caria, in the plain of the Maeander, i. 4. 8. (*Aidin.*)

Τρανίψαι, οι, *the Tranipsae*, a tribe in the eastern part of Thrace, vii. 2. 32.

τράπεζα, ἡς [τέτταρες + R. πῆδ], prop. *table* with four legs, *dining-table*, Lat. *mēnsa*, iv. 5. 31, vii. 2. 33 (see ἀποβλέπω), 3. 22. But the τράπεζα might have only three legs, two at one end and one at the centre of the other (see No. 73). It was low, and had a *rectangular* top. See also s.v. κλίνη.

Τραπεζούντιος, ὁ [Τραπεζοῦς], a *Trapezuntian*, native of *Trapezus*, iv. 8. 23, v. 1. 11, 4. 2, 5. 10, vi. 6. 22.

Τραπεζοῦς, οὖντος, ἡ, *Trapezus*, a Greek city in the northeastern part of Pontus, lying on a high table-shaped plateau on the coast, a colony of Sinōpe, iv. 8. 22, and paying tribute to it, v. 5. 10. It was an important commercial town as early as when the Ten Thousand Greeks found hospitality there, v. 1. 1, 2. 28, 5. 14, vi. 6. 5; it was favoured by the Romans, who made it the capital of Pontus Cappadocius; and finally it became the seat of the Empire established by the Comnēni. It was independent until its capture by the Turks in 1462 A.D. (Trebizond, Tarabuzum.)

τράποιτο, see τρέπω.

τραῦμα, ατος, τό [cf. τιτρώσκω], *wound*, *hurt*, Lat. *uolnus*, i. 8. 26, iv. 6. 10.

τράχηλος, ὁ, *neck*, *throat*, Lat. *collum*, of men, i. 5. 8, vii. 4. 9.

τράχυσ, εἶα, ὅ [cf. Eng. *trachea*], *rough*, *scugh*, Lat. *asper*, iv. 3. 6; of the voice, *harsh*, ii. 6. 9. Phrase: ἡ τράχεια (sc. γῆ), *hard ground*, *uneven country*, iv. 6. 12.

τρεῖς, τρία, gen. τριῶν [τρεῖς], *three*, Lat. *trēs*, i. 1. 10, 4. 19, 8. 12, iv. 4. 3, v. 6. 9, vii. 5. 2.

τρέπω, τρέψω, ἔτρεψα and ἔτραπον, τέτροφα and τέτραφα, τέτραμαι, ἐτρέφθην and ἐτράπην [cf. Lat. *torquēo*, *turn*, *twist*, Eng. *THREAD*, *THROW*, *THROW*], *turn*, *direct*, *divert*, iii. 1. 41; esp. as a military phrase, *rout*, *put to flight*, with εἰς

φυγὴν, Lat. *in fugam uertō*, i. 2. 24, cf. v. 4. 23; mid. and pass. intrans., *turn*, *set one's face towards*, *have recourse to*, *indulge in*, *turn aside*, abs., or with πρὸς or ἐπὶ and acc., ii. 6. 5, iii. 5. 13, iv. 5. 30, vi. 1. 19, vii. 1. 18; *take flight*, abs. or with φυγῇ, iv. 8. 19, v. 4. 24; of places, *be turned towards*, *look in a certain direction*, Lat. *uergō*, with πρὸς and acc., iii. 5. 15; mid. trans., *turn one's enemy*, *rout*, *put to flight*, v. 4. 16, vi. 3. 5.

τρέφω, θρέψω, ἔθρεψα, τέτροφα, τέθραμαι, ἐτρέφθην and ἐτράφην, *nurture*, *nourish*, in their widest sense, *support*, *maintain*, *feed*, of men and animals, Lat. *alō*, v. 1. 12, 3. 11, 4. 26; pass., *be supported* or *maintained*, *subsist*, i. 1. 9, vi. 5. 20, vii. 4. 11; *be reared* or *raised*, of men and animals, iii. 2. 13, iv. 5. 24; τεθραμμένους, *fed up*, *fattened*, v. 4. 32.

τρέχω (τρέχ-, δραμ-), δραμοῦμαι, ἔδραμον, -δεδράμῃκα, -δεδράμῃμαι, [cf. δρόμος], *run*, Lat. *currō*, i. 5. 2, iv. 8. 26, vii. 3. 45; with περί and gen., and εἰς or ἐπὶ and acc., i. 5. 8, iv. 3. 33, vi. 4. 27. (Fut. -θρέξομαι, aor. -έθρεξα, poetic and rare.)

τρέω, ἔτρεσα [cf. Lat. *tremō*, *shake*, *terreō*, *frighten*], *tremble*, *quake*, with acc., *flee from for fear*, i. 9. 6. (Rare in prose.)

τρία, see τρεῖς.

τριάκοντα, indecl. [τρεῖς + εἴκοσι], *thirty*, Lat. *trīgintā*, i. 2. 9, ii. 3. 12, iv. 6. 6, vii. 3. 7.

τριάκοντορος, ἡ [τρεῖς + εἴκοσι + R. ἐρ], sc. ναῦς, *thirty-oared ship*, v. 1. 16, vii. 2. 8. See s.v. πεντηκόντορος.

τριάκόσιοι, αἱ, α [τρεῖς + ἑκατόν], *three hundred*, Lat. *trecenti*, i. 1. 2, ii. 5. 35, iii. 4. 43, vi. 2. 16.

τριβή, ἡς [cf. τριβω, *rub*, τρίβος, ἡ, *foot-path*], *a rubbing*, of troops, *constant practice*, *service*, Lat. *ūsus*, v. 6. 15.

τρίρης, ους, ἡ [τρεῖς + R. ἐρ], sc. ναὺς, *trireme, galley, man-of-war* (see s.v. ναὺς), often distinguished from the πλοῖον (q.v.), i. 2. 21, 4. 8, v. 1. 4, vi. 4. 18, 6. 1, 5, vii. 1. 21, 2. 12 (cf. 13), 3. 3. The trireme had reached its most perfect form in the time of Xenophon. It was distinguished from the war vessels that preceded it in the development of shipbuilding by the number of its banks of oars. The πεντηκόντορος (q.v.) had a single bank of oars on each side, the bireme had two banks on each side ranged one above the other, the trireme, as the name implies, had three. We have unfortunately no representations of triremes on Greek vases, but from inscriptions and from passages in ancient authors it is established that the trireme was long and narrow, that she was a *ram*, that she was propelled in action by rowers ranged obliquely one above another in banks, and that she was also provided with two masts and with sails for voyaging. The position of the rowers, of whom it has been estimated there were 174 (31 in each of the highest banks, 29 in each of the middle banks, and 27 in each of the lowest banks) was probably that represented in the



No. 71.

in the highest bank being nearest the stern, made the perpendicular distance occupied by the three rowers in any oblique range only 8 feet. On the stroke the head and shoulders of the rower came

back between the legs of the man next above and behind him, on the recover he came to an upright position.

The trireme was a wooden vessel, and when not in commission was hauled out of the water and housed, vii. 1. 19, 27. Some conclusions about the speed of the trireme can be gathered from vi. 4. 2, where it is stated that the distance from Byzantium to Heraclēa could be made by a trireme under oars (κώπαις) in a day, but that it was a very long day's voyage. This is a distance of about 150 nautical miles. If the day is reckoned at 15 hours, we get a pace of 16 knots an hour; but there is nothing in the language in the passage cited to preclude the supposition that the vessel had also set her sails. Since the trireme was a *ram*, the number of mariners or fighting men on board was small. In action her manœuvres were performed with great skill, the chief responsibility resting on the κυβερνήτης (q.v.). The total crew, including rowers, marines, sailors, and officers, is estimated at 220.

τριρήτης, ου [τρεῖς + R. ἐρ], *man-of-war's man*, vi. 6. 7.

τρίπηχυς, υ, [τρεῖς + πήχυς], of *three cubits, three cubits long*, iv. 2. 28.

τριπλάσιος, ᾶ, ον [τρεῖς + R. πλα], *threefold, three times as large*, Lat. *tripplus*, vii. 4. 21.

τρίπλεθος, ον [τρεῖς + R. πλα], of *three plethra, three plethra wide*, v. 6. 9.

τρίπους, ουν, gen. ποδος [τρεῖς + R. πεδ], *three-footed*; as subst., *tripod*, any article of furniture supported on three feet, as the metal frame on which the pot was set for boiling (see the illustration s.v. ἀμφορεύς), but commonly a *table with three legs*, vii. 3. 21 (see s.v. τράπεζα). The three-legged table

had a round top, and the legs were often handsomely carved. The material of which it was made was commonly wood. It was used as a support for vessels or other articles of household use, as in the accompanying cut (No. 72) where a *κρατήρ* rests upon the tripod; or like the *ράπεζα* (see No. 73) it might be employed at meals, being set in front of the couch of the feaster with the articles of food upon it.



No. 72.



No. 73.

τρίς, adv. [τρεῖς], *three times*, Lat. *ter*. Phrase: *εἰς τρίς*, *up to three times, even thrice*, vi. 4. 16, 19.
τρισάσμενος, η, ον [τρεῖς + R. ἄδ], *thrice glad, very gladly*, iii. 2. 24.

τρισκαίδεκα, indecl. [τρεῖς + δέκα], *thirteen*, Lat. *tredecim*, i. 5. 5.

τριμύριοι, αι, α [τρεῖς + μύριοι], *thirty thousand*, vii. 8. 26.

τρισχιλίοι, αι, α [τρεῖς + χίλιοι], *three thousand*, i. 6. 4, v. 6. 18, vi. 2. 3.

τριταῖος, ᾱ, ον [τρεῖς], *on the third day, of persons*, v. 3. 2.

τρίτος, η, ον [τρεῖς], *third*, Lat. *tertius*, i. 7. 1, iii. 4. 28, iv. 2. 14, v. 6. 9; adv., τὸ τρίτον, *the third time*, i. 6. 8. Phrases: τῇ τρίτῃ (sc. ἡμέρᾳ), *on the third day*, i. 7. 20, iv. 8. 21; ἐπὶ τῷ τρίτῳ, *at the third signal*, ii. 2. 4.

τρίχα, adv. [τρεῖς], *threefold, in three divisions*, vi. 2. 16.

τριχῇ, adv. [τρεῖς], *threefold, in three divisions*, iv. 8. 15.

τρίχινος, η, ον [θρίξ, τριχός, *hair*, cf. Eng. *trichina*], *from or of hair, made of hair*, iv. 8. 3.

τριχοίνικος, ον [τρεῖς + χοῖνιξ], *holding or measuring three choenices*, vii. 3. 23. See s.v. *χοῖνιξ*.

τρόπαιον, τό [τροπή, cf. Eng. *trophy*], *trophy*, a memorial of victory erected on the field of battle where the enemy had turned (hence the name), or, in case of a victory gained at sea, on the nearest land. It consisted of the arms and spoils of the vanquished suspended on the lopped trunk of a

tree or on a post, iv. 6. 27, v. 5. 32. If it commemorated a naval victory, it was ornamented with the beak of one of the captured ships. Trophies were sometimes of more enduring form; arms taken in battle, esp. shields, were carried home and preserved in the temples of the state as a perpetual memorial, iii. 2. 13. Phrase: *τρόπαια βαρβάρων*, *memorials of victory over barbarians*, vii. 6. 36.

τροπή, ἥς [τρέπω, cf. Eng. *trope*, *tropic*], *turn, way, manner*, Lat. *modus*; *fashion, sort, kind*, with gen., vi. 1. 8; freq. adv. in dat. or acc., as τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ, *in the same way*, iv. 2. 13, acc., vi. 5. 6, cf. i. 1. 9, ii. 5. 20, iii. 4. 8, 23; τρόπῳ τι, *somehow, after a fashion*, ii. 2. 17; of persons, *ways, character, manner, custom*, i. 2. 11, 9. 22, ii. 6. 8, vii. 4. 8, 17. Phrases: ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου, *any way one can, at any rate, no matter how*, iii. 1. 43, vii. 7. 41; κατὰ πάντα τρόπον, *by all means*, vi. 6. 30.

τροφή, ἥς [τρέφω, cf. Eng. *a-trophy*], *support, maintenance, means of subsistence*, i. 1. 9, v. 6. 32, vii. 3. 8.

τροχάω (τροχαδ-) [τροχός, ὁ, *wheel*, cf. τρέχω, Eng. *trochee, truck*], *run along, run quickly, run forward*, vii. 3. 46.

τρύπάω, τερύπημαι [τρύπη, *hole*], *bore, pierce*. Phrase: τὰ ὦτα τερύπημένον, *with his ears bored*, iii. 1. 31.

Τρωάς, ἄδος, ἡ [Τροῖα, *Troy*], *Troas, the Troad*, the country in the northwestern part of Asia Minor between the Hellespont and the Gulf of Adramyttium, v. 6. 23, 24, vii. 8. 7. The chief city was Troia or Ilium.

τρωκτός, ἡ, ὅν [verbal of τρώω, *gnaw, nibble*, cf. Eng. *troglo-dyte, trout*], *to be eaten, edible*, esp. without cooking; hence subst., τὰ τρωκτά, *fruits eaten at dessert*, v. 3. 12.

τρωτός, ἡ, ὅν [verbal of τιτρώσκω], *to be wounded, vulnerable*, iii. 1. 23.

τυγχάνω (τυχ-, τευχ-), τεύξομαι, ἔτυχον, τετύχηκα [R. **τακ**], *hit, with gen.*, iii. 2. 19, hence, *attain, reach, acquire, gain, obtain*, Lat. *cōnsequor*, abs. or with gen., i. 4. 15, 9. 29, ii. 6. 18, iii. 1. 26, v. 7.

33, vi. 1. 26, vii. 1. 30; rarely with acc., v. 6. 28, vi. 6. 32; *find, meet, of death*, with gen., ii. 6. 29, iii. 2. 7; intr. with a partic. containing the leading idea, *happen, chance*, as παρὼν ἐτύχανε, *he happened to be there*, i. 1. 2, cf. 5. 8, 9. 31, ii. 2. 14, 3. 2, iii. 2. 10, iv. 1. 24, 8. 26, v. 3. 8, vi. 5. 22, vii. 3. 29; sometimes the partic. is omitted, ii. 2. 17, iii. 1. 3, v. 4. 34. Phrases: ὅπολων τινῶν ἡμῶν ἔτυχον, *what sort of people they found us to be*, v. 5. 15; τυχόν, acc. abs., *perhaps, perchance*, vi. 1. 20.

Τυραῖον, Τυριάειον, or Τυριαῖον, τό, *Tyriaeum, a city in southern Phrygia*, i. 2. 14 (Ilghûn).

τύρος, ὁ [cf. Eng. *but-ter*], *cheese*, pl., ii. 4. 28.

τύρσις, ιος, ἡ [cf. Lat. *turris, tower*], *tower, turret*, iv. 4. 2, v. 2. 5, vii. 2. 21, 8. 12.

τύχη, ἥς [R. **τακ**], *luck, fortune*, Lat. *fortūna*, ii. 2. 13, v. 2. 25.

τυχών, see τυγχάνω.

Υ.

ὕβριζω (ὕβριδ-), ὕβριῶ, ὕβρισα, ὕβρικα, ὕβρισμαι, ὕβρισθην [ὕπερ], *treat with insolence, abuse, outrage, insult*, vi. 4. 2; *be insolent, be wantonly abusive*, v. 8. 1, 3, 22; pass., *be abused, maltreated or outrageously handled*, iii. 1. 13, 29.

ὕβρις, εως, ἡ [ὕπερ], *insolence, arrogance, wantonness, wanton insolence*, iii. 1. 21, v. 5. 16, 8. 3, 19.

ὕβριστότερος, ᾶ, ον, comp. of ὕβριστής, *insolent*, sup. ὕβριστότατος [ὕπερ], *more or most insolent, audacious or wanton*, v. 8. 3, 22.

ὕγιαίνω (ὕγιαν-), ὑγίαινα [ὕγις, *healthy*, cf. Eng. *hygiene*], *be in health, be well, be sound*, iv. 5. 18.

ὕγροτης, ητος, ἡ [ὕγρός, *wet*, root **φυγ**, cf. Lat. *ūmidus, moist, ūdus, wet*, Eng. *WAKE* (of a ship), *WASH, OX*], *wetness, pliability, suppleness*, v. 8. 15.

ὕδροφορέω [ὑδωρ + R. φερ], *carry water*, iv. 5. 9.

ὕδροφόρος, ον [ὑδωρ + R. φερ], *carrying water*; subst., αἱ ὑδροφόροι, *water-carriers*, iv. 5. 10.

ὑδωρ, ατος, τό [cf. Lat. *unda*, *wave*, Eng. *WATER*, *WET*, *OTTER*, *hydr-aulic*, *hydro-gen*, *hydro-phobia*], *water*, Lat. *aqua*, i. 5. 7, ii. 3. 10, iii. 5. 10, iv. 3. 6, vi. 4. 4, vii. 4. 3. Phrase: ὑδωρ ἐξ οὐράνου, *rain*, iv. 2. 2.

ὑιοῦς, οὔ, ὁ [cf. *υἱός*], *son's son*, *grandson*, Lat. *nepōs*, v. 6. 37.

υἱός, οὔ [root *συ*, *beget*, cf. Eng. *son*], *son*, Lat. *filius*, iv. 6. 1, 3, v. 8. 18, vii. 8. 1.

ῦλη, ης [cf. Lat. *silva*, *wood*], *wood*, *woodland*, *forest*, v. 2. 31; *shrubbery*, *bushes*, *fagots*, i. 5. 1, iii. 5. 10.

ὑμεῖς, see *σύ*.

ὑμέτερος, ᾶ, ον [ὑμεῖς], *your*, *yours*, Lat. *vester*, ii. 1. 12, vi. 1. 31, vii. 3. 39; subst., οἱ ὑμέτεροι, *your subjects* or *countrymen*, v. 5. 19, vii. 3. 19; τὰ ὑμέτερα, *your property*, vii. 6. 16.

ὑπάγω [R. αἶ], *lead under*, abs., *lead on slowly*, *advance by degrees*, iii. 4. 48, iv. 2. 16; mid., *lead under one's own influence*, *draw on*, *suggest craftily*, with acc. or inf., ii. 1. 18, 4. 3.

ὑπαίθριος, ον [αἶθω], *under heaven's vault*, *in the open air*, Lat. *sub diuō*, v. 5. 21, vii. 6. 24.

ὑπαίτιος, ον [αἰτέω], *under a charge*, *accountable*; subst., ὑπαίτιόν τι, see *ἐπαίτιος*, iii. 1. 5.

ὑπακούω [R. κοφ], *give ear to*, *listen*, *heed*, with gen., iv. 1. 9; obey, abs., vii. 3. 7.

ὑπαντάω, ὑπήντησα [ἀντί], *go to meet*, as foes, iv. 3. 34.

ὑπαντιάζω (ἀντιάζω, ἀντιαδ-, ἡν-τίασα [ἀντί], *meet*), *go to meet*, as foes, vi. 5. 27.

ὑπαρχος, ὁ [ἄρχω], *underofficer*, *lieutenant*, *lieutenant general*, Lat. *praefectus*, i. 2. 20, 8. 6; in a prov-

ince, *lieutenant governor*, *prefect*, serving under a satrap, iv. 4. 4.

ὑπάρχω [ἄρχω], *begin*, *be under as a foundation*, *be the first*, with partic., ii. 3. 23, v. 5. 9; *be at the beginning*, *be at the start* or *to start with*, *be ready* or *in store*, *be on hand*, *be*, abs. or with dat of pers., ii. 2. 11, v. 1. 10, vii. 1. 27, 28, 7. 32; *belong to*, *be devoted to*, *be at one's service*, or *on one's side*, *support*, with dat. of pers., i. 1. 4, v. 6. 23. Phrases: τοιοῦτων ἡμῖν εἰς φιλίαν ὑπαρχόντων, *when we have such strong grounds for friendship*, ii. 5. 24; ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων, *as their means allowed*, vi. 4. 9.

ὑπασπιστής, οὔ [ἀσπιστής, *one armed with a shield*, ἀσπίς], *shield-bearer*, *squire*, Lat. *armiger*, the attendant, among the Spartans, attached to the person of the hoplite as armour bearer, iv. 2. 20.

ὑπέκω (εἶκω, εἴλω, εἶξα [cf. Lat. *uicēs*, *changes*, Eng. *WEAK*, *WICKER*], *yield*), *give way to*, *retire before*, *yield*, *submit*, with dat., vii. 7. 31.

ὑπείμι [R. εἶσ], *be under*, *lie under*, iii. 4. 7.

ὑπελαύνω [ἐλαύνω], *ride under*, *ride up to*, i. 8. 15.

ὑπεληλυθέναι, see *ὑπέρχομαι*.

ὑπέρ, prep. with gen. and acc. [ὑπέρ]. With gen., of place, *over*, *above*, Lat. *super*, i. 10. 12, iii. 4. 29, 39, 41, iv. 2. 6, 10, v. 4. 13, vii. 5. 15; of people or places on the sea, ii. 6. 2; *over*, *beyond*, i. 10. 14; rarely with verbs of motion, *from over*, iv. 7. 4; *over*, *for*, *on behalf of*, *for the sake of*, *in defence of*, Lat. *prō*, i. 3. 4, 8. 27, iii. 5. 6, iv. 8. 24, v. 7. 12, vii. 3. 31; *instead of*, *in the name of*, v. 5. 13, vii. 7. 3, 21. With acc., *over*, of places on the sea, i. 1. 9; with numerals, *above*, *more than*, v. 3. 1, vi. 5. 4, cf. 2. 10. In composition ὑπέρ signifies *over*, *above*, *beyond*, *exceedingly*, *for*, *in behalf of*.

ὑπεράλλομαι [ἀλλομαι], *jump over, spring over*, vii. 4. 17.

ὑπερاناτείνω [τείνω], *stretch out over*, vii. 4. 9.

ὑπερβαίνω [R. βα], *go over, cross, pass, scale*, vii. 3. 43, 8. 7; with *els* and *acc.*, vii. 1. 17.

ὑπερβάλλω [βάλλω], *strike over, pass or cross over, cross, abs. or with acc.*, iv. 4. 20, 6. 8, 10; with *κατά* or *πρός* and *acc.*, vi. 5. 7, vii. 5. 1. Phrase: τὸ ὑπερβάλλον τοῦ στρατεύματος, *each detachment as it crossed*, iv. 1. 7.

ὑπερβολή, ἡς [βάλλω], *a striking over, act of passing over, crossing*, i. 2. 25; of a mountain, *pass*, iii. 5. 18, iv. 1. 21, 4. 18, 6. 6.

ὑπερδέξιος, ᾧ, *ον* [R. 2 δακ], *above on the right, of military positions, above, on higher ground*, iii. 4. 37, iv. 8. 2, v. 7. 31.

ὑπερέρχομαι [ἐρχομαι], *go above, cross, pass*, iv. 4. 3.

ὑπέρχω [R. σελ], *be above, project*, iii. 5. 7; *overhang*, iv. 7. 4.

ὑπερθεν, *adv.* [ὑπέρ], *from above, impending, overhead*, i. 4. 4.

ὑπεράσθημαι [κάσθημαι], *sit down above, take one's station above, with the idea of an ambush, with gen., or ἐπὶ and gen.*, v. 1. 9, 2. 1.

ὑπερόριος, ᾧ, *ον* or *ος*, *ον* [ὄρος, ὁ, boundary, cf. ὀρίζω], *over the border, Lat. externus; subst., ἡ ὑπερορίᾳ (sc. γῆ), foreign lands, abroad*, vii. 1. 27.

ὑπερύψηλος, *ον* [ὑπέρ], *exceeding high*, iii. 5. 7.

ὑπέρχομαι [ἐρχομαι], *go under, withdraw, advance slowly*, v. 2. 30.

ὑπέσχετο, **ὑπέσχημένοι**, **ὑπέσχου**, *see ὑποσχέομαι*.

ὑπέχω [R. σελ], *hold under, then like Lat. sustineo, undergo, be subject to, submit to, with δίκην*, v. 8. 18, vi. 6. 15; *δίκην ὑποσχεῖν* and *gen.*, *give account for*, v. 8. 1.

ὑπήκοος, *ον* [R. κοφ], *listening to, obedient, subject to, subst., subject, vassal, with gen. or dat.*, i. 6. 6, v. 4. 6, 5. 1, 17, vii. 7. 29.

ὑπηρετέω, *ὑπηρετήσω, ὑπηρετήσα, ὑπηρετήκα, ὑπηρετήμαι* [R. ἐρ], *be a servant, serve, do service, help, Lat. ministrō, with dat. of person, sometimes joined to acc. of thing*, i. 9. 18, ii. 5. 14, vii. 7. 46; *furnish, provide*, iii. 5. 8.

ὑπηρετής, *ον* [R. ἐρ], *underling, assistant of any sort, servant, attendant, supporter, Lat. minister*, i. 9. 18, 27, ii. 1. 9, 5. 14.

ὑποσχέομαι, **ὑποσχήσομαι**, **ὑποσχύμην**, **ὑπέσχημαι** [R. σελ], *hold oneself under, bind oneself, engage, undertake, promise, Lat. polliceor, with acc., often also with dat. of pers.*, i. 7. 5, 18, iv. 5. 29, v. 6. 36, vii. 2. 10, 6. 5, 7. 21; with *fut. inf.*, i. 3. 21, iii. 4. 2, vi. 1. 16, vii. 1. 2; with *dat. of pers. and fut. inf.*, ii. 3. 20, iii. 1. 4, v. 6. 23; rarely with *aor. inf.* (here some read *fut.*), i. 2. 2; with *δσα ἔσοιτο*, vii. 7. 46.

ὑπνος, ὁ [ὑπνος], *sleep, Lat. somnus*, iii. 1. 11.

ὑπό, by elision *ὑπ'*, by elision and euphony, *ὑφ'*, *prep. with gen., dat., or acc.* [cf. Lat. *sub, under*], *under*. With the genitive, *under, from under*, vi. 4. 22, 25; *freq. of agency, under the influence of, with persons, by, through, from, at the hands of, Lat. ab*, i. 1. 10, 3. 4, 13, 5. 4, ii. 6. 15, iv. 3. 2, v. 1. 15, 5. 9, vii. 5. 13, 6. 15, 33, 7. 23; of things, *through, by, by reason of, from*, i. 5. 5, ii. 2. 11, iii. 1. 3, v. 8. 3, vii. 7. 11; *ὑπὸ μαστίγων, under the lash*, iii. 4. 25. With *dat.*, *under, beneath, at the foot of, with verbs of rest*, i. 2. 8, 8. 10, iii. 4. 24, iv. 7. 10, vi. 4. 4; *under the power or sway of*, vii. 2. 2, 7. 32. With *acc.*, *under, down under, with verbs of motion or implying previous motion*, i. 8. 27, io. 14, iii. 4. 37, iv. 7. 8, vii. 4. 5, 11. 21. In composition *ὑπό* signifies *under*, often with an idea of secrecy or craft (cf. our *underhand*), or has diminutive force, *rather*,

somewhat, or it denotes subordination or inferiority.

ὑποδεέστερος, ᾧ, ον [R. δε], rather deficient, inferior, i. 9. 5.

ὑποδείκνυμι [R. 1 δακ], show privately, rather intimate, indicate, v. 7. 12.

ὑποδέχομαι [R. 2 δακ], receive under one's protection, vi. 5. 31, hence receive with hospitality, welcome, i. 6. 3.

ὑποδέω [R. δε], bind or tie under; mid. and pass., put one's shoes on; hence ὑποδεημένοι, in their shoes, iv. 5. 14.

ὑπόδημα, ατος, τό [R. δε], that which is bound under the foot, in the pl., sandals, shoes. The word properly signifies sandal, Lat. solea, a sole bound to the foot by straps,



No. 74.

as in the accompanying illustrations (see also s.v. ἱμάτιον, No. 27), but it also means shoe or boot, Lat. calceus, which had an upper, covering the foot wholly or in part, and was either laced or fastened to the foot and leg by straps. Such ὑποδήματα were worn by soldiers, iv. 5. 14. For an illustration of the laced shoe, see s.v. φιάλη, and for a peculiar form of boot worn by a soldier, see s.v. χλαμύς. See also s.v. καρβάτιναι.

ὑποζύγιον, τό [R. ζυγ], beast under the yoke, beast of burden, Lat. iumentum, ii. 2. 18; pl., draught cattle, baggage animals, such as oxen and asses, ii. 1. 6, carrying the arms and camp equipage, i. 7. 20, ii. 2. 4; see also i. 3. 1, iii. 3. 6, iv. 3. 30, 5. 36, v. 3. 11, vi. 6. 1.

ὑποκαταβαίνω [R. βα], go down gradually, descend a little, vii. 4. 11.

ὑποκρύπτω [κρύπτω], hide under; mid., keep secret, hoard, i. 9. 19.

ὑποκύπτω (κύπτω, κυφ-, -κύψω, ἐκύψα, κέκυφα, stoop), stoop down, iv. 5. 32.

ὑπολαμβάνω [λαμβάνω], receive under one's protection, i. 1. 7; take up the discourse (sc. λόγον), respond, rejoin, answer, ii. 1. 15, iii. 1. 31, vi. 5. 14. Phrase: μεταξὺ ὑπολαβών, interrupting him in the midst of his talk, iii. 1. 27.

ὑπολείπω [λείπω], leave remaining or behind; pass., be left behind, stay or fall behind, i. 2. 25, iv. 5. 15, vii. 2. 6; with gen., v. 4. 22; subst., τὰ ὑπολειπόμενα, the part left behind, iv. 3. 25.

ὑπολόχαγος, ὁ [R. λεχ + R. αγ], sub-captain, lieutenant, v. 2. 13, probably in command of a πεντηκοστής, see iii. 4. 21.

ὑπολύω [λύω], loose beneath; mid., take off one's sandals or shoes, iv. 5. 13.

ὑπομαλακίζομαι [μαλακίζομαι], soften down, yield a little, begin to lose courage, ii. 1. 14.

ὑπομένω [R. μα], stay behind, wait, stand one's ground, iv. 3. 15, vi. 5. 25, 29; wait a little, halt, stop, iii. 4. 21, iv. 1. 16; wait for, with acc., iv. 1. 21.

ὑπόμνημα, ατος, τό [R. μα], memorial, reminder, i. 6. 3.

ὑπόπτεμπος, ον [verbal of ὑποπέμπω], sent secretly, sent as a spy, iii. 3. 4.

ὑποπέμπω [πέμπω], send secretly or insidiously, send as a spy, ii. 4. 22.

ὑποπίνω [R. πο], drink somewhat or a little, pf. ὑποπεπωκώς, euphemistically, pretty drunk, vii. 3. 29.

ὑποπτεύω, ὑποπτεύσω, ὑπώπτευσα, ὑπωπτεύθην [R. οπ], suspect, be

suspicious, mistrust, apprehend, surmise, Lat. *suspīcor*, with acc., i. 1. 1; with inf., i. 3. 1, ii. 5. 28, iv. 2. 15, vii. 8. 6; with *μή* and inf., ii. 3. 13, or *μή* and opt., iii. 1. 5.

ὑποστρατηγέω [R. **στρα** + R. **αγ**], *be general under one, be lieutenant general*, with dat., v. 6. 36.

ὑποστράτηγος, ὁ [R. **στρα** + R. **αγ**], *lieutenant general*, Lat. *lēgātus*, iii. 1. 32.

ὑποστρέφω [στρέφω], *turn round privately or suddenly, turn right round, face right about*, vi. 6. 38; pass., vii. 4. 18. Phrase: *ὑποστρέψας, with an adroit turn, i.e. avoiding the trap*, ii. 1. 18.

ὑποσχεῖν, see *ὑπέχω*.

ὑπόσχησθε, **ὑπόσχοιτο**, **ὑποσχομένος**, see *ὑπισχνέομαι*.

ὑπουργός, ὁν [R. **Φεργ**], *serviceable, conducive to*, with dat., v. 8. 15.

ὑποφαίνω [R. **φα**], *show from under; intr., shine a little, of the day, dawn, break*, Lat. *inlūcēscō*, iii. 2. 1, iv. 2. 7, 3. 9.

ὑποφείδομαι (φείδομαι, φιδ-, φέι-*σομαι*, ἐφείσαμην [root **φιδ**, split, cf. Lat. *findō*, split, *finis*, end, Eng. BITE, BITTER, BIT, BAIT], *separate oneself from, spare*), *spare a little, spare a while*, iv. 1. 8.

ὑποχείριος, ὁν [R. **χερ**], *under the hands of, in the power of, subject to*, with dat., iii. 2. 3, vii. 6. 43.

ὑποχος, ὁν [R. **σεχ**], *under control, subject to*, with dat., ii. 5. 7.

ὑποχωρέω [χωρέω], *move under another's influence, make way, retire, withdraw, retreat*, abs. or with dat., i. 4. 18, 7. 17, iv. 5. 19.

ὑποψιά, ἄς [R. **οπ**], *suspicion, distrust*, Lat. *suspīciō*, abs. or with *δτι* and a clause, i. 3. 21, ii. 4. 10, 5. 5; *apprehension, anxiety*, iii. 1. 21; pl., *feelings of distrust*, ii. 5. 1, 2.

Ῥρκάνιοι, οἱ [old Persian *Vīrkāna*, *Wolf's land*], *Hyrcanians, natives of Hyrcania*, vii. 8. 15, a district subject to Persia, north-west of Parthia and southeast of the Caspian Sea.

ῠς, ῠός, ὁ, ἡ [cf. *σῠς*], *swine, boar, hog*, Lat. *sūs*, v. 2. 3.

ὑστεραίος, ἄ, ὁν [ῠστερος], *later, following; of time*, Lat. *posterus*. Phrases: *τῇ ὑστεραῇ (sc. ἡμέρᾳ), next day, the day after*, Lat. *postridiē*, i. 2. 21, ii. 2. 18, iii. 3. 20, vi. 1. 14; *τὴν ὑστεραίαν, during next day*, iii. 5. 13; *εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν, on the next day*, ii. 3. 25, iv. 1. 15, vii. 1. 35.

ὑστερέω, **ὑστέρησα**, **ὑστέρηκα** [ῠστερος], *be later, come too late for*, with gen., i. 7. 12.

ὑστερίζω, **ὑστεριῶ**, **ὑστέρισα** [ῠστερος], *come later, be behindhand*, vi. 1. 18.

ῠστερος, ἄ, ὁν [cf. Eng. *OUT, UTTER*], *latter, later, following, of time*, i. 5. 14, ii. 2. 17; of place, *behind*, iii. 4. 21; neut. as adv., *ῠστερον, later, afterwards*, i. 3. 2, iii. 2. 13, v. 1. 15, vii. 2. 20, with gen., i. 5. 16, iv. 3. 34. Phrase: *ὑστέρα ἡμέρᾳ τῆς συνόδου, the day after the junction*, vi. 4. 9.

ὑφείτο, see *ὑφίημι*.

ὑφειμένως, adv. [ῠφειμένος, pf. pass. partic. of *ὑφίημι*], *slackly, quietly, submissively*, Lat. *submissē*, vii. 7. 16.

ὑφέξω, see *ὑπέχω*.

ὑφίηομαι [R. **αγ**], *lead on slowly, lead the way gradually*, abs. or with *ἐπὶ φάλαγγος*, iv. 1. 7, vi. 5. 25.

ὑφίημι [ῠημι], *send down, put under, concede, admit*, Lat. *concedō*, with acc. and inf., iii. 5. 5; mid., *put oneself under, yield, surrender, give in*, iii. 1. 17, 2. 3, v. 4. 26; *permit, allow*, with dat. of pers. and inf., vi. 6. 31.

ὑφίστημι [R. **στα**], *place under, station privately; intr., mid. and 2 aor. act., undertake, engage,*

volunteer, Lat. *suscipio*, iv. 1. 26, 27; with acc., vi. 1. 19, 31; *stop quietly*, *stand aside*, iv. 1. 14; *stand under an attack*, *withstand*, *resist*, abs. or with dat., iii. 2. 11, vii. 3. 44.

ὑφοράω [R. 2 **Φερ**], *look at from below*, *eye with suspicion*, Lat. *suspīcor*, ii. 4. 10.

ὑψηλός, ἡ, ὃν [ὑπέρ], *high*, *lofty*, *raised*, Lat. *altus*, i. 2. 22, v. 4. 31, vi. 1. 5, vii. 8. 13; sup., v. 6. 6; subst., τὸ ὑψηλόν, *height*, iii. 4. 25.

ὑψος, οὐς, τὸ [ὑπέρ], *height*, Lat. *altitūdō*, ii. 4. 12, iii. 4. 7, vi. 4. 3.

Φ.

φαγεῖν, **φάγωσιν**, see **ἐφαγον**.

φαιδρός, ἄ, ὃν [R. **φα**], *bright*, of the face, *beaming with animation*, ii. 6. 11.

φαίη, see **φημί**.

φαίνω (φαν-), φανῶ, *ἐφηναι*, -πέ-*φαγκα* and *πέφηναι*, *πέφασμαι*, *ἐφάν-θην* and *ἐφάνην* [R. **φα**], *bring to light*, *make appear*, *show*, Lat. *ostendō*, iv. 3. 13; intr., *give light*, *shine*, of fire, iv. 4. 9 (where some read pass.); pass., *be shown*, *appear*, *show oneself*, *turn out*, Lat. *appareō*, i. 3. 19, 5. 7, 6. 11, ii. 2. 15, iii. 1. 24, iv. 3. 6, v. 7. 24, vi. 5. 5, vii. 7. 28; *be apparent*, *seem*, *look*, Lat. *uideor*, with inf., which may be omitted, i. 9. 15, iii. 4. 13, iv. 3. 27, v. 4. 29, 7. 5, vi. 1. 9; with partic., as οὐ φθονῶν ἐφαίνετο, *it was clear that he did not envy*, or *he evidently did not envy*, i. 9. 19, cf. ii. 5. 38, iv. 5. 28, v. 6. 4.

φάλαγξ, γγος, ἡ [cf. Eng. *phalanx*], *line of battle*, *phalanx*, that order of arrangement of troops in which the front was extended and the depth was small, as opposed to the formation in column, which

was the common order on the march. The phalanx was generally arranged eight men deep (cf. vii. 1. 23), and the order was close, ii. 3. 3, but it might be only four deep, as in i. 2. 17 (cf. i. 2. 15), where the intention was to display the line. It included both cavalry and infantry, vi. 5. 7, but might consist of infantry alone, vi. 5. 27. The word is applied to troops in line either when ready to join battle with the enemy, i. 8. 17, 10. 10, iv. 8. 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, vi. 5. 23, or drawn up for review, i. 2. 17, or waiting for orders, ii. 1. 6, vi. 5. 9, or on the march, when advancing cautiously through an enemy's country, vi. 5. 7. The word *φάλαγξ* also signifies any compact order of troops, *the main body*, iii. 3. 11, 4. 23, where it is used of the square (*πλαίσιον*). Phrases: *ἐπὶ φάλαγγος*, *in line of battle*, iv. 3. 26 (where the troops had before been arranged as *λόχοι ὄρθιοι*, cf. the counter movement in iv. 8. 10, and see *ὄρθιος*), iv. 6. 6 (where the troops had been marching *κατὰ κέρας*, see *κέρας*), vi. 5. 7, 25; so *εἰς φάλαγγα*, iv. 8. 10.

Φαλίνος, ὁ, *Phalīnus*, a Greek with a military reputation, serving under Tissaphernes, ii. 1. 7, 10, 13, 21.

φανεῖται, **φανέντος**, see **φαίνω**.

φανερός, ἄ, ὃν [R. **φα**], *in plain sight*, *visible*, *clear*, *evident*, *open*, i. 7. 17, ii. 5. 1, iv. 1. 23; freq. with partic. in personal constr., as *φανερὸι ἦσαν φεύγοντες*, *it was clear that they were in full retreat*, or, *they were evidently retreating*, iv. 3. 33, cf. i. 6. 8, ii. 5. 40, iii. 2. 24, iv. 3. 24, vii. 7. 24. Phrases: *ἐν τῇ φανερώ*, *openly*, *publicly*, i. 3. 21; *εἰς τὸ φανερόν σε καταστήσαντας*, *set you in a prominent position*, vii. 7. 22.

φανερῶς, adv. [R. **φα**], *evidently*, *manifestly*, i. 9. 19.

φαρέτρα, *ās*, *quiver*, iv. 4. 16. Its form is shown in the accompanying cut. See also *s.v.* Αμαζών and τόξον.



No. 75.

It was supported by a strap which passed over the right shoulder, and across the breast and behind the back, so that the quiver rested on the left hip. The *ἐλφος* (*q.v.*) was carried in the same manner.

φάρμακον, τό [*cf.* Eng. *pharmacy*], *drug*, *noxious drug*, *poison*. Phrase: φάρμακον πιών, *taking medicine*, vi. 4. 11.

φαρμακοποσίᾳ, *ās* [φάρμακον + *R. πο*], *a taking physic or poison*, *dose of physic or poison*, *drugging*, iv. 8. 21.

Φαρνάβαζος, ὁ, *Pharnabazus*, son of Pharnaces, and satrap of Lesser Phrygia and Bithynia under Darius Nothus and Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 6. 24, vii. 1. 2. He aided Sparta in the Peloponnesian war. His troops acted against the Cyprians, vi. 4. 24, 5. 7, and for fear of the Greeks he induced Anaxibius to help them out of Asia, vii. 1. 2, 2. 12, 14. Later he was at war with Sparta.

Φάσιάνοι, οἱ [Φᾶσις, *cf.* Eng.

pheasant], *the Phasiāni*, *Phasiāns*, a tribe living on the banks of the Phasis in Colchis, v. 6. 36; also a different tribe on the Armenian Phasis, iv. 6. 5, vii. 8. 25.

φᾶσιν, see *φημί*.

Φᾶσις, *ios* or *idos*, ὁ, *the Phasis*, a river in Colchis, flowing into the Pontus, and considered as the boundary between Asia and Europe, v. 6. 36, 7. 1. 5, 7 (*Rioni*); also the upper course of the Araxes in Armenia, iv. 6. 4 (*Pasin* Su).

φάσκω [*R. φα*], *say*, *assert*, *allege*, with inf., iii. 5. 17, iv. 4. 21, 8. 4, v. 8. 1.

φατέ, see *φημί*.

φαῦλος, η, ον, *mean*, *trifling*, *common*, of things, Lat. *uīlis*, vi. 6. 11, 12.

φέρω (*φερ*-, οί-, ἐνεκ-, ἐνεγκ-), *οἶσω* ἤνεγκα and ἤνεγκον, *ἐνήνοχα*, *ἐνήνεγμαί*, *ἡνέχθην* [*R. φερ*], *bear*, *bring*, *carry*, Lat. *ferō*, i. 9. 26, ii. 1. 6, iii. 4. 32, iv. 3. 6, v. 1. 2, 4. 25, vii. 1. 37; with *πρός* and acc., vii. 3. 31; *bear*, *produce*, *yield*, of the earth, i. 2. 22, vi. 4. 6; *carry off*, *receive*, i. 3. 21, iv. 1. 8, vii. 6. 7; *bear*, *endure*, iii. 1. 23; *bring*, *cause*, ii. 1. 17, of tribute, *pay*, v. 5. 7; of a road, *bring*, *lead*, with *πρός*, *ἐπὶ*, or *εἰς* and acc., iii. 5. 15, v. 2. 19, 22, *cf.* v. 7. 7. Mid., *bring for oneself*, *fetch*, *bring away*, vi. 6. 1, vii. 4. 3. Pass., *be borne*, *be hurled* or *thrown*, of missiles, iv. 7. 6, 12, v. 2. 14, hence, *carry*, iii. 3. 16; *be dashed*, *fly*, *rush*, with *διά* or *κατά* and gen., or *πρός* and acc., i. 8. 20, iv. 2. 3, 7. 14. Phrases: *βαρέως* or *χαλεπῶς* ἔφερον, *they took it ill*, *were annoyed* or *troubled*, Lat. *molestē ferēbant*, ii. 1. 4, v. 7. 2, vii. 7. 2, with dat., i. 3. 3; *δεξιᾶς* ἔφερον, *they brought assurances*, see *δεξιός*, ii. 4. 1; *ἀγειν καὶ φέρειν*, see *ἀγω*, ii. 6. 5, v. 5. 13.

φεύγω (*φυγ*-), *φεύξομαι* and *φενξοῦμαι*, *ἔφυγον*, *πέφευγα* [*R. φυγ*], *flee*, *take flight*, *run away*, *fly*, Lat. *fugio*, i. 2. 18, 3. 20, ii. 1. 3, iii. 3. 9, iv. 2. 27, v. 4. 18, vi. 5. 27, vii. 3. 11; with *διά* or *ἐκ* and gen., or *εἰς*,

πρός, or ἐπὶ and acc., i. 10. 1, iii. 2. 17, iv. 1. 8, 3. 32, v. 7. 29; rarely with acc., *flee from, run away from*, iii. 2. 35, vi. 5. 23; *flee from one's country, be an exile, be banished*, abs. or with ὁκοθεν, iv. 8. 25, v. 3. 7; subst., ὁ φεύγων, *exile*, Lat. *exsul*, i. 1. 7, 9. 9, with ἐκ and gen., i. 3. 3.

φημί (φα-), φήσω, ἔφησα [R. φα], rare except in pres. and impf. (the other tenses being supplied by εἶπον and by the forms given under εἶρω), *declare, state, affirm, say*, Lat. *dicō*, with inf., i. 3. 20, ii. 1. 3, iii. 2. 24, iv. 2. 19, v. 2. 31, vi. 2. 8, vii. 1. 16; with nom. and inf., i. 8. 26, iii. 1. 4, iv. 1. 24, vi. 2. 13, vii. 2. 20; with acc. and inf., i. 2. 25, ii. 6. 11, iii. 1. 29, iv. 4. 18, v. 5. 19, vi. 6. 15, vii. 6. 32; abs. or with dir. discourse, i. 6. 6, ii. 1. 22, 3. 24, v. 4. 27, 6. 25, vii. 2. 24, 6. 23; very rarely with ὅτι and a clause, vii. 1. 5; the form ἔφη (less commonly ἔφασαν) freq. follows one or two words of the dir. or indir. discourse, *said he, quoth he*, Lat. *inquit*, i. 3. 20, ii. 3. 7, iii. 1. 7, iv. 4. 17, 8. 4, v. 6. 26, vi. 1. 30, vii. 3. 6. In answers ἔφη means, *he said yes, he assented*, i. 6. 7, with a neg., *he said no, he denied*, iv. 1. 23, v. 8. 5, cf. vii. 7. 18. The neg. is regularly attached to φημί as the leading verb where we attach it to the dependent, cf. Lat. *negō*, as οὐκ ἔφασαν λέναι, *they said they would not go, they refused to go*, i. 3. 1, μισθωθῆναι οὐκ ἔφασαν, *they said they had not been hired*, *ibid.*, cf. i. 2. 26, iv. 5. 15, vi. 6. 10, vii. 4. 23, 8. 4.

φῆς, φήσῃ, φήσω, see φημί.

φθάνω (φθα-), φθάσομαι and rarely φθάσω, ἔφθην or ἔφθασα, *get before, get the start of, be beforehand, anticipate, outstrip*, abs.,

with τί or πρότος, or with πρὶν and inf., ii. 5. 5, iii. 4. 20, iv. 1. 4, 6. 11, vi. 1. 18; with acc. of pers. (which may be omitted) and a partic. expressing the leading idea, as φθάνωσι ἐπὶ τῷ ἄκρῳ γενόμενοι τοὺς πολεμίους, *they reached the height before the enemy*, iii. 4. 49; ὅπως μὴ φθάσωσι καταλαβόντες, *that they may not get possession before (us)*, i. 3. 14, cf. v. 6. 9; αὐτὸν φθάνει ἡμέρᾳ γενομένη, *the break of day surprised him*, v. 7. 16.

φθέγγομαι, φθέγξομαι, ἐφθεγγάμην, ἐφθεγμαι [cf. Eng. *apothegm, di-phthong*], *utter, make a sound, make oneself heard*, iv. 5. 18, vi. 6. 28; of the war cry, *shout*, i. 8. 18; of the eagle, *scream*, vi. 1. 23; of the trumpet, *sound*, iv. 2. 7, v. 2. 14, vii. 4. 19.

φθεῖρω (φθερ-), φθερῶ, ἔφθειρα, ἔφθαρκα and ἔφθορα, ἔφθαρμαι, ἐφθάρην, *corrupt, of a country, destroy, lay waste*, iv. 7. 20.

φθονέω, φθονήσω, ἐφθόνησα, ἐφθονήθην [φθόνος, ὁ, *envy*], with dat. of pers., i. 9. 19, v. 7. 10.

φιάλη, ἡς [cf. Eng. *phial, vial*], a round shallow vessel like a large



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saucer, but deeper, Lat. *patera*, with neither stem, base, nor handle. either earthenware or made

of bronze, gold, or silver, iv. 7. 27, vii. 3. 27, and used as a drinking cup or in pouring libations.

φιλαίτερον, see φίλος.

φιλῆω, φιλῆσω, ἐφίλησα, πεφίλημαι, ἐφίληθην [φίλος], love, of the love of family and friends, Lat. *diligō*, i. 1. 4, 9. 25, 28.

Φιλῆσιος, ὁ, *Philesius*, of Achaea, who succeeded Menon, iii. 1. 47, and was one of the two oldest generals, v. 3. 1. He attacked Xenophon at Cotyōra, v. 6. 27, and was there fined for failure in duty, v. 8. 1. See also vii. 1. 32.

φιλῖα, *ās* [φίλος], affection, liking, friendship, attachment, Lat. *amicitia*, i. 6. 3, ii. 1. 10, v. 5. 15, vii. 3. 16; with possessive or objective gen., i. 3. 5, v. 6. 11, vii. 5. 6; τῇ σῇ φιλῖα, attachment to you, vii. 7. 29. Phrases: πρὸς φιλίαν ἀφίεναι, let depart in peace, i. 3. 19; αὐτοῖς διὰ φιλίᾱς λέναι, see διὰ, iii. 2. 8.

φιλικός, ἡ, ὅν [φίλος], of or befitting a friend, friendly, amicable, iv. 1. 9, v. 5. 25.

φιλικῶς, adv. [φίλος], amicably, like a friend, ii. 5. 27, vi. 6. 35.

φίλιος, *ā*, ὃν [φίλος], friendly, amicable, at peace, of persons and places, abs. or with dat., i. 6. 3, ii. 5. 18, v. 7. 13, vi. 2. 6, 3. 22; esp. of a country, with or without χώρα, friendly country or power, i. 3. 14, ii. 3. 27, iii. 2. 9, iv. 1. 8, v. 5. 3, vii. 3. 13.

φίλιππος, ὃν [φίλος + R. ακ], fond of horses, sup., i. 9. 5.

φιλόθηρος, ὃν [φίλος + θήρᾱ], fond of hunting, sup., i. 9. 6.

φιλοκερδέω [φιλοκερδής, greedy of gain, φίλος + κέρδος], be greedy of gain, i. 9. 16.

φιλοκινδύνος, ὃν [φίλος + κινδύνος], loving danger, adventurous, ii. 6. 7, sup., i. 9. 6.

φιλομαθής, ἐς [φίλος + R. μα], fond of knowledge, eager to learn, sup., i. 9. 5.

φιλονεικῖα, *ās* [φιλόνεικος, fond

of strife, φίλος + νείκος, τό, strife], fondness of strife, rivalry, iv. 8. 27.

φιλονικῖα, *ās* [φίλος + νίκη], eagerness to win, rivalry, emulation, iv. 8. 27.

Φιλόξενος, ὁ, *Philoxenus*, an Achaean, a brave soldier, v. 2. 15.

φιλοπόλεμος, ὃν [φίλος + πόλεμος], fond of war, liking war, ii. 6. 1, 6.

φίλος, ἡ, ὃν [φίλος], friendly, dear, attached to, kindly disposed, Lat. *amicus*, abs. or with dat., i. 1. 5, 3. 19, 4. 2, vii. 6. 15, 8. 11; comp., φιλαίτερον (some read φίλτερον), i. 9. 29; subst., ὁ φίλος, friend, favourite, adherent, abs., with dat., or gen., i. 1. 2, 3. 6, 7. 6, ii. 1. 5, 4. 5, 5. 39, v. 4. 32, vi. 6. 4.

φιλόσοφος, ὁ [φίλος + σοφός], lover of knowledge, philosopher, ii. 1. 13.

φιλοστρατιώτης, ὃν [φίλος + R. στρα], the soldier's friend, vii. 6. 4, 39.

φιλοτιμέομαι, φιλοτιμήσομαι, πεφιλοτιμῆμαι, ἐφιλοτιμήθην [φίλος + R. τι], love or seek honour, be ambitious, feel piqued, with ὅτι and a clause, i. 4. 7.

φιλοφρονέομαι, ἐφιλοφρονεῖσθαι and ἐφιλοφρονήθην [φίλος + φρήν], be well disposed, show kindness or favour, act kindly, abs., ii. 5. 27, iv. 5. 29, 32; receive with kindness, greet with affection, with acc., iv. 5. 34.

Φλιῖσιος, ὁ [Φλίους, *Phlius*], *Phliasian*, native of *Phlius*, vii. 8. 1, the chief city of *Phliasia*, the smallest of the Doric states, between *Sicynonia* and *Argolis*.

φλυᾶρέω, φλυᾶρήσω [φλύᾱρος, ὁ, nonsense], talk nonsense, talk bosh, iii. 1. 26, 29.

φλυᾶρία, *ās* [φλύᾱρος, ὁ, nonsense], babble, nonsense, pl., perfect bosh, Lat. *nūgae*, i. 3. 18.

φοβέρος, ἡ, ὅν [φόβος], fearful, causing fear, alarming, formidable, Lat. *terribilis*, ii. 5. 9, v. 2. 23.

5. 17; with dat. of pers. and inf., iii. 4. 5; sup. as subst., φοβερώτατον, *a most awful thing*, ii. 5. 9. Phrase: φοβεροὶ ἦσαν μή, *they felt afraid that*, v. 7. 2.

φοβέω, φοβήσω, ἐφόβησα [φόβος], *frighten, terrify, frighten away*, Lat. *terreo*, iv. 5. 17; usually deponent, φοβέομαι, φοβήσομαι, πεφόβημαι, ἐφοβήθην, *be frightened, fear, dread, be afraid*, Lat. *timeō*, abs., with acc., or περὶ and gen., i. 9. 9, ii. 4. 18, iii. 1. 10, v. 5. 7, vii. 8. 20; with μή and a clause, i. 8. 13, iii. 4. 34, vii. 1. 2, or with ὅτι, iii. 1. 12; *hesitate, be doubtful about*, with inf., i. 3. 17.

φόβος, ὁ [root φεβ, *tremble*, cf. Epic φέβομαι, *flee*, Eng. *hydrophobia*], *fear, dread, terror, fright*, Lat. *timor*, i. 8. 18, ii. 3. 9, iii. 1. 18, vi. 5. 29; *alarm, panic*, ii. 2. 19; pl., *things causing fear, threats*, iv. 1. 23. Phrase: τὸν ἐκ τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἰς τοὺς βαρβάρους φόβον, *the fear inspired in the barbarians by the Greeks*, i. 2. 18, cf. vii. 2. 37.

φοινίκεος, ᾧ, ον, contr. φοινίκους, ἦ, οὖν [Φοινῖξ], *purple-red, purple or dark red*, so named because the discovery and earliest use of this colour were ascribed to the Phoenicians, i. 2. 16.

Φοινίκη, ἡς [Φοινῖξ], *Phoenicia*, the Greek name for the centre of the Syrian coast land, strictly applied to the region west of Mt. Lebanon, and extending from Aradus to Mt. Carmel, i. 4. 5, 7. 12. After the conquests made by Israelites in the south and Aramaeans in the north, it still remained in possession of Canaanite, or, as they were called, Sidonian tribes. Its most famous cities were Tyre and Sidon. The inhabitants were noted navigators, traders, and colonizers and were said to have invented the arts of writing, counting, and dyeing. The Greek alphabet is taken from the Phoenician.

φοινικιστής, οὗ [cf. φοινίκους],

wearer of the purple, a title of rank at the Persian court; acc. to others *purple-dyer*, the title of the officers in charge of the royal purple fisheries, dyehouses, and wardrobe. i. 2. 20.

Φοῖνιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, *a Phoenician, native of Phoenicia*, i. 4. 6.

φοῖνιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, *palm-tree, the date-palm*, Lat. *palma*, ii. 3. 10, 15; οἶνος φοινίκων, *palm wine*, made of the sap flowing from the trunk when tapped, ii. 3. 14, but in i. 5. 10 a drink from pressed dates is meant; the crown was edible, ii. 3. 16.

Φολόη, ἡς, *Pholoe*, a mountain range on the borders of Arcadia and Elis, v. 3. 10. (Xiria.)

φορέω, φορήσω, ἐφόρησα, -πεφόρηκα, πεφόρημαι, -εφορήθην [R. φερ], *keep bringing, carry habitually, wear*, i. 8. 29, v. 2. 26, vii. 4. 4.

φόρος, ὁ [R. φερ], *what is brought in, tribute*, Lat. *tributum*, v. 5. 7.

φορτίον, τό [R. φερ], *what is carried, burden, load*, v. 2. 21, vii. 1. 37.

φράζω (φραδ-), φράσω, ἔφρασα, πέφρακα, πέφρασμαι, aor. pass. as mid. ἐφράσθην [cf. Lat. *inter-pres, explainer*, Eng. *phrase, peri-phrasis*], *say, tell, intimate, declare*, abs., with rel. clause or ὅτι, ii. 4. 18, iv. 5. 29, vi. 6. 20, vii. 8. 9; *bid, command*, ii. 3. 3, with dat. and inf., i. 6. 3.

Φρασῖās, ον, *Phrasias*, a taxiarch from Athens, vi. 5. 11.

φρέαρ, ατος, τό [root φρεF, *swell*, cf. Lat. *ferueō, boil*, Eng. *BREW*], *a well*, not a natural one, but dug, Lat. *puteus*, iv. 5. 25.

φρονέω, φρονήσω, ἐφρόνησα, πεφρόνηκα [φρήν], *have understanding, be intelligent, be wise*, Lat. *sapiō*, ii. 2. 5, vi. 3. 18. Phrases: μέγα φρονήσας ἐπὶ τούτῳ (some read καταφρονήσας), *highly elated at this*, iii. 1. 27; μείζον φρονεῖ, *he is too proud*, v. 6. 8.

φρόνημα, ατος, τό [φρήν], *mind, spirit, confidence*, Lat. *animus*, iii. 1. 22, 2. 16.

φρόνιμος, ον [φρήν], in one's senses, prudent, wise, intelligent, i. 10. 7, ii. 5. 16, 6. 7.

φροντίζω (φροντιδ-), φροντιῶ, ἐφρόντισα, πεφρόντικα [φρήν], take thought, be solicitous or anxious, ii. 3. 25; devise, contrive, with ὅπως and opt., ii. 6. 8.

φρούραρχος, ὁ [πρό + R. 2 Φερ + ἄρχω], commander of a watch, or, in cities, of a garrison, i. 1. 6.

φρουρέω, φρουρήσω, ἐφρουρήσα, -πεφρουρήμαι, ἐφρουρήθην [πρό + R. 2 Φερ], watch, guard, Lat. custodiō, i. 4. 8, v. 5. 20.

φρουρίον, τό [πρό + R. 2 Φερ], guarded post, hence, guard, garrison, Lat. praesidium, i. 4. 15.

φρουρός, ὁ [πρό + R. 2 Φερ], watcher, guard, pl., garrison, vii. 1. 20.

φρύγανα, τά [φρύγω, roast], dried sticks, fagots, kindlings, Lat. cremita, iv. 3. 11.

Φρυγία, ἄς [Φρύξ], Phrygia, originally the whole interior of Asia Minor west of the Halys, forming one of the oldest kingdoms in Asia. Conquered by the Lydian kings about 620 B.C., it afterwards became, with their kingdom, a Persian province under the name of *Phrygia the Great* or *Greater Phrygia*, i. 2. 6, 7, 9. 7. Afterwards the northern and eastern borders were conquered by the Bithynians, Galatians, and Lycaonians, and the remainder was annexed to the kingdom of Pergamon, and finally in 90 B.C. to the Roman province of Asia. The name *Phrygia Minor* or *Lesser Phrygia* was applied by the Greeks to the southern coast of the Propontis, because they found it subject to the Phrygians at their first acquaintance with it. It is referred to in v. 6. 24, vi. 4. 24.

Φρύνισκος, ὁ, *Phryniscus* of Achaea, one of the Greek generals, vii. 2. 1, 29, 5. 4, 10.

Φρύξ, υγός, ὁ, a *Phrygian*, native of *Phrygia*, i. 2. 13.

φυγᾶς, ἄδος, ὁ [R. φυγ], one who has fled, esp. exile, refugee, Lat. exsul, i. 1. 9, 11, ii. 6. 4, v. 6. 23.

φυγή, ἡς [R. φυγ], flight, rout, Lat. fuga, i. 8. 24, iii. 2. 17, iv. 1. 17, vii. 8. 16; banishment, exile, Lat. exsilium, vii. 7. 57.

φυγόντες, see φεύγω.

φυλακή, ἡς [φυλάττω], a watching, watch, guard, Lat. custodiā, abs. or with πρός and acc., iv. 5. 29, v. 8. 1, vii. 6. 22; guard service, picket duty, iii. 1. 40; body of guards, guard, watch, ii. 4. 17, iv. 5. 19, v. 1. 9, hence, garrison, i. 1. 6, 4. 4; of divisions of the night, watch, Lat. uigilia, iv. 1. 5. Phrase: φυλακᾶς φυλάξειν, do guard duty, stand guard, ii. 6. 10, cf. v. 1. 2.

φύλαξ, ακος, ὁ [φυλάττω], watcher, guard, picket, outpost, Lat. excubitor, iv. 2. 5, 4. 19, v. 1. 16, vi. 4. 27; pl., lifeguards, bodyguard, i. 2. 12.

φυλάττω (φυλακ-), φυλάξω, ἐφύλαξα, -πεφύλαχα, πεφύλαγμαι, ἐφυλάχθην [φυλάττω], keep watch and ward, stand guard, Lat. custodiō, intr., i. 2. 22, 4. 5, v. 1. 9; guard, watch, watch for, defend, with acc. of pers. or place, i. 2. 1, iv. 1. 20, 6. 1, 11, v. 2. 1, vi. 3. 11; take charge of, keep, v. 3. 4; mid., look out for oneself, be on one's guard, beware, defend oneself, watch out against, Lat. caueō, abs. or with acc., i. 6. 9, ii. 4. 10, 5. 37, iv. 7. 8, vi. 4. 27, vii. 3. 33, 7. 54; with μή and subjv. or opt., ii. 2. 16, iv. 6. 15; with ὥστε μή and inf., vii. 3. 35; with cognate acc. and ὡς μή and inf., vii. 6. 22. Phrase: φυλακᾶς φυλάξειν, see φυλακή.

φύσῳ, πεφύσθηναι, ἐφύσθηθην [φύσα, blow], blow, blow up, inflate, iii. 5. 9.

Φύσκος, ὁ, the *Physcus*, a river emptying into the Tigris, on which was Opis, ii. 4. 25.

φυτεύω, φυτεύσω, ἐφύτευσα, πεφύτευμαι, ἐφυντεύθην [φυτόν, plant]

φυτός, *grown*, verbal of φύω], *plant*, of trees, v. 3. 12.

φύω, φύσω, ἐφύσα and ἐφῦν, πέ-
φικα, ἐφύην [cf. Lat. *fuī*, *I was*,
Eng. BE, BOOR, BOOTH, BY-law, eu-
phuism, im-p, neo-phyte, physic],
bring forth, produce, of plants, i.
4. 10.

Φωκαῖς, ἴδος, ἡ [Φώκαια, Pho-
caea], a Phocaeae woman, woman
of Phocaea, an important Ionian
city northwest of Smyrna. The
name of the woman in i. 10. 2 was
Miltō (cf. μίλτος, red ochre) from
her red cheeks, but Cyrus called
her Aspasia. She became the fa-
vourite of Artaxerxes.

φωνή, ἡς [R. φα], *tone, voice*,
Lat. *vox*, ii. 6. 9, vii. 3. 25; lan-
guage, dialect, Lat. *lingua*, iii. 1.
26, iv. 8. 4.

φῶς, φωτός, τό [R. φα], *light*,
brightness, Lat. *lux*, iii. 1. 12, vii.
2. 18. Phrase: ἐπεὶ φῶς ἐγένετο,
when day broke, vi. 3. 2.

X.

χαίρω (χαρ-), χαίρήσω, κεχάρηκα,
κεχάρημαι and κέχαρμαι, 2 aor. pass.
as act. ἐχάρην [R. χαρ], *rejoice*,
be glad, with partic., vii. 2. 4.
Phrases: οὔτε χαίροντες ἂν ἀπαλλά-
ξαιτε, *you wouldn't get off scot-free*,
v. 6. 32; εἰᾶ χαίρειν (from the use
of inv. χαίρε, *farewell*), *he let go*,
he gave up, vii. 3. 23.

Χαλδαῖοι, οἱ, *the Chaldaeans*, a
brave and independent tribe in
Armenia on the upper courses of
the Euphrates, identified by Xen.
with the Chalybes, iv. 3. 4, v. 5. 17
(cf. iv. 4. 18). The Chaldaeans of
Babylonia are thought to have
come from this region.

χαλεπαίνω (χαλεπαν-), χαλε-
πανῶ, ἐχαλέπηνα, ἐχαλεπάνθην [χα-
λεπός], *be severe, be angry or vio-
lent, be provoked or offended*, abs.,

or with dat., i. 4. 12, 5. 11, iv. 5.
16, v. 5. 24; with ὅτι and a clause,
ἐνεκα and gen., or gen. of cause, i.
5. 14, v. 8. 20, vii. 6. 32; pass., *be
provoked*, with dat. of pers., iv.
6. 2.

χαλεπός, ἡ, ὁν, *hard to bear*,
grievous, painful, Lat. *gravis*, iii.
1. 13; *hard to deal with, difficult*,
hard, troublesome, Lat. *difficilis*,
abs. or with inf., ii. 6. 24, iii. 2. 2,
iv. 8. 2, v. 2. 20, vi. 6. 13, vii. 7. 28;
of persons, *severe, stern, harsh*,
Lat. *dūrus*, ii. 6. 9, 12; of an en-
emy, *dangerous*, i. 3. 12; of dogs,
savage, fierce, v. 8. 24; subst.,
τὸ χαλεπὸν, *severity, sternness*, ii.
6. 11, of the wind, *violence*, iv.
5. 4.

χαλεπῶς, adv. [χαλεπός], *hardly*,
with difficulty, painfully, Lat.
aegrē, iii. 3. 13, 4. 47. Phrases:
χαλεπῶς φέρειν, see φέρω, i. 3. 3;
χαλεπῶς ἔχειν, *be angry*, vi. 4.
16.

χαλινῶω, ἐχαλίνωσα, -κεχαλίνω-
μαι [χαλινός, ὁ, *bridle*], *bridle, put
on a bridle*, iii. 4. 35. The bridle,
or χαλινός, consisted of bit, head-
stall, and reins. The bit was gen-
erally a snaffle, the two ends of
which were joined under the jaw
by a strap or chain, to which a
leading rein was sometimes at-
tached. For the headstall, see the
illustrations under ἄρμα (No. 8),
ἵπποδρομος (No. 31), κέρας (No. 35),
and esp. προμετωπίδιον. The last
shows the frontlet and cheek-
pieces designed to protect the head
of the horse.

χάλκεος, ᾧ, ον, contr. χαλκοῦς,
ἡ, οὖν [χαλκός], *made of bronze*,
bronze, Lat. *aëneus*, i. 2. 16, v. 2.
29.

χαλκός, ὁ, *copper*, Lat. *aes*; also
bronze, a compound made of cop-
per and tin, used in the manufac-
ture of armour, hence χαλκός τις,
bronze armour here and there, i.
8. 8.

χάλωμα, ατος, τό [χαλκῶω, *make*

in bronze, χαλκός], copper or bronze vessel, iv. 1. 8.

Χάλος, ὁ, the *Chalus*, a river in the northern part of Syria, flowing by Beroe, i. 4. 9.

Χάλυβες, ὡν, οἱ [cf. Eng. *chalybeate*], the *Chalybes*, *Chalybians*, a brave and warlike tribe in Pontus on the frontier of Armenia, iv. 4. 18, 5. 34, 6. 5, iv. 7. 15. Others nearer the coast were subject to the Mossynoeci, and lived by iron working, v. 5. 1. (See Χαλδαῖοι.)

χαράδρᾱ, ᾱς, bed of a torrent, gorge, ravine, iii. 4. 1, iv. 2. 3, v. 2. 3, vi. 3. 5.

χαράκωμα, ατος, τό [χαρακῶ, fence with a palisade, χάραξ, stake, pale], palisaded place, stockade, v. 2. 26.

χαρίεις, ιεσσα, ιεν [R. χαρ], graceful, of a plan, pretty, clever, iii. 5. 12.

χαρίζομαι (χαριδ-), χαριοῦμαι, ἐχαρισάμην, κεχαρίσμαι [R. χαρ], show kindness, gratify, favour, please, oblige, Lat. *gratificor*, abs., with dat., or with dat. of pers. and acc. of thing, i. 9. 24, ii. 1. 10, 3. 19, v. 3. 6, vii. 6. 2. Phrase: ἢν τῷ θυῷ χαρίζομεθα, if we indulge our anger, vii. 1. 25.

χάρις, ιτος, ἡ [R. χαρ], graciousness, love, favour felt, thanks, gratitude, Lat. *gratia*. Phrases: χαρίειν δέξασθαι, be grateful, feel thankful, Lat. *gratiās habere*, abs., with dat. of pers., and gen. of cause, i. 4. 15, vii. 4. 9, 6. 32; so χάριν εἶχειν, ii. 5. 14, vi. 1. 26; χάριν ἀποδώσει, he will return the favour, Lat. *gratiās referet*, i. 4. 15; τοῖς θεοῖς χάρις δοῦναι, thank the gods that, iii. 3. 14.

Χαρμάνδη, ης, *Charmande*, a large city in the northeastern part of Arabia, on the Euphrātes, i. 5. 10. (Hit.)

Χαρμῖνος, ὁ, *Charmīnus*, a Spartan sent by Thibron to ask the Cyrēans to join him, vii. 6. 1, 7. 18, 56.

χειμών, ὦνος, ὁ [cf. χιῶν], rain-storm, bad weather, storm, iv. 1. 15, v. 8. 20; winter, the cold, Lat. *hiems*, i. 7. 6, v. 8. 14, vii. 6. 9, 24.

χείρ, χειρός, ἡ [R. χερ], hand, Lat. *manus*, i. 5. 8, io. 1, ii. 3. 11, 5. 33, iii. 1. 17, 2. 33, v. 6. 33, vi. 1. 8, vii. 3. 5. Phrases: εἰς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν, ἵεναι, δέχεσθαι, see the verbs, i. 2. 26, iv. 3. 31, 7. 15; οἱ ἐκ χειρὸς βάλλοντες, see βάλλω, iii. 3. 15; ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν λίθοι, stones thrown merely with the hand (i.e. without slings), v. 2. 14; ἐκ χειρός, hand to hand, Lat. *comminus*, v. 4. 25.

Χειρίσσοφος, ὁ, *Chirisophus*, a Spartan, sent by the Ephors to join Cyrus with 700 troops, i. 4. 3. After the death of Cyrus he was one of the envoys sent to offer the throne of Persia to Ariaeus, ii. 1. 5, 2. 1. On the death of the generals he encouraged the troops and was chosen to command the van, iii. 2. 1, 37, iv. 1. 6. Although previously unacquainted with Xenophon, iii. 1. 45, he became very friendly to him, iv. 5. 33, and they had but one disagreement during the retreat, iv. 6. 3. From Trapezus he went to ask Anaxibius for ships for the army, v. 1. 3, 4, 3. 1, but returned unsuccessful to Sinōpe, vi. 1. 16, where he was chosen commander in chief, vi. 1. 32, an office which he held only a week, vi. 2. 12, 14. Thence with a small force he marched to Calpe, vi. 2. 14, 18, 3. 10, where he died, vi. 4. 11.

χειρόομαι, χειρώσομαι, ἐχειρωσάμην, κεχειρωμαι [R. χερ], handle, get into one's power, subdue, vii. 3. 11.

χειροπληθής, ἐς [R. χερ + R. πλα], hand-filling, as large as the hand will hold, iii. 3. 17.

χειροποίητος, ον [R. χερ + ποιέω], made by the hand of man, artificial, iv. 3. 5.

χείρων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, used as comp. of *κακός* [R. **χερ**], *worse*, of persons, *inferior*, v. 2. 13. Phrase: *χειρόν ἐστι αὐτῷ*, *it is the worse for him*, vii. 6. 4, 39.

Χερρόνησος, ἡ [*χέρπος*, *ὁ*, *mainland + ναῦς*], *land-island, peninsula*, vi. 2. 2; without an explanatory adj. the *Chersonese* or *Thracian Chersonēsus* is meant, a peninsula stretching along the Hellespont opposite the Asiatic coast, and consisting mostly of low hills. It contained Ionic cities which were founded in early times. The elder Miltiades formed it into a Graeco-Thracian principality about 550 B.C., and after the Persian war it was administered as an Athenian possession until conquered by Macedonia in 343 B.C. i. 1. 9, ii. 6. 2, v. 6. 25, vii. 6. 14.

χηλή, ἡς, *hoof, cloven hoof*; hence, from its projecting shape, *breakwater, mole*, vii. 1. 17.

χῆν, *χηρός*, *ὁ*, ἡ [*cf. Lat. ānser*, *goose*, Eng. *GANDER, GOOSE*], *goose*, i. 9. 26.

χθές, adv. [*cf. Lat. herī, yesterday*, Eng. *YESTER-day*], *yesterday*, vi. 4. 18.

χῆλιοι, *αι*, *a, thousand*, Lat. *mille*, i. 2. 3, iii. 4. 2, vi. 1. 15.

χῆλός, *ὁ*, *green fodder, forage, provender*, i. 5. 7, 9. 27, iv. 5. 25; with *ξηρός*, *hay*, iv. 5. 33.

χῆλῶ [*χῆλός*], *fodder, feed*, of horses, vii. 2. 21.

χίμαιρα, *ἄς* [*cf. Eng. chimaera*], *she-goat*, Lat. *capra*, iii. 2. 12.

Χῖος, *ὁ* [*Χῖος*, ἡ, *Chios*], *a Chian, native of Chios*, iv. 1. 28, 6. 20, an island in the Aegean west of Lydia, famous for the manufacture of wine and mastic. (Scio.)

χιτών, *ὄνος*, *ὁ*, *under garment, chiton*, corresponding in use to the Roman *tunica*. The garment in its simplest form was a double piece of cloth, oblong in shape, and somewhat wider than the breadth

of the chest, one-half of which covered the front of the body, the other the back. One side was closed by the fold of the cloth, the other was left open. The chiton was fastened on each shoulder by brooches, and the arms were thrust through the holes just beyond these, the sides of the garment dropping. But it might have either full or half-sleeves, and the open side was often closed by a seam. It was confined over the hips by the girdle, *ξώνη*, *q.v.* This garment, corresponding to the modern shirt or shift, was worn next the person by both men and women. But at Athens, the men's chiton was of wool and came only to the knees, the woman's was of linen and reached to the feet. For the latter see *s.v.* *φιάλη*, the figures at the centre and at the left, and *s.v.* *κλῖνη*, the woman's figure. The soldier wore it under his cuirass, v. 2. 15. See the illustrations *s.v.* *ἄρμα* (No. 8), *ἀσπίς* (No. 10), *θώραξ*, *κνημῖς* (No. 39), and *ὀπλῆτης*. The chiton was, like the *ἱμάτιον* (*q.v.*), often ornamented, and might be of brilliant colour, i. 2. 16. The under garments of Persian noblemen were expensive, i. 5. 8; the Macronians wore them made of hair, iv. 8. 3. Those of the Thracians, *χιτώνες περὶ τοῖς μηροῖς*, vii. 4. 4, seem to have been shirt and trousers combined.



No. 77.

χιτωνίσκος, *ὁ* [*dim. of χιτών*], *short chiton*, Lat. *tunicula*, not reaching to the knees, v. 4. 13.

χιών, *όνος*, ἡ [*cf. Lat. hiems*, *winter*], *snow*, Lat. *nix*, iv. 4. 8, 11, 5. 36, v. 3. 3, vii. 3. 42.

χλαμύς, ὕδος, ἡ, *cloak, mantle, chlamys*, a garment worn esp. by



No. 78.

horsemen, vii. 4. 4, but also by the foot soldier on the march and by travelers in general. It was an oblong piece of cloth thrown over the left shoulder, the open ends of which were fastened over the right shoulder by a brooch. It was thus distinguished from the ἱμάτιον (*q.v.*), which confined

one and sometimes both of the arms.

χοῖνιξ, ἰκος, ἡ, *choenix*, an Attic dry measure, i. 5. 6, containing 1.094 liters, or nearly one quart U. S. dry measure. Forty-eight *χοῖνικες* made one μέδιμνος, *q.v.*

χοίρειος, ᾱ, ον [*χοῖρος*], of swine; κρέα χοίρεια, *pork*, iv. 5. 31.

χοῖρος, ὁ, ἡ, *young pig, porker*, Lat. *porcus*, vii. 8. 5.

χορεύω, χορεύσω, etc. [*χορός*], *dance*, Lat. *saltō*, iv. 7. 16, v. 4. 17.

χορός, ὁ [*cf. Eng. choir, chorus*], *dance, band of dancers, chorus*, tragic or comic, v. 4. 12.

χόρτος, ὁ, *fodder, grass*, i. 5. 5, ii. 4. 11, with *κοῦφος*, *hay*, i. 5. 10.

χράσμαι, χρήσσομαι, ἐχρησάμην, κέχρημαι, and pass. ἐχρήσθην, *use, make use of, employ*, Lat. *utor*, abs. or with dat., i. 4. 8, 9. 5, ii. 1. 12, iii. 2. 21, iv. 4. 13, v. 4. 28, vi. 1. 9; with two dat. or els and acc., ii. 1. 6, iii. 4. 17, iv. 2. 28, v. 1. 16; with an acc., as τί βούλεται ἡμῖν χρῆσθαι, *what does he want to use us for*, i. 3. 18, cf. ii. 1. 14, iii. 1. 40, v. 4. 9, vii. 2. 31; *treat*, of persons, with two dat. the second being

sometimes preceded by ὡς, i. 4. 15, ii. 5. 11, 6. 25, vii. 2. 25; *enjoy, have, find*, i. 3. 5, 9. 17, ii. 6. 13, iv. 1. 22, 6. 3. Phrases: *πρᾶξις παραπλησιᾶ ὡςπερ ἐχρήτο τοῖς ξένοις*, a *business like that in which he used mercenaries*, i. 3. 18; οὕτως αὐτοῖς χρήσθε ὥσπερ ἄξιον, *treat them exactly as they deserve*, v. 7. 5; χρῆσθαι δ τι ἂν βούλη, *to deal with them as you please*, vi. 6. 20.

χρή, -χρήσει, -ἐχρήσε, *impers.*, it is necessary, one must, it is needful, with inf. or acc. and inf., i. 3. 11, 4. 14, ii. 2. 4, 5. 27, iii. 2. 24, v. 7. 5, vi. 3. 18, vii. 5. 9.

χρηῖζω (*χρηδ-*), *need, want, long, desire, wish*, abs. or with inf., i. 3. 20, ii. 5. 2, iii. 4. 41, v. 5. 2.

εὐρήμα, ατος, τό [*χράσμαι*], a thing of use; pl., men's things, property of any sort, goods, possessions, effects, chattels, i. 3. 14, 4. 8, 10. 18, ii. 4. 27, iii. 1. 37, v. 2. 4, vi. 6. 1; esp. *money*, i. 1. 9, 2. 12, 9. 12, ii. 6. 5, vi. 4. 8, vii. 6. 41.

χρηματιστικός, ἡ, ὄν [*χρημα-τίζω*], *transact business, χρήμα*], pertaining to money-making; of an omen, portending gain, vi. 1. 23.

χρήναι, see *χρή*.

χρήσθαι, see *χράσμαι*.

χρήσιμος, η, ον, and os, ον [*χρή-σος*, *use, χρήσμαι*], of use, useful, valuable, serviceable, Lat. *utilis*, of persons and things, abs. or with dat., i. 6. 1, ii. 5. 23, iii. 4. 17, v. 6. 1.

χρίμα or **χρίσμα**, ατος, τό [*χρίτω*, cf. Eng. *chrisim*], *unguent, ointment*, iv. 4. 13.

χρίω, χρίσω, ἐχρίσα, κέχρι(σ)μαι, ἐχρίσθην [*cf. Lat. frīdō, rubō*, Eng. *GRIND, GRIST, Christ*], *touch slightly, rub, anoint*; mid., anoint oneself, iv. 4. 12.

χρόνος, ὁ [*cf. Eng. ana-chronism, chrono-logy, chrono-meter*], *time, season, period*, Lat. *tempus*, i. 8. 8, 22, ii. 1. 17, 3. 22, iii. 4. 12, 36, iv. 2. 17, v. 2. 11, 8. 1, vi. 3. 26, 6. 13,

vii. 8. 19. Phrases: *πολὺν χρόνον*, for a long while, i. 3. 2; *πολλοῦ χρόνου*, in a long while, i. 9. 25.

χρῦσεος, η, ον, contr. *χρῦσοῦς*, ἡ, οὖν [*χρῦσός*], golden, of gold, i. 2. 10, 27, 7. 7; gilded, gold mounted, i. 2. 27, 8. 29, v. 3. 12.

χρῦσιον, τό [dim. of *χρῦσός*], a piece of gold, coined gold, gold, i. 1. 9, 7. 18, vii. 8. 1.

Χρῦσόπολις, εως, ἡ, *Chrysopolis*, a city on the Bosphorus, opposite Byzantium. It was subject to Chalcēdon, vi. 3. 16, 6. 38. (Scutari.)

χρῦσός, ὁ [cf. Eng. *GOLD*, *chrysalis*, *chryso-lite*], gold, Lat. *aurum*, iii. 1. 19.

χρῦσοχάλινος, ον [*χρῦσός* + *χαλινός*, ὁ, bridle], with gold mounted bridle, of a horse, i. 2. 27.

χώρᾱ, ᾗς [cf. *χώρος*], place, esp. one's assigned place, in a military sense, position, post, station, i. 8. 17, iii. 4. 33, iv. 8. 15, vi. 4. 11; station in society, office, rank, see phrases; land, region, country, very freq., i. 1. 11, 5. 5, 6. 7, ii. 1. 11, iii. 4. 31, iv. 5. 34, v. 2. 3, vi. 6. 1, vii. 7. 33. Phrases: *κατὰ χώρᾱν ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα*, see *τίθημι*; *ἐν ἀνδραπόδων χώρᾳ ἐσόμεθα*, we shall pass for slaves, Lat. *servitūrum locō erimus*, v. 6. 13; *ἐν οὐδεμίᾳ χώρᾳ ἔσονται*, they will have no place, be of no account, v. 7. 28.

χωρέω, χωρήσω, ἐχώρησα, κεχώρηκα, -κεχώρημαι, -εχωρήθην [*χώρος*], give place, withdraw, move, move on, advance, march, of persons, i. 10. 13, ii. 4. 10, iv. 7. 11, v. 4. 26; of missiles, with *διά* and gen., penetrate, iv. 2. 28; of measures, hold, contain, i. 5. 6.

χωρίζω, ἐχώρισα, κεχώρισμαι, ἐχωρίσθην [*χωρίς*], set apart, detach, vi. 5. 11; separate, pass., be remote, differ from, with gen., v. 4. 34.

χωρίον, τό [dim. of *χώρος*], space, spot, place, iii. 3. 9, iv. 1. 16, 2. 28, v. 2. 2, vii. 1. 24; piece of land, estate, v. 3. 7; place, of towns and

cities, i. 4. 6, iii. 4. 24, v. 2. 3, vii. 8. 15, esp. when fortified by nature or art, hence, stronghold, fortress, i. 2. 24, ii. 5. 7, v. 1. 17, 4. 31.

χωρίς, adv., separately, apart, by oneself or themselves, iii. 5. 17, vi. 6. 2, vii. 2. 11; as prep. with gen., apart or away from, i. 4. 13.

χώρος, ὁ [cf. *χώρᾱ*, Eng. *anchoret*], a particular place, piece of ground, estate, v. 3. 10, 11, 13; country, in the phrase *κατὰ τοὺς χώρους*, up and down the country, vii. 2. 3.

Ψ.

Ψάρος, ὁ, the *Psarus*, a large river, rising in Cataonia, and flowing southwesterly through Cilicia into the Mediterranean, i. 4. 1. (Seihūn.)

ψέγω, ψέξω, ἔψεξα, blame, disparage, vii. 7. 43.

ψέλιον or **ψέλιον**, τό, armlet, bracelet, Lat. *armilla*, worn by men among the Persians as a mark of distinction, i. 2. 27, 5. 8, 8. 29.



No. 79.

ψευδενέδρᾱ, ᾗς [*ψευδής* + *Ρ. σεδ*], sham ambushcade, v. 2. 28.

ψευδής, ἐς [*ψεύδω*], false, lying, untrue, Lat. *falsus*, ii. 4. 24; subst., τὰ *ψευδῆ*, lies, ii. 6. 26.

ψεύδω, ψεύσω, ἔψευσα, ἔψευσμαι, ἐψεύσθην [cf. Eng. *pseudonym*], deceive, Lat. *fallō*, mid., be deceitful, lie, cheat, deceive, act falsely, with acc. or *πρός* and acc. of pers., i. 3. 5, 10; abs., with acc., or *περί* and gen. of thing, i. 9. 7, ii. 6. 22, 28, v. 6. 35, vii. 6. 15; pass., be deceived, abs. or with acc., i. 8. 11, ii. 2. 13, iii. 2. 31.

ψηφίζω (*ψηφιδ-*), *ψηφιῶ*, ἐψήφισα, -εψήφισμαι, ἐψηφίσθην [*ψηφος*], reckon with pebbles; as

dep. mid., *vote, resolve, decree, decide*, with acc., inf., or acc. and inf., i. 4. 15, iii. 2. 31, v. 1. 4, vi. 2. 12, vii. 7. 18.

ψήφος, ἡ [cf. ψάω, *rub*], *pebble*, esp. as used for voting, *vote, ballot*, Lat. *suffragium*, v. 8. 21; hence, *decree, sentence*, see ἐπάγω, vii. 7. 57.

ψιλός, ἡ, ὅν [cf. ψάω, *rub*], *stripped, naked, bare*, i. 8. 6; of a country, *barren*, i. 5. 5; as subst., οἱ ψιλοί, *light-armed soldiers, light troops*, iii. 3. 7, v. 2. 16, see s.v. γυμνῆς and πελταστής.

ψιλώω, ψιλώσω, ἐψίλωσα, ἐψίλωθην [ψιλός], *strip, make bare*, Lat. *nūdō*; pass., *be deprived of, cleared of, or left by*. with gen., i. 10. 13, iv. 3. 27.

ψοφέω, ἐψόφῃσα [ψόφος], *make a sound, resound, ring*, iv. 3. 29.

ψόφος, ὁ, *noise*, iv. 2. 4.

ψυχή, ἡς [cf. ψύχω, *blow, breathe*, Eng. *psychic, psycho-logy, metempsychosis*], *breath of life*, Lat. *anima*, hence *life, soul, spirit, heart*, serving also for Lat. *animus*. Phrases: ἔχομεν ψυχὰς ἀμείνωνας, *we have braver spirits, i.e. more courage*, iii. 1. 23, cf. 42; τὰς ἑαυτῶν ψυχὰς καὶ σώματα, *their own lives and bodies*, iii. 2. 20, ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς, *from the bottom of my heart*, Lat. *ex animō*, vii. 7. 43.

ψύχος, οὖς, τό [cf. ψύχω, *blow, breathe*], *cold*, Lat. *frīgus*, iv. 5. 12, vii. 4. 3; pl., *intense cold, frost*, iii. 1. 23.

Ω.

ὦ, exclamation, *O*, frequently prefixed to the vocative, generally left untranslated on account of its rarity in this use in English, i. 4. 16, 6. 7, ii. 1. 10, v. 5. 13, vii. 2. 24.

ὦ, see δς.

ὥδε, adv. [δδε], *as follows, thus, in the following manner*, i. 1. 6, iii.

1. 27, iv. 6. 7, v. 4. 12; ᾧδέ πως, *somewhat as follows*, i. 7. 9.

ὦδή, ἡς [ᾠδω, cf. Eng. *ode, comedy, par-ody, pros-ody*], *song*, Lat. *carmen*, iv. 3. 27.

ᾠδοποιμένη, see ὁδοποιέω.

ᾠετο, ᾠήθησαν, see ὁλομαι.

ᾠθέω (ᾠθ-), ᾠσω and poetic ᾠθήσω, ἔωσα, ἔωσμαι, ἔωσθην, *push, shove*; mid., *push out of one's way, shove out*, with ἐκ and gen., iii. 4. 48.

ᾠθισμός, ὁ [ᾠθίζομαι, *jostle*, ᾠθέω], *a pushing, a jostling*, v. 2. 17.

ᾠκοδόμητο, see οἰκοδομέω.

ᾠμοβόειος, ᾠ, ον, or ᾠμοβόινος, ἡ, ον [ᾠμός + R. βοF], *of raw ox-hide, made of untanned ox-hide*, iv. 7. 22, 26, vii. 3. 32.

ᾠμς, ὁ [cf. Lat. *umerus, shoulder*], *the upper arm, shoulder*, vi. 5. 25.

ᾠμός, ἡ, ὅν [cf. Lat. *amārus, bitter*], *raw, uncooked*, Lat. *crūdus*, iv. 8. 14; hence, of persons, *rough, cruel, fierce*, ii. 6. 12.

ᾠμοσαν, see δμνῶμι.

ᾠνέομαι, ᾠνήσομαι, ἔωνημαι, pass. ἔωνήθην (for 2 aor. mid., ἐπριάμην is used, see πριάσθαι) [ᾠνός, ὁ, *price*], *buy, purchase*, Lat. *emō*, ii. 3. 27, v. 3. 7, vii. 2. 38, 3. 13; with gen. of price, iii. 1. 20, v. 1. 6, vii. 6. 24.

ᾠνήσατε, see δνλνμ.

ᾠνός, ᾠ, ον [ᾠνός, ὁ, *price*], *purchaseable, for sale*, Lat. *uēnālis*; subst., τὰ ᾠνά, *wares, goods*, i. 2. 18, vii. 6. 24.

ᾠοντο, see ὁλομαι.

ᾠπις, ἰδος, ἡ, *Opis, a city on the Phrycus, near the Tigris, in Assyria*, ii. 4. 25.

ᾠρᾱ, ᾠς [cf. Eng. *year, hour, horo-scope*], *fixed time, period*; of the year, *season*, i. 4. 10, ii. 3. 13; of the day, *time, hour*, Lat. *hōra*, iii. 5. 18, iv. 8. 21, vi. 5. 1; in general, *the right or proper time for doing anything, opportunity*, abs., with inf., or dat. of pers. and inf., i. 3. 11, 12, iii. 4. 34, iv. 6. 16, v. 7. 12, vi. 3. 20, vii. 3. 34.

ὥραιος, ᾧ, ὃν [ὥρᾱ], *at the right time, seasonable, of fruits, in their season*, v. 3. 12; of persons, *in the bloom of youth*, ii. 6. 28; subst., τὰ ὥραια, *fruits of the season*, v. 3. 9.

ὥρμητο, see ὁρμάω.

ὥς, originally a rel. adv. of manner [cf. ὅς], but developed into a great variety of uses.

Rel. adv., *as*, Lat. *ut*, with verbs, i. 4. 5, 6. 3, 9. 1, ii. 4. 23, iv. 8. 12, v. 8. 25, vi. 3. 25, 4. 18, vii. 1. 27; with subst. or adj., i. 1. 2, ii. 5. 3, iii. 3. 2, v. 3. 12, 5. 19; so with preps., i. 2. 1, 4. 8. 23, ii. 5. 30, iv. 3. 11, vi. 1. 9; with circumstantial partic. ὥς shows that the partic. contains a thought or assertion of the subject of the leading verb, or of some other person prominent in the sentence, without implying that it is the thought of the speaker or writer, and hence it may be rendered, acc. to the context and the kind of circumstantial partic., *as if, just as, thinking that, on the ground that, with the avowed intention, as though, etc.*, i. 1. 3, 11, 2. 1, 19, ii. 3. 29, 4. 8, 6. 2, iii. 1. 17, 2. 11, iv. 2. 5, vi. 5. 28, vii. 1. 7, 8. 16, so with gen. or acc. abs., i. 1. 6, ii. 1. 21, iii. 4. 3, v. 2. 12, vi. 4. 22; with the absolute inf., ὥς συνελόντι εἰπεῖν, *to put it briefly*, iii. 1. 38; with numerals, *about*, i. 2. 4, 6. 1, 7. 15, cf. vi. 5. 11, and the phrase ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, *for the most part, generally*, iii. 1. 42, 43, 4. 35; of degree, with adjs. and advs., *how*, iii. 1. 40, iv. 1. 20, vi. 6. 32, esp. with sups., Lat. *quam*, as ὥς μάλιστα, *as much as possible*, i. 1. 6, cf. 3. 14, ii. 2. 12, 5. 14, iii. 1. 38, iv. 6. 1. As an improper prep., only of persons, *to*, i. 2. 4, ii. 3. 29, 6. 1, vii. 7. 55.

Conj., of time, *as, when, after*, with indic., i. 1. 4, 5. 12, 8. 18, iv. 3. 27, v. 2. 6, vii. 1. 19, ὥς τάχιστα, *as soon as*, iv. 3. 9; introducing indir. disc. like ὅτι, *that*, i. 1. 3, 3. 5, 4. 8, ii. 1. 14, 5. 6, vi. 1. 30; causal, *as,*

when, since, for, because, Lat. *ut*, with indic., ii. 4. 17, v. 8. 10, vi. 1. 32; final, denoting purpose, *that, in order that*, Lat. *ut*, with subjv. or opt., i. 3. 14, 9. 28, ii. 4. 17, iii. 1. 18, iv. 6. 15, v. 7. 18, once with indic., vii. 6. 23, with ἄν and subjv., ii. 5. 16, vi. 3. 18; consecutive, denoting result, *so as, so that*, with inf., ii. 3. 10, iii. 5. 7, v. 6. 12, freq. of an intended result, i. 5. 10, 8. 10, 15, iv. 3. 29, 6. 13, v. 2. 12, so with comp., as βραχύτερα ἢ ὥς ἐξικνεῖσθαι, *too short to reach*, iii. 3. 7, rarely with indic., vi. 1. 5.

ὥς, adv., *thus, so*, like οὕτως; οὐδ' ὥς, *not even under these circumstances*, i. 8. 21, iii. 2. 23, vi. 4. 22.

ὥσαύτως, adv. [ὥς + αὐτός], *in this same way, likewise, just so*, iii. 2. 23, iv. 7. 13, v. 6. 9, vii. 3. 22.

ὥσθ', see ὥστε.

ὥσιν, see εἰμι.

ὥσιν, see οὗς.

ὥσπερ, rel. adv. of manner [ὥς], *like as, just as, even as, as it were, like*, used like ὥς before substs., adjs., verbs, and preps., i. 4. 12, 5. 3, 8. 20, ii. 4. 10, 6. 6, iv. 3. 5, v. 1. 2, vi. 5. 31, vii. 2. 27; in comparisons, with partic. in gen. abs., i. 3. 16, so with acc. abs., ὥσπερ ἐξόν, *just as if we might*, iii. 1. 14. Phrases: ὥσπερ εἶχεν, *just as he was*, iv. 1. 19; ὥσπερ καὶ νῦν, *exactly as at present*, vii. 3. 10.

ὥστε, rel. adv. [ὥς + τέ], *so as, so that*, with indic., i. 1. 8, 3. 10, 8. 13, 10. 19, ii. 3. 25, iii. 3. 11, v. 4. 20; with inf., i. 1. 5, 4. 8, 5. 13, ii. 2. 17, iv. 2. 27, v. 6. 25, 7. 7, vi. 1. 31, vii. 1. 41; *on condition that, provided that*, with inf., ii. 6. 6, v. 6. 26, vii. 4. 12.

ὥτα, see οὗς.

ῶτε, in the phrase ἐφ' ῶτε, see ἐπί.

ὤτειλή, ἥς, *wound, hence, scar*, i. 9. 6.

ὠτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *bustard*, i. 5. 2, 3.

ᾠφέλε, see ὀφείλω.	
ᾠφελέω, ὠφελήσω, <i>etc.</i> [ὄφελος], help, succour, assist, benefit, be of use or of service, Lat. <i>iuvō</i> , abs., with acc., or two accs., i. i. 9, 3. 6, iii. 3. 18, v. 6. 30, vii. 6. 11; pass.,	be helped, derive profit or advan- tage, v. i. 12. ᾠφέλιμος, ον [ὠφελέω], helping, useful, serviceable, i. 6. 2, iv. i. 23. ᾠφθημεν, see ὀράω. ᾠφλε, see ὀφλισκάνω.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

THIS list gives the immediate sources of the preceding seventy-nine illustrations. The original sources are generally stated in the books to which reference is here made. Those referred to oftenest are the following:—

Baumeister, *Denkmäler des klassischen Altertums*. 3 vols. München und Leipzig, R. Oldenbourg, 1885–1888.

Guhl and Koner, *The Life of the Greeks and Romans*, translated from the third German edition. New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1876.

Hope, *The Costume of the Ancients*, new edition. 2 vols. London, Chatto and Windus, 1875.

Rich, *Dictionary of Roman and Greek Antiquities*, third edition. New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1874.

Smith, *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, third edition. 2 vols. London, John Murray, 1890, 1891.

1. ἀκινάκης, Rich, p. 8.
2. ἀλέτης, Guhl and Koner, p. 519 (see also the following).
3. Overbeck und Mau, *Pompeji*, p. 387.
4. Ἀμαζών, Rich, p. 25. Illustrates also κράνος, πέλτη, σάγαρις, ὑπόδημα, φαρέτρᾱ, χιτῶν.
5. ἀμφορεύς, Smith, I., p. 426. Illustrates also βακτηριᾱ, δίφρος, χιτῶν.
6. ἀξίνη, Smith, II., p. 616.
7. ἄρμα, Rich, p. 228.
8. ἄρμα, Hope, I., plate 111. Illustrates also δόρυ, ζώνη, θώραξ, κράνος, πτέρυξ, στέφανος, τέθριππον, χαλινός (*s.v.* χαλινώω), χιτῶν.
9. ἀσκός, Rich, p. 711.
10. ἀσπίς, Hope, I., plate 136. Illustrates also δόρυ, ζώνη, θώραξ, κνημίς, κράνος, ὀπλίτης, πτέρυξ, χιτῶν.
11. ἀσπίς, Rüstow and Köchly, *Geschichte des griechischen Kriegswesens*, fig. 17, p. 15.

12. αὐλός, Guhl and Koner, 5 German edit., p. 257 (see also Baumeister, p. 1589). Illustrates also διδάσκαλος, δίδφος, ἱμάτιον.
13. βίβλος, Guhl and Koner, 5 German edit., p. 255.
14. δάρεϊκός, Rich, p. 233. Illustrates also νευρά, τόξον.
15. διαγκυλόμαι, Guhl and Koner, p. 243.
16. δόλιχος, Krause, *Gymnastik und Agonistik der Hellenen*, Tafel VI., 12, 1^o.
17. δόρυ, Rüstow und Köchly, *ibid.*, fig. 21, p. 18.
18. δρεπανηφόρος, Vollbrecht, *Wörterbuch zu Xenophons Anabasis*, Tafel III., fig. 40. Illustrates also ἄξων.
19. ἐγχειρίδιον, Smith, II., p. 525.
20. εὐζωνος, Rich, p. 719. Illustrates also τόξον, ὑπόδημα, φαρέτρᾱ, χιτῶν.
21. ζεῦγος, Rich, p. 358.
22. ζώνη, Rich, p. 161. Illustrates also ὑπόδημα, χιτῶν.
23. ζώνη, Rich, p. 162.
- 24, 25. θρόνος, Rich, p. 611.
26. θώραξ, Hope, I., plate 111. Illustrates also ζώνη, πτέρυξ, χιτῶν.
27. ἱμάτιον, Baumeister, p. 1685 (statue of Sophocles in the Lateran Museum at Rome). Illustrates also βίβλος, ὑπόδημα (both restorations).
28. ἱμάτιον, Guhl and Koner, p. 166. Illustrates also βακτηριᾱ, ὑπόδημα.
29. ἱππεύς, Baumeister, p. 2030. Illustrates also ἄσπῑς, δόρυ, ζώνη, θώραξ, κράνος, παραμηρίδια, πτέρυξ, χαλινός (*s.v.* χαλινώ), χιτῶν.
30. ἱππόδρομος, Guhl and Koner, 5 German edit., p. 147.
31. ἱππόδρομος, Panofka, *Bilder des antiken Lebens*, Tafel III., 4. Illustrates also μᾶστιξ, χαλινός (*s.v.* χαλινώ).
32. κάνδυσ, Hope, I., plate 14. Illustrates also λόγχη, ὑπόδημα.
33. καρβάτιναι, Rich, p. 118.
34. κέρας, Rich, p. 204.
35. κέρας, *Museo Borbonico*, V., Tavola xx. Illustrates also χαλινός (*s.v.* χαλινώ).
36. κήρυξ, Rich, p. 147. Illustrates also βωμός, δόρυ, κηρύκειον, ξίφος, ὑπόδημα, χλαμός.
37. κλῆνη, Gerhard, *Antike Bildwerke*, Tafel LXXI. Illustrates also αὐλός, ἱμάτιον, τράπεζα, χιτῶν.
38. See the following.
39. κνημῑς, Hope, I., plate 104. Illustrates also ἄσπῑς, δόρυ, ζώνη, θώραξ, κράνος, χιτῶν.

40. κράνος, Hope, I., plate 135.
41. κράνος, Hope, I., plate 66.
42. κρατήρ, Gerhard, *Auserlesene griechische Vasenbilder*, Vierter Theil, Tafel CCCXX.
43. μάχαιρα, Guhl and Koner, p. 245.
44. μνᾶ, British Museum, *Guide to the Select Greek and Roman Coins exhibited in Electrotypes*, plate II. Illustrates also κράνος.
45. ναῦς, Baumeister, p. 1599. Illustrates also ιστίον, κλίμαξ, κυβερνήτης, κώπη, πηδάλιον.
46. νευρά, Hope, I., plate 13. Illustrates also τόξον.
47. ξίφος, Hope, II., plate 176.
48. ξίφος, Panofka, *ibid.*, Tafel VI., 3. Illustrates also ἀσπίς, δόρυ, θώραξ, κνημίς, κράνος, λιθοβόλος (*s.v.* λίθος), πτέρυξ, χιτών.
49. οἰνοχόος, Guhl and Koner, p. 268. Illustrates also στέφανος.
50. ὀπλίτης, Hope, I., plate 70. Illustrates also ἀσπίς, δόρυ, θώραξ, κνημίς, κράνος, ξίφος, πτέρυξ, χιτών.
51. ὄπλον, Panofka, *ibid.*, Tafel VIII., 2 (see also Baumeister, p. 1582). Illustrates also ἀσπίς, θώραξ, κνημίς, κράνος, ξίφος, χιτών.
52. παγκράτιον, Guhl and Koner, p. 223.
53. πάλη, Krause, *ibid.*, Tafel X., 26.
54. πελταστής, Guhl and Koner, p. 241. Illustrates also δόρυ, πέλτη.
55. πέλτη, Hope, I., plate 20.
56. πέλτη, Rich, p. 487. Illustrates also ἀναξυρίδες.
57. πεντηκόντορος, Panofka, *ibid.*, Tafel XV., 7. Illustrates also ιστίον, κυβερνήτης, κώπη, πηδάλιον.
58. προμετωπίδιον, Daremberg et Saglio, *Dictionnaire des Antiquités*, I., p. 251. Illustrates also προστερνίδιον, χαλινός (*s.v.* χαλινόω).
59. πυγμή, Guhl and Koner, p. 225.
60. πυρρίχη, Panofka, *ibid.*, Tafel IX., 3. Illustrates also ἀσπίς, κράνος, ξίφος, σάτυρος.
61. σάγαρις, Hope, I., plate 20.
62. σάλπιγξ, Hope, II., plate 156. Illustrates also ἀσπίς, θώραξ, κνημίς, κράνος, χλαμύς.
63. σκηπτουῆχος, Hope, I., plate 14.
64. στάδιον, Guhl and Koner, p. 120.
65. στρεπτός, Rich, p. 678.
66. σφάττω, Rich, p. 341. Illustrates also βωμός, ξίφος, φιάλη.
67. σφενδονήτης, Rich, p. 306.
68. τέθριππον, *Terracottas in the British Museum*, plate XIX., 34. Illustrates also ἄρμα, χαλινός (*s.v.* χαλινόω).
69. τιάρᾶ, Hope, I., plate 16.

70. τόξον, Paris, from the Aegina Marbles (see Rich, p. 500). Illustrates also νευρά, τόξευμα, φαρέτρᾱ.
71. τριήρης, Guhl and Koner, p. 266.
72. τρίπους, Hope, II., plate 218. Illustrates also κρᾱτήρ.
73. τράπεζα, Hope, I., plate 90. Illustrates also ἱμάτιον, κλίνη, στέφανος.
74. ὑπόδημα, Guhl and Koner, p. 178. Illustrates also ἱμάς.
75. φαρέτρᾱ, Wagner, *Hellas*, I., p. 58 (see also Hope, I., 22). Illustrates also ἀναξυρίδες, νευρά, τόξευμα, τόξον, ὑπόδημα.
76. φιάλη, Hope, I., plate 129. Illustrates also δίφρος, ζώνη, ἱμότιον, ὑπόδημα, χιτῶν.
77. χιτῶν, Rich, p. 697.
78. χλαμύς, Hope, I., plate 71. Illustrates also δόρυ, ὑπόδημα.
79. ψέλιον, Rich, p. 57.

GROUPS OF RELATED WORDS.

THE Greek groups contain only words found in Xenophon's *Anabasis*, except a few needed as connectives or to show the development of the group. Compound verbs and proper names have generally been omitted.

In the Greek groups, simple words whose formation is to be specially noted are printed in black-face letter. These are generally formed on a stem derived directly from a root (not always determinable) or from an ultimate theme. Simple words, on the contrary, which are formed on a stem derived from a stem that either appears in some preceding word or may easily be assumed, and compounds, are generally printed in light-face letter. Adjectives in *-τος* and *-τεος* are treated as verb-forms.

The eye is assisted in the analysis of the words by the use of hyphens, which mark off case-endings and personal endings and suffixes (except in some verbs, principally denominatives), and separate the parts of compounds.

For fuller information about the words in the Latin groups, see the Table of Roots in Lewis's *Latin Dictionary for Schools* or in his *Elementary Latin Dictionary*.

In the English groups, words in small capitals are cognates, those in black-face letter are borrowed words. For fuller information about the English words here given, see Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*.

R. *αγ*, *ag*, *drive*, *lead*, *weigh*.

ἀγ-ω, *drive, lead, bring*; **ἄγᾱ-ν**, adv. (orig. an acc.), *very, exceedingly*, ('in a driving manner'); **ἀγ-ών**, ὦν-ος, ὅ, *a bringing together, assembly, public contest*; ἀγωνο-θέτης, ου (cf. R. **θε**), *judge of a contest*; ἀγωνίζομαι, *contend, fight, engage*; ἀντ-αγωνίζομαι, *struggle against, rival*; **ἄγ-ρᾱ**, ᾱς, *the chase, booty*; ἀρπεύ-ω, *take in the chase, catch*; ἀγρ-υπνο-ς, ο-ν (cf. **υπνoς**), *hunting after sleep, wakeful*; ἀγρυπνέ-ω, *lie awake*; ζωγρέ-ω (= ζωο-αγρε-ω, see ζωό-ς, *alive*), *take alive*; **ἀγ-ρό-ς**, ὅ, *field* (place where cattle are driven); ἀγρ-ω-ς, ᾱ, ο-ν, *ranging the fields*,

wild; ἄγ-ό-s, ó, leader; στρατ-ηγό-s, ó (cf. R. στρα), leader of an army, general; στρατηγέ-ω, be general, command; συ-στράτηγο-s, ó, fellow-general; ὑπο-στράτηγο-s, ó, under-general, lieutenant-general; ὑποστρατηγέ-ω, be lieutenant-general; στρατηγ-ιά, ās, office of general, generalship, στρατηγιά-ω, wish to be general; λοχ-ᾱγό-s, ó (cf. R. λεχ), leader of a λόχος, captain; λοχᾱγέ-ω, be captain; ὑπο-λόχᾱγο-s, ó, sub-captain, lieutenant; λοχᾱγ-ιά, ās, captaincy; οὐρ-ᾱγό-s, ó (see οὐρά, rear), leader of the rear; ἡγέ-ο-μαι, lead, guide, command, infer, think; ἀφ-ηγέο-μαι, draw out, explain, recount; ἡγε-μών, óν-os, ó, leader, guide; ἡγεμον-ιά, ās, leadership, supremacy; ἡγεμό-συνα, τά, thank offerings for safe guidance. — ἄγωγ-ή, ἦs (αγ-αγ, by reduplication), a leading, carrying; ἀπ-αγωγή, ἦs, leading off, removal; παρ-αγωγή, ἦs, transport; ἄγωγ-ό-s, ó-ν, guiding, leading; σῖτ-αγωγό-s, ó-ν (see σῖτο-s, grain), corn-carrying; δημ-αγωγό-s, ó (cf. R. δα), popular leader, demagogue; δημαγωγέ-ω, play the demagogue; ἀγώγ-ιμο-s, ο-ν, easily carried; ἀγώγιμα, τά, freight, cargo, wares. — ἄξ-ων, ον-os, ó (αγ + σ = αξ), axle; ἄμ-αξα, ἦs (cf. ἄμα), wagon with two connected axles, prop., therefore, four-wheeled wagon; ἄμαξ-ιτό-s, ó-ν, passable by wagons; ἄμαξ-ιατό-s, ā, ο-ν, large enough to load a wagon; ἀρμ-άμαξα, ἦs (cf. R. αρ), closed carriage; ἄξ-ιο-s, ā, ο-ν, of equal weight, worth as much, worthy; ἀξιά, ās, worth, value, deserts; ἀξιό-ω, think worthy, claim, demand; ἀξίω-μα, ατ-os, τό, worth, dignity, authority; ἀξιο-στράτηγο-s, ο-ν, worthy of being general.

ag-ō, lead, drive; āg-men, in-is, n., multitude, band; ag-e-r, grī, m., field; ag-ili-s, adj., easily moving, nimble; axi-s, is, m., axle; ā-la, ae, f., wing.

ACORN, ACRE, AXLE; agony, ant-agonist, strat-agem, strat-egy, strat-egic, ex-egesis, dem-agogue, par-agogic, ped-agogue, syn-agogue, axiom.

ἀγείρω, collect (R. γαρ).

ἀ-γείρω (theme ἀγερ-), bring together, collect; ἄγορ-ά, ās, assembly, meeting, meeting-place, market; ἀγορᾱ-νόμο-s, ó (cf. R. νεμ), market master; ἀγορεύ-ω, speak in the assembly, harangue, say; κατ-ήγορο-s, ο-ν, speaking against, accusing; κατηγορέ-ω, accuse; κατηγορ-ιά, ās, accusation; μεγαλ-ήγορο-s, ο-ν (cf. R. μακ), talking big, boastful; μεγαληγορέ-ω, boast, brag; προ-ήγορο-s, ó, advocate; προηγορέ-ω, speak for, be spokesman; ἀγοράζω, go to market, buy.

gre-x, gre-g-is, m., flock, herd; ē-greg-iu-s, adj., select, extraordinary.

pan-egyric, par-egoric.

R. αγκ, anc, bend.

ἀγκ-ών, ὦν-os, ό, bend of the arm, elbow, bend; ἀγκ-ύλη, ης, loop, noose, thong of a javelin; ἐν-αγκυλά-ω, fit thongs on, fit with a thong; δι-αγκυλίζο-μαι, δι-αγκυλό-ο-μαι, hold by the thong (putting the finger through it); ἄγκ-ῦρα, ᾱs, anchor; ἄγκ-os, ε-os, τό, glen, valley; ἄγκ-o-s, ό, barb of an arrow.

anc-u-s, ī, m., one who crouches, servant (cf. Ancus Martius, servant of Mars); ancil-la, ae, f., maidservant; ang-u-lu-s, ī, m., angle, corner; unc-u-s, ī, m., hook, barb.

ANKLE, ANGLE (fish); anchor.

R. ἀδ (σφαδ), suad, be sweet.

ἀ-ν-δ-άν-ω (theme ἀδ-), please; ἄσ-μενο-s, η, ο-ν, well pleased, joyful; τρισ-άσμενο-s, η, ο-ν (cf. τρεῖς), thrice glad, very glad; ἡδ-ο-μαι, be glad, rejoice; ἡδ-ονή, ης, joy, pleasure, delight; ἡδ-ύ-s, εἶα, ύ, sweet, pleasant, acceptable; ἡδέως, adv., sweetly, cheerfully, with pleasure; ἡδύ-οινο-s, ο-ν (see οἶνο-s, wine), producing sweet wine; ἡδυ-παθής, ἐs (cf. R. σπα), experiencing pleasure; ἡδυπαθέ-ω, live pleasantly, be luxurious.

suā-ui-s, adj., sweet, agreeable; suād-u-s, adj., persuasive; suād-e-ō, advise, persuade; suāui-u-m or sāui-u-m, ī, n., love-kiss.

SWEET; hedon-ism.

ἀείρω, raise.

ἀείρω (theme ἀερ-), Att. αἶρω (theme ἄρ-), raise, lift; ἄρ-δην, adv., raised up ('from the ground up'), wholly, quite; ἀρά-ω (formed on a stem ἄρ-το-), hang up, hang on to, fasten; ἄορ, ἄορ-os, τό, Epic, hanger, sword; μετ-ήρο-ο-s, Att. μετ-έωρ-ο-s, ο-ν, raised from the ground, in the air, on high.

aorta, met-eor.

R. 1 αF, au, perceive.

ἀ-τ-ω (for αF-ω), perceive, esp. by the ear, hear; οὖs, ὠτ-ός, τό (οF-ατ, ο-ατ, ὠτ-), ear; αἰσθ-άν-ο-μαι (αἰσθ- for αF-σθ), perceive. observe; αἰσθη-τικός, ή, ό-ν, perceptive; αἰσθη-σι-s, ε-ωs, ή, perception.

au-d-i-ō hear; au-r-i-s, is, f., ear; aus-cul-tō, hear with attention; ο-men, in-is, n., foreboding, sign.

EAR; aesthetic, an-aesthetic, oto-logy.

R. 2 αF, αU, *blow*.

αὔ-ρῶ, *ās* (αF-ρα), *breeze*; ἄ-ήρ, ἄ-έρ-ος, ὁ, ἡ (αF-ερ), *air*; αὐ-λό-ς, ὁ, *wind instrument, flute*; αὐλέ-ω, *play the flute*; αὐ-λή, ἡς, *courtyard* (open to the air); αὐλίξο-μαι, *lie in the open air, bivouac*; ἄ-ε-τό-ς, αἰ-ε-τό-ς, ὁ (stem αF-ι, cf. Lat. *avi-s*), *eagle* ('swift as the wind'); οἰ-ωνό-ς, ὁ (οF-ι), *bird of prey*; ἀτ-μό-ς, ὁ (αF-τ), *vapour, steam*; ἀτμίξω, *steam*.

avi-s, is, *f.*, *bird*; *ᾠu-m*, *ī*, *n.*, *egg*; *ue-nt-u-s*, *ī*, *m.*, *wind*.

WEATHER, WIND; *air*, *hydr-aulic*, *asthma*, *atmo-sphere*.

αἰδέομαι, be ashamed.

αἰδ-έ-ο-μαι (theme αἰδε-), poetic αἰδ-ο-μαι (theme αἰδ-), *be ashamed, fear, respect*; αἰδή-μων, ον, gen. ον-ος, *respectful, modest*; αἰδ-ώς, ὁ-ος, οὗς, ἡ (stem αἰδ-οο-), *sense of shame, respect*; αἰδο-ῖο-ς, *ā*, ο-ν, *regarded with reverence or shame*; αἰδοῖα, τὰ, *the private parts*; αἰσ-χρο-ς, *ά*, ὁ-ν (αἰδ-χρο), *shameful, base, infamous, disgraceful*; αἰσχροῶς, *adv.*, *disgracefully, ignominiously*; αἰσ-χος, *ε-ος*, τὸ (αἰδ-χεο), *shame, disgrace*; αἰσχ-ύν-η, *ης*, *shame, dishonour*; αἰσχύνω, *dishonour, disgrace*.

αἶθω, burn.

αἶθ-ω (theme αἶθ-), *set on fire, kindle, burn*; αἶθ-ήρ, *έρ-ος*, ὁ, *bright upper air, ether*; αἶθρ-ιο-ς, ο-ν (αἶθρ-ιο- for αἶθερ-ιο-), *clear, bright*; ὑπ-αἶθρ-ιο-ς, ο-ν, *under the open air*; αἶθρ-ιά, *ās*, *clear sky*; δι-αιθριάξω, *grow clear*.

aed-ē-s, *ium*, *f.*, *hearth, house*; *aedī-li-s*, *is*, *m.*, *commissioner of buildings, aedile*; *aes-tu-s*, *ūs*, *m.*, *a raging* (of fire or of waves); *aes-ī-ā-s*, *ātis*, *f.*, *summer*.

ether, ether-eal.

αἰρέω, take (prob. R. *φαρ*).

αἰρ-έ-ω (theme αἰρε-), *take, seize, capture*; αἰρε-τό-ς, ἡ, ὁ-ν, *that may be taken*; αὐθ-αἰρετο-ς, ο-ν (cf. αὐτός), *self-appointed*; ἐξ-αἰρετο-ς, ο-ν, *picked out, selected*; verbal αἰρε-τέο-ς, *ā*, ο-ν, *must be taken*. — εἰλ-ο-ν (theme εἰλ-), 2 aor., *I took*; ἀλ-ίσκ-ο-μαι (theme ἀλ-, ἀλο-), *be taken, be captured*; ἀλω-τό-ς, ἡ, ὁ-ν, *to be taken*; αἰχμ-άλωτο-ς, ο-ν (cf. R. *ακ*), *captured by the spear*; ἀν-άλωτο-ς, ο-ν, *not to be taken, invincible*; ἄλω-σι-ς, *ε-ως*, ἡ, *capture*; ἀλῶι-μο-ς, ο-ν, *easy to capture*.

ap-naeresis, ai-aeresis, syn-aeresis, hereas, heretic.

αἰτέω, ask for.

αἰτ-έ-ω, *ask for, claim, demand*; **αἴτη-σι-s**, ε-ως, ἡ, *request, demand*; **αἰτ-ιά**, *ās*, orig. *demand*, then *cause, blame, censure*; **αἰτιά-ο-μαι**, *blame, reproach*; **αἴτ-ιο-s**, *ā*, ο-ν, *causing, to blame, culpable*; **ἐπ-αίτιο-s**, ο-ν, *blamed for, blameworthy*; **συν-αίτιο-s**, ο-ν, *jointly guilty*; **ὑπ-αίτιο-s**, ο-ν, *under a charge, accountable*.

R. ακ, ac, sharp, pointed, swift.

ἄκ-ων, οντ-ος, ὁ, *javelin, dart*; **ἀκόντ-ιο-ν**, τό, *javelin, dart*; **ἀκοντίζω**, *hurl the javelin*; **ἀκόντι-σι-s**, ε-ως, ἡ, *javelin-throwing*; **ἀκοντισ-τή-s**, οὔ, *javelin-thrower*; **ἄκ-μή**, ἡs, *point, edge, highest point*; **ἀκμή-ν**, adv. (acc. of ἀκμή), *on the point, just*; **ἀκμάζω**, *be at the highest point*; **αἰχμή**, ἡs (for ακ-ιμη), *spear-point*; **αἰχμ-άλωτο-s**, ο-ν (cf. αἰρέω), *captured by the spear*; **ἄκ-ρο-s**, *ā*, ο-ν, *pointed, at the point, highest*; **ἄκρο-ν**, τό, *height*; **ἀκρο-βολίζο-μαι** (cf. βάλλω), *throw from a distance or height*; **ἀκροβόλι-σι-s**, ε-ως, ἡ, *skirmish*; **ἀκρό-πολι-s**, ε-ως, ἡ (cf. R. πλα), *upper city, citadel*; **ἀκρ-ωνυχία**, *ās* (δνυξ, νχ-ος, nail), *nail-tip, spur, crest*; **ἄκρā**, *ās*, *height, citadel*. — **ᾠκ-ύ-s**, εἶα, ὕ, *swift*. — **ἵππο-s**, ὁ, ἡ (stem ικ-φο), *horse* ('the swift one'); **ἵππ-αρχο-s**, ὁ (cf. ἄρχω), *cavalry commander*; **ἵππό-δρομο-s**, ὁ (see δρόμο-s, a running), *race-course*; **φίλ-ιππο-s**, ο-ν (cf. φίλος), *fond of horses*; **ἵππ-ικό-s**, ἡ, ὁ-ν, *of a horse or of cavalry*; **ἵππάξο-μαι**, *drive or ride a horse*; **ἵππα-σία**, *ās*, *a riding*; **ἵππ-εύ-s**, ε-ως, ὁ, *horseman*; **ἵππεύ-ω**, *ride*; **ἵππειā**, *ās* (for ἵππεφ-ια), *cavalry*; **τέθρ-ιππο-ν**, τό (cf. τέτταρες), *team of four horses abreast, chariot and four*. — **ὀξ-ύ-s**, εἶα, ὕ (οκ + σ = οξ), *sharp, sour*; **ὀξ-ος**, ε-ος, τό, *sour wine*.

ac-iē-s, eī, f., *sharp edge or point*; **acu-s**, ūs, f., *needle*; **acu-ō**, *sharpen*; **āc-er**, adj., *sharp, pungent*; **ōc-ior**, adj., *swifter*; **equ-u-s**, ī, m., *horse*.

EDGE, EGG ('egg on'); **acme, acro-bat, acro-polis, acro-stic, etc.**

ἄλλος, other.

ἄλλο-s, η, ο, *other, another*; **ἀλλά**, conj. (neut. plur. with changed accent), *but* ('in another way'); **ἄλλῃ**, adv., *in another way, elsewhere*; **ἄλλως**, adv., *in another way, otherwise*; **ἄλλο-σε**, adv., *to another place*; **ἄλλο-τε**, adv., *at another time*; **ἄλλο-θεν**, adv., *from another place*; **ἄλλο-ῖο-s**, *ā*, ο-ν, *of another kind*; **ἀλλήλ-ων** (reduplicated stem ἀλλ-ηλο-), *of one another*; **παρ-ἀλληλο-s**, ο-ν, *beside one another, parallel*; **ἀλλάττω** (theme ἀλλαγ-), *make other, alter*; **ἀλλό-τριο-s**, *ā*, ο-ν, *another's, strange, foreign*.

allu-s, *adj.*, *other*; **ali-bī**, *adv.*, *elsewhere*; **ali-quis**, *pron. indef.*, *somebody*; **ali-ēnu-s**, *adj.*, *another's, strange, foreign*; **al-ter**, *adj.*, *the other*; **ad-ulter**, *adj.*, *adulterous*; **alter-nu-s**, *adj.*, *one after the other, in turn*.

ELSE; **allo-pathy**, **all-egory**, **par-allel**, **par-allax**.

ἄμα, together.

ἄμα, *adv.* (for *σάμα*), *at the same time, together*; **ἄμα-αξα**, *ης* (cf. **R. αἷ**), *wagon with two connected axles, prop., therefore, four-wheeled wagon*; **ἄμαξι-τό-ς**, *ό-ν*, *passable by wagons*; **ἄμαξι-ταῖο-ς**, *ᾱ, ο-ν*, *fit for a wagon, large enough to load a wagon*; **ἀρμ-άμαξα**, *ης* (cf. **R. αῤ**), *closed carriage*. — **ὁμό-ς**, *ή, ό-ν*, *Epic, one and the same*; **ὁμοῦ**, *adv.*, *together, at once*; **ὁμό-σε**, *to the same spot*; **ὁμως**, *conj.*, *all the same, still, nevertheless*; **ὁμό-λογο-ς**, *ο-ν* (cf. **R. λεῖ**), *agreeing*; **ὁμολογέ-ω**, *agree, confess*; **ὁμολογουμένως**, *avowedly, by common consent*; **ὁμο-μήτριο-ς**, *ᾱ, ο-ν* (see *μήτηρ*, *mother*), *born of the same mother*; **ὁμο-πάτριο-ς**, *ᾱ, ο-ν* (see *πατήρ*, *father*), *begot by the same father*; **ὁμο-τράπεζο-ς**, *ο-ν* (cf. **τέτταρες** and **R. πεδ**), *at the same table*; **ὁμ-ηρο-ς**, *ό* (cf. **R. αῤ**), *pledge of unity, hostage*; **ὁμ-ίλο-ς**, *ό* (see *ἵλη*, *troop*), *crowd, throng*; **ὁμιλέ-ω**, *be in company with*; **ὁμο-ιο-ς**, *ᾱ, ο-ν*, *like, similar, resembling*; **ὁμοίως**, *adv.*, *in like manner, alike*; **ἀν-όμοιο-ς**, *ο-ν*, *unlike, different*; **ἀνομοίως**, *adv.*, *differently*; **ὁμα-λό-ς**, *ή, ό-ν*, *even, level*; **ὁμαλῶς**, *adv.*, *evenly*; **ὁμαλ-ής**, *ές*, *even, level*.

sem-per, *adv.*, *always*; **sin-guli**, *adj.*, *one at a time, single*; **seme-l**, *adv.*, *once*; **simu-l**, *adv.*, *at the same time*; **simi-li-s**, *adj.*, *like, resembling*.

SAME, SOME; **Hama-dryad**, **hom-ily**, **homo-geneous**, **homo-logous**, **homoeo-pathy**, **an-omaly**.

άνήρ, man.

άνήρ, **άνδρ-ός**, *ό* (stem *ἀνερ-*), *man*, **Lat. uir**; **άνδρ-εῖο-ς**, *ᾱ, ο-ν*, *manly, brave*; **άνδρεῖό-τη-ς**, *ητ-ος, ή*, *manliness, valour*; **άνδρῖζω**, *make a man of, mid., act bravely*; **ἀν-ανδρ-ο-ς**, *ο-ν*, *unmanly*; **άνδρ-αγαθία**, *ᾱς* (see *ἀγαθός*, *good*), *manly virtue, valour*; **άνθρ-ωπο-ς**, *ό, ή* (cf. **R. οἱ**), *man* ('man-face'), **Lat. homō**; **άνθρώπ-ινο-ς**, *η, ο-ν*, *human*; **πολυ-άνθρωπο-ς**, *ο-ν* (cf. **R. πλα**), *thickly populated*.

andr-oid. **poly-andry**, **anthr-opology**, **mis-anthr-ope**, **phil-anthr-opy**.

ἀντί, over against.

ἀντί, prep., over against, against, instead of; ἀντί-ο-s, ā, ο-ν, set against, opposite; ἐν-ἀντίο-s, ā, ο-ν, opposite, in the opposite direction; ἐναντιό-ο-μαι, set oneself against; ἀντιά-ω, ἀντιάζω, meet face to face; ἀντά-ω, go opposite, go to meet.

ante, adv. and prep., before; **antē-s**, ium, m., rows (of vines); **anti-quu-s**, adj., old, ancient.

A-long, AN-swer; **anti-dote**, **ant-agonist**, etc.

R. αρ, ar, fit.

ἀρ-αρ-ίσκ-ω (theme ἀρ-), fit or join together, suit; **ἀρ-ε-λων**, ον, comp., fitter, better; **ἀρ-ι-στο-s**, η, ο-ν, sup., fittest, bravest, best; **ἀρ-τι**, exactly, just, just now; **ἀρθ-μό-s**, ό (αρ + θ), league, bond; **ἀριθ-μό-s**, ό (αρ-ι-θ), series, number; **ἀριθμέ-ω**, number, count; **ἀριθμη-τό-s**, ή, ό-ν, easily counted, few; **ἀν-αριθμητο-s**, ο-ν, not to be counted, innumerable; **ἀρ-μα**, ατ-ος, τό, team, chariot; **ἀρμ-άμαξα**, ης (cf. **ἄμα** and R. **αγ**), closed carriage ('chariot-wagon'); **ἀρμόζω** (from a stem ἀρ-μο-), fit together, set in order, control; **ἀρμωσ-τή-s**, οῦ, organizer, harmonist; **ἀρμων-ία**, ἄς (stem ἀρ-μον-), means of fastening, framework, harmony; **δμ-ηρ-ο-s**, ό (cf. **ἄμα**), pledge of unity, hostage; **ποδ-ήρ-ης**, es (cf. R. **πεδ**), joined or reaching to the feet; **ἀρ-έ-σκ-ω**, suit, please; **ἀρ-ε-τή**, ης, fitness, goodness, bravery, valour.

αρ-s, ar-ti-s, f., skill, art; **in-er-s**, adj., unskilful; **soll-er-s**, adj., quite skilful, clever; **ar-tu-s**, adj., close, narrow; **ar-tūs**, uum, m., joints, limbs; **ar-ma**, ōrum, n., armour, arms; **ar-mu-s**, ī, m., shoulder.

ARM, RIME (misspelt rhyme); **aristo-cracy**, **arithmetic**, **log-arithm**, **harmony**.

R. αρκ, arc, keep off.

ἀρκ-έ-ω, fut. ἀρκε-σω, keep off, be enough, suffice. — **ἀρήγ-ω** (αρ-α-κ, αρ-η-γ), ward off, help. — **ἀλκ-ή**, ης (αλκ = αρκ), defence, prowess; **ἀλκ-ιμο-s**, ο-ν, able to defend, brave, warlike. — **ἀλέξ-ω** (αλ-ε-κ-σ), ward off, mid., defend oneself from, repulse.

arc-e-ō, shut up, keep away; **ārc-a**, ae, f., chest, box; **ārc-ānu-s**, adj., secret; **arx**, arc-i-s, f., stronghold, citadel; **arc-u-s**, ūs, m., bow

ARROW.

R. ἀρπ, *rap, snatch, seize.*

ἀρπ-η, ης, *bird of prey, kite*; Ἀρπ-υιαί, αι, *the Snatchers*; ἀρπ-αῖ, αγ-ος, ὁ, ἡ, *rapacious*; ἀρπάζω, Epic fut. ἀρπάξ-ω (theme ἀρπαγ-), Att. ἀρπάσω (theme ἀρπαδ-), *snatch, plunder, pillage*; ἀρπαγ-ή, ἡς, *a seizing, plundering, pillage.*

rap-i-ō, *seize, tear*; rap-ᾱx, *adj., tearing, furious*; rap-īna, ae, f., *robbery, plunder*; rapi-du-s, *adj., tearing away, impetuous.*

Harpy.

ἄρχω, *be first.*

ἄρχ-ω, *be first, in point of time, begin, in point of station, rule*; part. ἀρχων, οντ-ος, ὁ, *leader, ruler*; ὑπ-ἀρχ-ω, *be under as a foundation, support, exist, be*; ἀρχ-ή, ἡς, *beginning, rule, dominion*; ἀρχα-ῖο-s, ā, ο-ν, *from the beginning, ancient, old*; ἐνωμοτ-ἀρχη-s, ου (see ἐνωμοτῖā, enomoty), *commander of an enomoty*; κωμ-ἀρχη-s, ου (cf. κείμαι), *village chief*; ἀρχ-ικό-s, ἡ, ὁ-ν, *fit to command*; ἀρχ-ό-s, ὁ, *leader*; ὑπ-αρχο-s, ὁ, *under officer, lieutenant*; ἀν-αρχο-s, ο-ν, *without leaders*; ἀναρχ-ῖā, ās, *lack of leaders, anarchy*; ἱππ-αρχο-s, ὁ (cf. R. ακ), *cavalry commander*; μόν-αρχο-s, ὁ (see μόνο-s, alone), *one who rules alone*; μοναρχ-ῖā, ās, *rule of one, monarchy*; ναύ-αρχο-s, ὁ (cf. ναῦς), *commander of a fleet, admiral*; ναυαρχέ-ω, *be admiral*; πειθ-αρχο-s, ο-ν (cf. R. πιθ), *obeying authority, obedient*; πειθαρχέ-ω, *obey a superior, defer to*; πολυ-αρχ-ῖā, ās (cf. R. πλα), *command vested in many persons*; συμποσί-αρχο-s, ὁ (cf. R. πο), *president of a drinking-party*; ταξι-αρχο-s, ὁ (cf. R. τακ), *commander of a τάξις, taxiarch*; φρούρ-αρχο-s, ὁ (cf. πρό and R. 2 Fep), *commander of a garrison.*

arch-bishop, arch-angel, archi-episcopal, arche-type, archaic, archaeo-logy, archives, an-archy, hier-archy, mon-archy, hept-archy, tetr-archy, etc.

αὐτός, *self, same.*

αὐτό-s, αὐτή, αὐτό, *self, same, in derivatives and compounds, self, same, very*; αὐτοῦ, adv., *in the very place, here, there*; αὐτό-θεν, adv., *from the very spot, hence, thence*; αὐτό-θι, adv., *in this or that very place*; αὐτό-σε, adv., *to the place itself, thither*; αὐτως, adv., *in the very manner*; ὡς-αὐτως (see ὡς, thus), *in this same way, likewise, just so*; αὐθ-ήμερο-s, ο-ν (see ἡμέρā, day), *on the same day*; αὐθημερό-ν, adv., *on the same day*; αὐθημερίζω, *return on the same day*; αὐθ-αίρετο-s, ο-ν (cf. αἰρέω), *self-appointed*; αὐτο-κείμενο-s, ο-ν (cf. R. κελ), *self-directed, of one's own accord*; αὐτο-κράτωρ, ορ-ος, ὁ, ἡ (cf. R. 1 κρα), *being one's*

own master, absolute; αὐτό-ματο-ς, ἡ, ο-ν (cf. R. μα), *self-impelled, spontaneously*; αὐτό-μολο-ς, ὁ (see βλώσκω, *go*), *deserter*; αὐτομολέ-ω, *desert*; αὐτό-νομο-ς, ο-ν (cf. R. νειμ), *under one's own laws, independent*; ἐ-αυτοῦ, contr. αὐτοῦ, etc. (see οὗ, *of him*), *of himself, etc.*; ἐμ-αυτοῦ, etc. (see ἐγώ, *I*), *of myself, etc.*; σε-αυτοῦ, contr. σαυτοῦ, etc. (see σύ, *you*), *of yourself, etc.*

auth-entic, auto-biography, auto-crat, auto-graph, auto-maton, auto-nomous, aut-opsy, tauto-logy.

R. βα, ba, ua, go.

βαίνω (for βαν-ω), fut. βή-σο-μαι, etc. (theme βαν-, βα-), *go, walk*; βα-τό-ς, ἡ, ὁ-ν, *passable*; ἀ-βατο-ς, ο-ν, *impassable, not fordable*; δύσ-βατο-ς, ο-ν, *hard to travel*; δια-βατό-ς, ἡ, ὁ-ν, *that can be crossed, fordable*; ἀ-διάβατο-ς, ο-ν, *not to be crossed*; δυσ-διάβατο-ς, ο-ν, *hard to cross*; δια-βα-τέο-ς, ἄ, ο-ν, *that must be crossed*; προσ-βατό-ς, ἡ, ὁ-ν, *that can be approached, accessible*; βά-σι-ς, ε-ως, ἡ, *a going, stepping, step*; ἀνά-βασι-ς, ε-ως, ἡ, *a going up, ascent, expedition into the interior*; διά-βασι-ς, ε-ως, ἡ, *a crossing, passage*; ἔκ-βασι-ς, ε-ως, ἡ, *way out, egress*; κατὰ-βασι-ς, ε-ως, ἡ, *a going down, descent, march from the interior*; βάσι-μο-ς, ο-ν, *passable*; βά-δην, adv., *at a walk*; βῆ-μα, ατ-ος, τό, *step, stride*; βω-μό-ς, ὁ, *elevation, altar*; βέ-βα-ιο-ς, ἄ, ο-ν (reduplicated perf. stem βε-βα-), *standing fast* (cf. βέβηκα, *stand fast*), *trusty, constant*; βεβαιό-ω, *make sure*; βακ-τηρ-ιᾶ, ἄς (βα + κ), *walking-stick, staff*; βάδ-ο-ς, ὁ (βα + δ), *a going, walk*; βαδίζω, *go on foot, walk, march*; βι-βάζω (theme βιβαδ-), *make go*.

ua-d-u-m, ī, n., *ford*; uād-ō, *go, walk*; ue-n-i-ō, *come*; ar-bi-ter, trī, m., *spectator, judge*; am-bu-lō, *walk about*; ba-c-ulu-m, ī, n., *staff*.

COME; basis, base, bacteria.

βάλλω, throw (R. βαλ).

βάλλω (for βαλ-ω, theme βαλ-), *throw, throw at, hit*; δια-βάλλω, *throw across at with words, slander*; βέλ-ος, ε-ος, τό, *thing thrown, missile*; βολ-ή, ἡς, *a throw*; ἀνα-βολή, ἡς, *that which is thrown up, earthwork*; δια-βολή, ἡς, *slander*; εἰς-βολή, ἡς, *invasion, entrance, pass*; ἐμ-βολή, ἡς, *invasion*; προ-βολή, ἡς, *a throwing forward*; προσ-βολή, ἡς, *assault, charge*; συμ-βολή, ἡς, *a hurtling together, encounter*; ὑπερ-βολή, ἡς, *a throwing over, crossing*; πετρο-βολ-ιᾶ, ἄς (see πέτρο-ς, *stone*), *stone-throwing*; ἀκρο-βολίζο-μαι (cf. R. ακ), *throw from a distance*; ἀκροβόλι-σι-ς, ε-ως, ἡ, *throwing from a distance, skirmish*.

em-blem, pro-blem, dia-bolic, devil, para-ble, sym-bol.

R. βοF, bou, cry out.

βο-ή, ἦς, cry, shout; **βοά-ω**, shout, cry aloud; **βοη-θόο-s**, ον, and **βοη-θός-s**, ό-ν (see **θέω**, run), hurrying to the shout, helping; **βοηθέ-ω**, help, rescue; **βοήθε-ια**, ἄς, help; **βοῦ-s**, βο-ός, ό, ἡ, bull, ox, cow ('the bellowing'); **βό-ειο-s**, ἄ, ο-ν, of an ox; **ώμο-βόειο-s**, ἄ, ο-ν, or **ώμο-βόινο-s**, ἡ, ο-ν (see **ώμός-s**, raw), of raw ox-hide; **βο-ει-κό-s**, ἡ, ό-ν, or **βο-ι-κό-s**, ἡ, ό-ν, of an ox; **βου-λιμιά**, ἄς (see **λιμός-s**, hunger), ox-hunger, i.e. great hunger, bulimy; **βουλιμιά-ω**, have bulimy; **βου-πόρο-s**, ο-ν (cf. R. περ), ox-piercing.

βο-ό, cry out; **bō-s**, bou-is, m. and f., bull, ox, cow; **būbu-lu-s**, adj., of oxen.

cow; **bu-colic**, **buffalo**, **but-ter**, **hecatom-b**.

R. βολ, uol, will, wish.

βούλ-ο-μαι, will, wish; **βουλ-ή**, ἦς, will, plan, consultation; **ἐπι-βουλή**, ἦς, a planning against, plot; **συμ-βουλή**, ἦς, a planning together, advice; **σύμ-βουλ-ο-s**, ό, adviser; **βουλεύ-ω**, plan, think up; **βελ-τ-των**, ον, gen. ον-ος (stem **βελ-το-**), comp., better ('more desired'); **βέλ-τιστο-s**, ἡ, ο-ν, sup., best.

uol-ō, will, wish; **uol-un-tā-s**, ātis, f., will, choice; **nōlō** (nōn uolō), be unwilling; **mālō** (magis uolō), prefer.

WILL, WELL, WEAL, WEALTH, WILD.

R. γεν, gen, beget.

γί-γν-ο-μαι (for **γι-γεν-ο-μαι**), be born, become; **γέν-να**, ἄς, descent; **γεννα-ίο-s**, ἄ, ο-ν, befitting one's birth, noble; **γενναιό-τη-s**, ητ-ος, ἡ, nobility; **γέν-ος**, ε-ος, τό, family, race; **συγ-γενής**, ἐς, of the same race; **συγγένε-ια**, ἄς, kinship; **γενε-ά**, ἄς, birth; **γόν-ο-s**, ό, that which is begotten, offspring; **ἐκ-γονο-s**, ο-ν, born of, as subst. plur., descendants; **πρό-γονο-s**, ό, forefather; **γον-εύ-s**, ἐ-ως, ό, begetter, plur., parents; **γυν-ή**, γυν-αικ-ός, ἡ, woman (orig. 'mother').

gī-gn-ō, produce, bear; **gen-iu-s**, ī, m, tutelar deity; **in-gen-uu-s**, adj., freeborn, noble; **gēn-s**, gen-ti-s, f., race, nation; **gen-e-r**, erī, m., son-in-law; **gen-us**, er-is, n., birth, origin, kind; **gnā-sc-o-r**, nā-sc-o-r, be born; **nā-tūra**, ae, f., birth, nature.

CHICK, CHILD, CHIT, COLT, KID, KIN, KIND, KING, KITH; **endo-gen**, **hydro-gen**, **genesis**, **hetero-geneous**, **genea-logy**, **cosmo-gony**, **theo-gony**, **miso-gynist**.

γένυς, chin.

γένυς, υ-ος, ἡ, under-jaw, chin; γέν-τιο-ν, τό, part covered by the beard, chin; γενεῖά-ω, grow a beard; ἀ-γένειο-ς, ο-ν, beardless.

gen-ae, ārum, f., cheeks.

CHIN.

γῆ, earth.

γῆ, γῆς (for γεα, etc., Epic and Tragic γα-ῖα), earth; γῆ-ινο-ς, η, ο-ν, of earth; γε-ώδης, es (cf. R. **Fiδ**), earthy, deep-soiled; γῆ-λοφο-ς, ὁ (see λόφο-ς, ridge, hill), mound of earth, hill; ἀνώ-γε-ω-ν, τό, what is raised above the ground, upper floor; κατὰ-γε-ιο-ς, ο-ν, under the earth, subterranean; μεσό-γα-ιο-ς or μεσό-γε-ιο-ς, ο-ν (see μέσο-ς, middle), inland; μεσόγαια or μεσόγεια, ἄς, midland, interior; γῆ-τ-τη-ς, ου, countryman; γειτ-ων, ου-ος, ὁ, neighbour.

apo-gee, peri-gee, geo-desy, geo-graphy, geo-logy, geo-metry, ge-orgic.

R. γνω, gna, gno, know.

γι-γνώ-σκ-ω, know, think; γνώ-μη, ης, thought, opinion; γνώ-μων, ου-ος, ὁ, one that knows; ἀ-γνώμων, ου, gen. ου-ος, without knowledge, senseless; ἀγνωμο-σύνη, ης, ignorance; δ-νο-μα, ατ-ος, τό (for ο-γνω-μα with prothetic δ-), that by which one is known, name; ὀνομάζω, call by name; ὀνομασ-τι, adv., by name; ἀν-ώνυμο-ς, ο-ν, without name, nameless; εὐ-ώνυμο-ς, ο-ν, of good name or omen; νό-ο-ς, contr. νοῦς, ὁ (for γνω-φο-ς), power of thought, mind; νοέ-ω, observe, think out; ἀ-νόη-το-ς, ο-ν, not understanding, foolish; ἀ-γνω-ια, ἄς, ignorance; ἀγνοέ-ω, not know, not recognize; ἀμφι-γνοέ-ω, think on both sides, be in doubt; εὖ-νοο-ς, οο-ν, kindly disposed; εὖνοια, ἄς, good-will; εὐνο-ϊκός, ἡ, ὁ-ν, well-disposed; εὐνοϊκῶς, adv., with good will or affection; κακό-νοο-ς, οο-ν (see κακό-ς, bad), ill-disposed; κακό-νο-ια, ἄς, ill-will; διά-νοια, ἄς, way of thinking, purpose; ἔν-νοια, ἄς, thought, inspiration; προ-νοια, ἄς, forethought.

gnā-ru-s, adj., knowing, skilled; nar-r-ō, make known, tell; nā-uu-s (gna-uu-s), adj., diligent; nō-sc-ō, learn; nō-bili-s, adj., well-known; nō-men, inis, n., name; i-gnōrō, not know; no-ta, ae, f., mark, sign.

CAN, CUNNING, KEN, KEEN, KNOW, NAME, un-couth; dia-gnosis, gnome, gnostic, a-gnostic, physio-gnomy, onomato-poeia, anonymous, met-onymy, patr-onymic, pseud-onym, syn-onym.

R. δα, da, divide, share.

δη-μο-s, ó, divided land, community, people; δημ-αγωγό-s, ó (cf. R. αγ), popular leader, demagogue; δημαγωγέ-ω, play the demagogue; δημό-σιο-s, ā, ο-ν, belonging to the community; ἀπό-δημό-s, ο-ν, away from one's country, abroad; ἀποδημέ-ω, be from home, go abroad; ξν-δημο-s, ο-ν, at home, native. — δασ-μό-s, ó (δα + σ), division, tax; δάσμ-ευ-σι-s, ε-ως, ἡ, distribution. — δαπ-άνη, ης (δα + π), dividing of one's fortune, expense; δαπανά-ω, expend; δαψιλ-ής, és (for δαπ-τιλ-ης), liberal, plentiful; δεῖπνο-ν, τό (for δεπ-ινο-ν), orig. distribution, hence, dinner; δειπνέ-ω, dine; ἄ-δειπνο-s, ο-ν, without dinner; σύν-δειπνο-s, ó, companion at dinner; δειπνο-ποιέ-ω (cf. ποιέω), get dinner.

dap-s, dap-is, f., feast; dam-nu-m, ī, n., expense, loss, injury.

TIDE, TIME; dem-agogue, demo-cracy, demotic, en-demic, epi-demic.

R. 1 δακ, dac, show, teach.

δι-δαχ-ή, ἡς, teaching, instruction; δι-δά-σκ-ω, fut. διδάξω, teach; διδάσκ-αλο-s, ó, teacher. — δίκ-η, ης, way pointed out, custom, right, justice; ἄ-δικο-s, ο-ν, unjust; ἀδικως, adv., unjustly; ἀδικέ-ω, be unjust; ἀδικ-ιᾶ, ās, injustice; δικά-ιο-s, ā, ο-ν, right, lawful; δικαίως, adv., with justice; δικαιο-τή-s, ητ-ος, ἡ, justice; δικαιο-σύνη, ης, justice; δικάζω, give judgment; δικασ-τή-s, οὔ, one who gives judgment, dicast. — δείκ-νύ-μι, show, point out; δείγ-μα, ατ-ος, τό, something to show with, sample.

doc-e-ō, teach; di-sc-ō, learn; in-dex, ic-is, m. and f., one who points out; iū-dex, ic-is, m. and f., judge, juror; causi-dic-u-s, ī, m., pleader, advocate; dicō, dedicate; dīc-ō, say, speak.

TEACH, TOKEN; didactic, syn-dic, para-digm.

R. 2 δακ, dac, take.

δάκ-τ-υλο-s, ó (formed on a stem δακ-το-), that which grasps, finger, toe; δακτύλ-ιο-s, ó, finger-ring; δέχ-ο-μαι, Ionic δέκ-ο-μαι, take, receive; δοκ-ός-s, ó, sustaining beam, joist; δωρο-δόκο-s, ο-ν (cf. R. δο), taking presents or bribes; δωροδοκέ-ω, take bribes; δοχ-ή, ἡς, receptacle, διά-δοχο-s, ó, one who takes in turn, successor. — δεξ-ιό-s, á, ó-ν (δεκ + σ = δεξ), on the right hand, right (since the right hand was oftenest used in taking); δεξιᾶ, ās (sc. χεῖρ), right hand; δεξιό-ο-μαι, take by the right hand, welcome; ὑπερ-δέξιο-s, á, ο-ν, above on the right, above.

dig-itu-s, ī, m., *finger*; **dex-ter**, adj., *on the right, handy, skilful*.

TOE, TONGS; **dactyl**, **date** (the fruit), **pan-dect**, **dock-yard**, **synec-dochē**.

R. δαρ, dal, *split, tear*.

δέρ-ω, aor. ἐδάρην, *take the skin off, flay*; **νέο-δαρ-το-s**, ο-ν (see νέο-s, *new*), *freshly flayed*; **δέρ-μα**, ατ-ος, τό, *hide, skin*; **δερμάτ-ινο-s**, η, ο-ν, *leathern*.

dol-ō, *split, hew*; **dol-or**, ōris, m., *pain*; **dol-e-ō**, *feel pain*.

TEAR, TIRE, TART (*sour*); **epi-dermis**, **pachy-derm**, **taxi-dermy**.

R. δε, *bind*.

δέ-ω, collateral form **δί-δη-μι**, fut. δήσω, etc., *bind*; **δε-σμός-s**, ὁ, *band, halter*; **στρωματό-δεσμο-s**, ὁ (cf. R. **στρα**), *sack in which bed-clothes were tied up*; **ὑπό-δη-μα**, ατ-ος, τό, *that which is bound under the foot, sandal*.—**δεῖ** (for δεῖ-ει), impers., *it is binding, one must*; **δέ-ω**, fut. δεήσω, etc., *be hindered, lack, mid. lack, wish, desire*; **ἐν-δέω**, *lack*; **ἐνδε-ια**, *ās, want, scarcity*; **ἡμι-δε-ής**, ἐς, *wanting a half, half full*; **ὑπο-δε-ής**, ἐς, comp. **ὑποδεέσ-τερο-s**, *rather deficient, inferior*.

dia-dem.

δείδω, *fear* (prob. root **δφι**).

δει-δ-ω, *be afraid, fear*; **δέ-ος**, ε-ος, τό, *fear*; **ἀ-δε-ής**, ἐς, *without fear*; **ἀδεῶς**, adv., *fearlessly*; **δει-νό-s**, ἡ, ὁ-ν, *frightful, terrible*; **δεινῶς**, adv., *terribly*; **δει-λό-s**, ἡ, ὁ-ν, *cowardly*; **δειλ-ιά**, *ās, cowardice*; **δειλιά-ω**, *be afraid*.

dī-ru-s, adj., *fearful, awful*.

δέκα, *ten*.

δέκα, *ten*; **δέκα-το-s**, η, ο-ν, *tenth*; **δεκά-τη**, ης, *tenth part, tithe*; **δεκατεύ-ω**, *exact the tenth part*; **ἐν-δεκα** (see εἰς, *one*), *eleven*; **ἐνδέκατο-s**, η, ο-ν, *eleventh*; **δώ-δεκα** (cf. **δύο**), *twelve*; **τρισ-καλ-δεκα** (cf. **τρεῖς**), *thirteen*; **πεντε-καλ-δεκα**, also **δεκα-πέντε** (cf. **πέντε**), *fifteen*; **ἐπτα-καλ-δεκα** (cf. **ἑπτά**), *seventeen*; **ὀκτω-καλ-δεκα** (cf. **ὀκτώ**), *eighteen*.

decem, *ten*; **dec-imu-s**, *tenth*; **dē-nī**, *ten each*; **dec-ur-ia**, ae, f., *division of ten men*.

TEN; **decade**, **deca-gon**, **deca-hedron**, **deca-logue**, **deca-syllable**.

R. δο, da, do, give.

δί-δω-μι, give; **προ-δίδω-μι**, give over, surrender, betray; **προδό-τη-ς**, ου, betrayer, traitor; **μισσο-δό-τη-ς**, ου (see **μισθό-ς**, wages), one who pays wages; **μισθοδοτέ-ω**, pay wages, employ; **μισθοδο-σίᾱ**, ᾱς, giving of pay; **δῶ-ρο-ν**, τό, present, gift; **δωρέ-ο-μαι**, give a present; **δωρο-δόκο-ς**, ο-ν (cf. R. 2 **δακ**), taking presents or bribes; **δωροδοκέ-ω**, take bribes. — **δά-ν-ος**, ε-ος, τό (δα + ν), money lent; **δανείζω**, lend money, mid., have money lent to one, borrow.

dō (da-re), give; **dō-s**, dō-ti-s, f., dowry; **dō-nu-m**, ī, n., gift.

dose, *anec-dote*, *anti-dote*.

R. δοκ, āc, beseem.

δοκ-έ-ω, seem, seem right, think; **δόγ-μα**, ατ-ος, τό, that which seems to one, principle; **δόξα**, ης (for δοκ-σα), opinion, renown; **ἐν-δοξο-ς**, ο-ν, in renown; **δοξάζω**, think, believe; **δόκ-ιμο-ς**, ο-ν, approved; **δοκιμάζω**, test, examine; **δοκιμα-σίᾱ**, ᾱς, test, examination.

dec-et, impers., it is seemly, it behooves; **dec-us**, or-is, n., grace, glory; **dec-or**, ὄr-is, m., comeliness; **decōr-u-s**, adj., seemly; **dīg-nu-s**, adj., worthy.

dogma, **doxo-logy**, **hetero-dox**, **ortho-dox**, **para-dox**.

δύναμαι, be able.

δύνα-μαι, be able, can; **δυνα-τό-ς**, ἡ, ὁ-ν, able, possible; **ἀ-δύνατο-ς**, ο-ν, unable, impossible; **δυνά-σ-τη-ς**, ου, a mighty man, nobleman; **δύνα-μι-ς**, ε-ως, ἡ, ability, means.

dynamic, **hydro-dynamics**, **dynamite**, **dynasty**.

δύο, two (root δφα, δφι).

δύο (for δφο), two; **σύν-δυο**, two by two; **δῶ-δεκα** (cf. **δεκα**), twelve; **δεύ-τερο-ς**, ᾱ, ο-ν, second; **δι-ά**, prep., orig. between, asunder, then through; **δί-χα**, adv., in two parts; **διχάζω**, divide in two; **δί-ς**, adv., twice, in composition also **δι-**; **δισ-χίλιοι**, αι, α (see **χίλιοι**, thousand), two thousand; **δι-μοιρᾱ**, ᾱς (**μοῖρα**, lot, portion, see **μέρος**, share), double share; **δί-πηχυ-ς**, υ (see **πήχυ-ς**, cubit), of two cubits; **δί-πλεθρο-ς**, ο-ν (cf. R. **πλα**), of two *plethra*; **δι-πλόο-ς**, η, ο-ν (cf. R. **πλα**), two-fold, double; **δι-πλάσιο-ς**, ᾱ, ο-ν (cf. R. **πλα**), two-fold; **δί-φρο-ς**, ὁ (cf. R. **φερ**), that which holds two, chariot-board; **ἐν-δίφρο-ιο-ς**, ο-ν, on the same seat with one; **διᾱ-κόσιοι**, αι, α (cf. **ἑκατόν**), two hundred.

duo, **duae**, *two*; **du-b-iu-s**, *adj.*, doubtful; **bi-s**, *adv.*, twice; **bi-nī**, *adj.*, two by two; **di-s**, inseparable prefix, *asunder*; **due-ilu-m**, **bellu-m**, *i*, *n.*, war.

TWO, TWAIN, TWICE, TWIN; **di-aeresis**, **di-lemma**, **di-ploma**, **di-phthong**, **dia-bolical**, **dia-critic**, **dia-gonal**, **dia-gram**, **di-ocese**, **hen-dia-dya**.

εἰκοσι, *twenty*.

εἰκοσι (see Note), *twenty*; **τριά-κοντα** (*cf.* **τρεῖς**), *thirty*; **τριάκοντ-ορο-s**, *ή* (*cf.* **R. ep**), *thirty-oared ship*; **τετταρά-κοντα** (*cf.* **τέτταρες**), *forty*; **πεντή-κοντα** (*cf.* **πέντε**), *fifty*; **πεντηκον-τήρ**, **ήρ-ος**, *ό*, *commander of fifty men*; **πεντηκόντ-ορο-s**, *ή* (*cf.* **R. ep**), *fifty-oared ship*; **πεντηκοστ-ό-s**, *ή*, *ό-v*, *fiftieth*; **πεντηκοστ-ύ-s**, *ύ-os*, *ή*, *the number fifty, body of fifty men*; **έξή-κοντα** (*cf.* **ξξ**), *sixty*; **έβδομή-κοντα** (*cf.* **έπτά**), *seventy*; **όγδοή-κοντα** (*cf.* **όκτώ**), *eighty*; **ένενή-κοντα** (*cf.* **έννέα**), *ninety*.

uīgintī, *twenty*; **trī-gintā**, *thirty, etc.*; **uī-cē-simu-s**, *adj.*, *twentieth*; **trī-cē-simu-s**, *adj.*, *thirtieth, etc.*; **uī-cē-nī**, *adj.*, *twenty each*; **tri-cē-nī**, *adj.*, *thirty each*; **quadra-gē-nī**, *adj.*, *forty each, etc.*

TWENTY; **icosa-hedron**, **pente-cost**.

NOTE. — **εἰ-κοσι**, which appears in other Greek dialects as **φι-κατι**, **βελ-κατι**, was originally a compound meaning *twice ten*. *Cf.* **δύο** and **δέ-κα** (**-κοσι** and **-κοντα** in **τριά-κοντα**, *etc.*, being reduced forms). *Cf.* Latin **uīgintī**, English **TWEN-TY**.

ἑκατόν, *hundred*.

ἑκατόν (see Note), *one hundred*; **διᾱ-κόσιοι**, *αι*, *α* (*cf.* **δύο**), *two hundred*; **τριά-κόσιοι**, *αι*, *α* (*cf.* **τρεῖς**), *three hundred*; **τετρα-κόσιοι**, *αι*, *α* (*cf.* **τέτταρες**), *four hundred*; **πεντα-κόσιοι**, *αι*, *α* (*cf.* **πέντε**), *five hundred*; **έξα-κόσιοι**, *αι*, *α* (*cf.* **ξξ**), *six hundred*; **έπτα-κόσιοι**, *αι*, *α* (*cf.* **έπτά**), *seven hundred*; **όκτα-κόσιοι**, *αι*, *α* (*cf.* **όκτώ**), *eight hundred*.

cen-tu-m, *one hundred*; **du-cen-tī**, *two hundred, etc.*; **cen-tur-ia**, *ae, f.*, *division of one hundred men*; **centuri-ō**, *ōn-is*, *m.*, *commander of a hundred*.

HUNDRED; **hecatom-b**.

NOTE. — **έ-κατόν** is a compound of **ξν**, *one* (see **εἷς**, *one*), and a base meaning *hundred*, **κα-το-ν** (for **καν-το-ν**), appearing also as **-κοσιοι** (*cf.* **cen-tu-m**, **-cen-tī**).

ἐν, *in*.

ἐν-ι, ἐν, prep., *in*; εἰς (for ἐν-ς), prep., *into*; ἐν-τός, adv., *inside of*; ἐν-δο-ν, adv. (an acc. in form), *inside*; ἐνδο-θεν, adv., *from the inside*; ἔσω or εἰσω (for ἐν-σω), adv., *inside*; ἔσω-θεν, adv., *from inside*; ἐν-θα, adv., *where, there*; ἐνθά-δε, adv., *here*; ἐνθα-περ, adv., *there where*; ἐν-θεν, adv., *from there*; ἐνθὲν-δε, adv., *from hence*; ἐν-ταῦθα, adv., *therein*; ἐν-τεῦθεν, adv., *thence*; ἐν-τερο-ν, τό, *intestine*.

in, prep., *in, into*; **in-tus**, adv., *within*; **intes-tīnu-s**, adj., *internal*, neut. plur. **intestīna** as subst., *intestines*; **in-de**, adv., *thence*; **inter**, prep., *between*; **inter-ior**, adj., *inner*; **in-timu-s**, adj., *inmost*; **intrā**, prep., *within*; **intrō**, adv., *within*.

IN; **esoteric**, **dys-entery**.

ἐννέα, *nine*.

ἐ-ννέα (ἐ- prothetic), *nine*; ἐνενή-κοντα (cf. εἴκοσι), *ninety*; ἐνα-το-ς, η, ο-ν, *ninth*; ἐνά-κις, adv., *nine times*.

nouem, *nine*; **nōnā-gintā**, *ninety*; **nōnu-s**, adj., *ninth*; **Nōnae**, ārum, *f., Nones* (ninth day before the Ides).

NINE; **ennea-gon**, **ennea-hedron**.

ἑξ, *six*.

ἑξ, *six*; ἑξά-κις, adv., *six times*; ἑξακισ-χῆλιοι, αι, α (see χῆλιοι, *thousand*), *six thousand*; ἑξά-πηχυ-ς or ἑξ-πηχυ-ς, υ (see πῆχυ-ς, *cubit*), *of six cubits*; ἑξα-κόσιοι, αι, α (cf. ἑκατόν), *six hundred*; ἑξή-κοντα (cf. εἴκοσι), *sixty*; ἑκ-το-ς, η, ο-ν, *sixth*; ἑκτ-αῖο-ς, ᾱ, ο-ν, *on the sixth day*.

sex, *six*; **sex-iēns**, adv., *six times*; **sex-tu-s**, adj., *sixth*; **sex-centī**, **sēs-centī**, *six hundred*; **sexā-gintā**, *sixty*; **sē-mēstri-s**, adj., *of six months*.

SIX; **hexa-gon**, **hexa-meter**.

ἑοικα, *be like*.

ἑ-οικ-α, pf. as pres. (theme εἰκ-), *be like, appear*; part. ἑοικ-ώς and εἰκ-ώς, *via, ὅς, likely, natural*; εἰκότως, adv., *naturally*; εἰκάζω, *make like, compare, conjecture*; εἰκ-ών, ὄν-ος, ῆ, *likeness, image*; ἀ-εἰκ-ής, contr. αἰκ-ής, ἑς, *unseemly, shameful*; αἰκίζω, *treat shamefully, outrage, torture*.

icono-clast, **icono-graphy**.

ἑπτά, *seven*.

ἑπτά, *seven*; ἑπτα-καλ-δεκα (cf. δέκα), *seventeen*; ἑπτα-κόσιοι, αι, α (cf. ἑκατόν), *seven hundred*; ἑπτά-κις, adv., *seven times*; ἑβδο-μο-ς, η, ο-ν (for ἑπτ-ομο-ς), *seventh*; ἑβδομή-κοντα (cf. ἑλκοσι), *seventy*.

septem, *seven*; sept-iēns, adv., *seven times*; sept-imu-s, adj., *seventh*; septuā-gintā, *seventy*; septin-gentī, *seven hundred*.

SEVEN; hepta-gon, hepta-hedron, hept-archy, hebdomadal.

R. ερ, er, ra, row.

ῥ-ῥ-της-s, ου, *rower*; ὑπ-ηρέτης-s, ου, *rower, assistant of any sort, servant*; ὑπηγερέ-ω, *serve*; ῥεσ-lā (ερετ-ια), ās, *a rowing*; ῥέσσω (ερετ-ω), *row*; τρι-ήρ-ης, ε-ος, ἡ (cf. τρεῖς), *galley with three banks of oars, man-of-war*; τριηρ-ίτης-s, ου, *man-of-war's man*; πεντηκόντ-ορ-ο-s, ἡ (cf. πέντε and ἑλκοσι), *fifty-oared ship*; τριακόντ-ορ-ο-s, ἡ (cf. τρεῖς and ἑλκοσι), *thirty-oared ship*.

rē-mu-s, ī, m., *oar*; tri-rēmi-s, is, f., *trireme*; ra-ti-s, is, f., *raft, float*.

ROW, RUDDER.

R. εσ, es, live, be.

εἰ-μί (for εσ-μι), εἶ (for εσ-ι, orig. εσ-σι), ἔσ-τι, etc., *be*; part. ὄν, οὔσα, ὄν, gen. ὄντ-ος, etc. (stem ὄντ-), older form ἐ-ών, etc. (stem ἐ-οντ- for εσ-οντ-); οὖσ-lā, ās (for οντ-lā), *property (that which is), being, existence*; ἐξ-ουσιā, ās, *possibility, power* (cf. ἔξ-εστι, *it is free to one, it is allowed*); συν-ουσιā, ās, *a being together*; ἐτ-άξω (from a stem ετ-ο- for σ-ετ-ο-), *examine, test* (see if a thing is); ἐξ-εράξω, *examine closely, inspect*; ἐξέτα-σι-s, ε-ως, ἡ, *examination, inspection, review*; ἔτ-υ-μο-s, ο-ν (ετ-υ- for σ-ετ-υ-), *true, actual*; ἔτ-οι-μο-s, η, ο-ν OR ο-s, ο-ν (ἐτ- for σ-ετ-), *real, ready, prepared*; ἐτοίμως, adv., *readily*; εὖς (for εσ-υ-s), *real, true, good*; neut. contracted as adv., εὖ, *well*.

NOTE. — The group is remarkable as showing in nearly all of the words a complete loss of the root. The following Latin words all preserve traces of it.

s-u-m (for es-u-m), *be*, inf. es-se; ab-sēn-s, adj., *absent*; prae-sēn-s, adj., *present*; s-ō-n-s, adj., *the real one, guilty, criminal*; er-u-s, ī, m., *master, lord*.

AM, ART, IS, ARE, SOOTH, SIN; etymo-logy, eu-logy, ev-angelist.

R. 1 **φερ**, **uer**, *speak*.

ἔρω (theme **έρ-**), fut. **ἐρῶ**, pf. **ἔρηκα**, *speak, say*; **ρή-τό-ς**, **ή**, **ό-ν**, *said, told*; **ἀπό-ρ-ρητο-ς**, **ο-ν**, *not to be told, secret*; **ἐρή-νῃ**, **ης** (for **ε-φρη-νῃ**), *agreement, peace*; **ρή-τωρ**, **ορ-ος**, **ό**, *speaker, orator*; **ρή-τρᾱ**, **ᾱς**, *verbal agreement, compact*.

uer-bu-m, **ī**, *n.*, *word*; **uerb-ōsu-s**, *adj.*, *wordy*.

word; **irenics**, **Irene**.

R. 2 **φερ**, **uer**, *protect, watch over*.

ἔρ-κ-ος, **ε-ος**, **τό**, *defence, wall*; **ἔρυ-μα**, **ατ-ος**, **τό** (stem **έρυ-** for **ε-φερ-υ**, **ε-φρυ**), *safeguard, protection*; **ἔρυ-μνό-ς**, **ή**, **ό-ν**, *defended, fortified*; **ἐρύ-κ-ω**, *hold back, keep off*; **οὔρ-ο-ς**, **ό** (for **φορ-ο-ς**), *watcher, guardian*; **ἔφ-ορ-ο-ς**, **ό**, *one who watches over, overseer*; **φρουρ-ό-ς**, **ό** (for **προ-φορ-ο-ς**, cf. **πρό**), *one who watches in defence of, guard*; **φρουρέ-ω**, *watch, guard*; **φρούρ-αρχο-ς**, **ό** (cf. **ἄρχω**), *commander of a watch*; **φρούρ-ιο-ν**, **τό**, *guarded post, garrison*; **τίμ-ωρό-ς**, **ό-ν** (for **τίμᾱ-φορ-ο-ς**, cf. R. **τι**), *watching over honour, avenging*; **τίμωρ-lā**, **ᾱς**, *help, vengeance*; **τίμωρέ-ω**, *help, avenge*; **νε-ωρό-ς**, **ό** (cf. **ναῦς**), *superintendent of the dockyard*; **νεώρ-ιο-ν**, **τό**, *place where ships are kept, dockyard*; **όρά-ω**, *watch over, see, behold*.

uer-e-or, *reverence, fear*; **uāl-lu-s**, **ī**, *m.*, *stake, palisade*; **uāllu-m**, **ī**, *n.*, *rampart*.

a-ware, **be-ware**, **wary**, **ward**, **warn**, **wares**, **worth**, **weir**, **wraith**; **di-orama**, **pan-orama**, **pyl-orus**.

R. **φεργ**.

ἔργ-ο-ν, **τό**, *work, deed*; **ἄργ-ό-ς**, **ό-ν** (Epic **ἀ-εργ-ό-ς**), *without work, idle*; **εὖ-εργέ-τη-ς**, **ου**, **ό**, *well doer, benefactor*; **εὐεργετέ-ω**, *do a kindness*; **εὐεργε-σlā**, **ᾱς**, *kindness*; **κακοῦργ-ο-ς**, **ό** (Epic **κακό-εργ-ο-ς**, see **κακό-ς**, *bad*), *wrong doer*; **κακοῦργέ-ω**, *do harm to*; **συν-εργ-ό-ς**, **ό-ν**, *working with*; **ἐργάζο-μαι**, *do work, labour*; **παν-οὔργ-ο-ς**, **ο-ν** (for **παν-ε-οργ-ο-ς**, cf. **πᾱς**), *that will do anything, villainous*; **πανουργ-lā**, **ᾱς**, *knavishness*; **ὑπ-οург-ό-ς**, **ό-ν**, *serviceable, conducive to*.

work, **wright**, **wrought**; **en-ergy**, **organ**, **orgy**, **ge-orgic**, **chirurgeon**, **s-urgeon**, **lit-urgy**, **metall-urgy**.

R. **φес**, **ues**, *cover, clothe*.

ἔν-νῦ-μι (for **φес-νῦ-μι**), *clothe*; **ἔσ-θή-ς**, **ῆτ-ος**, **ή**, *dress, clothes*; **ἔμα**, **ατ-ος**, **τό** (for **φес-μα**), *garment*; **ἱ-μάτ-ιο-ν**, **τό**, *outer garment*,

himation; $\epsilon\sigma\text{-}\pi\epsilon\rho\text{-}\varsigma$, o-v , of the evening (the 'coverer'); $\epsilon\sigma\text{-}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$, evening.

ues-ti-s, *is. f., clothing*; **uās-u-m**, *i, n.*, older form of **uās**, **uās-is**, *n.*, vessel; **ues-per**, *erī* or *eris*, *m.*, evening star, evening.

WEAR; **Hesperus**.

R. $\text{F}\epsilon\chi$, uag, ueh, move, carry.

$\delta\chi\text{-o-s}$, $\acute{o}$, carriage, chariot; $\delta\chi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$, carry; $\delta\chi\eta\text{-}\mu\alpha$, $\alpha\tau\text{-}\text{o-s}$, $\tau\acute{o}$, conveyance; $\delta\chi\text{-}\epsilon\tau\acute{o}\text{-s}$, $\acute{o}$, conductor for water, ditch, drain; $\delta\chi\text{-}\lambda\text{o-s}$, $\acute{o}$, that which moves in a mass, crowd, confusion; $\delta\chi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$, move, disturb, trouble.

uag-u-s, *adj.*, rambling, unfixed; **ueh-ō**, carry; **ueh-i-culu-m**, *i, n.*, carriage, conveyance; **uīli-s**, *adj.*, cheap, worthless; **uēc-tor**, $\bar{o}\rho\iota\varsigma$, *m.*, traveller; **uia**, *ae. f.*, way, road; **uehe-mēn-s**, *adj.*, eager, violent; **uēc-ti-gal**, $\bar{\alpha}\lambda\iota\varsigma$, *n.*, revenue, toll; **uē-lu-m**, *i, n.*, sail.

WAG, WAGON, WAIN, WAY, WEIGH, WEDGE, WIGHT, WHIT, WING, WALL-eyed.

R. $\text{F}\iota\delta$, uid, see, know.

$\epsilon\iota\delta\text{-o-v}$ (theme $\iota\delta\text{-}$), *see*; $\iota\delta\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$, look, form; $\epsilon\iota\delta\text{-o-s}$, $\epsilon\text{-o-s}$, $\tau\acute{o}$, look, shape; $\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, good looking; $\theta\upsilon\mu\text{-}\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ (*cf.* R. 1 $\theta\upsilon$), high-spirited; $\mu\eta\text{-}\nu\text{-}\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ ($\mu\acute{\eta}\nu\eta$, moon), crescent shaped; $\sigma\phi\alpha\iota\rho\text{-}\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ ($\sigma\phi\alpha\iota\rho\alpha$, ball), ball-like, spherical; $\tau\iota\bar{\alpha}\rho\text{-}\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ (*see* $\tau\iota\bar{\alpha}\rho\bar{\alpha}$, tiara), tiara-shaped; $\alpha\upsilon\tau\rho\acute{\omega}\delta\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$ (*for* $\alpha\upsilon\tau\rho\text{-}\epsilon\iota\delta\eta\varsigma$, *see* $\alpha\upsilon\tau\rho\text{-}\nu$, cave), cave-like, cavernous; $\gamma\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}\delta\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$ (*cf.* $\gamma\acute{\eta}$), earthy, deep-soiled; $\epsilon\iota\delta\text{-}\omega\lambda\text{-o-v}$, $\tau\acute{o}$, form, likeness, image; $\text{o}\iota\delta\text{-a}$, 2 pf. with pres. sense, know; $\iota\sigma\text{-}\tau\omega\rho$, o-p-o-s , $\acute{o}$, one who knows, wise man, judge; $\iota\sigma\tau\text{-}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$, seek to know, learn; $\iota\sigma\tau\text{-}\rho\iota\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$, knowledge got by inquiry.

uid-e-ō, *see*; **uī-su-s**, $\bar{u}\varsigma$, *m.*, look, vision; $\bar{\epsilon}\text{-uid-}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{n}\text{-s}$, *adj.*, looking out, obvious; **prūdēn-s**, *adj.*, foreseeing, prudent; **uī-tru-m**, *i, n.*, glass; **uīs-ō**, look at attentively.

WISE, WISE-acre, WIT, WICKED, WITCH; **idea**, **spher-oid**, **typh-oid**, **idol**, **history**.

R. $\text{F}\iota\kappa$, uic, come.

$\acute{\alpha}\phi\text{-}\iota\kappa\text{-}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\text{-o-}\mu\alpha\iota$, arrive; $\iota\kappa\text{-}\alpha\nu\acute{o}\text{-s}$, $\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{o}\text{-v}$, coming up to, sufficient; $\iota\kappa\alpha\nu\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, *adv.*, sufficiently; $\iota\kappa\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\eta\text{-s}$, o-v , he that comes for aid, petitioner; $\iota\kappa\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\text{-}\omega$, beg; $\text{o}\iota\kappa\text{-o-s}$, $\acute{o}$, place to which one comes, house, home; $\text{o}\iota\kappa\text{-}\iota\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$, house, dwelling; $\text{o}\iota\kappa\text{-o-i}$, at home; $\text{o}\iota\kappa\text{-o-}\theta\epsilon\upsilon$, away from home;

οικ-α-δε, homeward; οικο-δόμο-s, ό (δέμ-ω, build), house-builder; οικο-δομέ-ω, build a house, build; οικο-νόμο-s, ό (cf. R. νεμ), household superintendent; οικ-είο-s, ā, ο-ν, belonging to one's house, familiar; οικελωs, adv., in a friendly way; οικέ-τη-s, ου, member of one's household, slave; οικέ-ω, have a home, dwell; οικη-σι-s, ε-ωs, ή, act of dwelling, dwelling-place; οικη-μα, ατ-οs, τό, dwelling, house; οικίζω, found, settle; ἀπ-οικο-s, ο-ν, away from home, as subst., colonist; ἀποικ-λά, ās, colony; Μοσσύν-οικοι, οί (see μόσσυν, wooden tower), dwellers in wooden towers; περί-οικο-s, ο-ν, dwelling round; περιοικέ-ω, live round or on the shore of.

uīc-u-s, ī, m., abode, street, village; uīc-īnu-s, adj., of the neighbourhood; uīl-la, ae, f., country-seat.

di-ocese, ecumenical, par-ochial, eco-nomy.

R. ζυγ, iug, bind.

ζυγ-ό-ν, τό, yoke; ὑπο-ζύγ-ιο-ν, τό, beast under the yoke, beast of burden; ζεύγ-νῦ-μι, yoke, join, fasten; ζεύγ-οs, ε-οs, τό, yoke of oxen, etc., team; ζευγ-ηλά-τη-s, ου (see ἐλαύνω, theme ἐλα-, drive), one who drives a yoke of oxen, teamster; ζευγηλατέ-ω, drive a yoke of oxen.

iug-u-m, ī, n., yoke; iū-mentu-m, ī, n., beast of burden; con-iūn-x, con-iux, iug-is, m. and f., husband, wife; bīgae, ārum, f., span of horses; iūxtā, adv., adjoining, near; iung-ō, join.

YOKE; sy-zygy.

R. θε, da, fa, place, put, make.

τί-θη-μι, place, put, do; ἐπι-τίθημι, lay upon, mid., attack; ἐπιθε-σι-s, ε-ωs, ή, a setting on, attack; εὐ-επιθε-το-s, ο-ν, easily attacked or assailable; ἀγων-ο-θέ-τη-s, ου (cf. R. αγ), judge of a contest; θέ-μι-s, ιτ-οs, ή, that which is laid down, law, right; θε-σ-μό-s, ό, law, ordinance; παρα-κατα-θή-κη, ηs, what is put down beside one, deposit; ἀνά-θη-μα, ατ-οs, τό, thing set up, votive offering; σύν-θη-μα, ατ-οs, τό, thing agreed upon, agreement, watchword; θη-σ-αυρό-s, ό, something put away, treasure.

-dō, only in compounds, as ab-dō, put away, crē-dō, put faith in, believe. ver-dō, make away with, destroy; fa-c-i-ō, make, do; fi-ō, be done, become; pro-fic-i-sc-o-i, set oneself forward, set out; fac-in-us, or-is, n., deed, misdeed; fac-ili-s, adj., easy to do.

DO, DEED, DEEM, DOOM, king-dom; thesis, anti-thesis, paren-thesis, syn-thesis, theme, ana-thema, thesaurus, treasure.

Θέᾱ, sight, spectacle (prob. root θαφ).

Θέ-ᾱ, ᾱs (Doric θά-ᾱ), *sight, spectacle*; θαῦ-μα, ατ-ος, τό, *something gazed at, wonder*; θαυμάζω, *wonder at*; θαυμασ-τό-ς, ἡ, ὁ-ν, *wonderful*; θαυμάσ-ιος-ς, ᾱ, ο-ν, *wonderful*; θεά-ο-μαι (for θαφα-ο-μαι), *gaze at, look on*; Θέᾱ-μα, ατ-ος, τό, *sight*; θεω-ρό-ς, ὁ (Doric θεᾱ-ρό-ς), *one who gazes*; θεωρέ-ω, *be a spectator, review*.

theatre, amphi-theatre, theorem, theory.

θεός, god.

Θε-ό-ς, ὁ, *god, divinity*; θεά, ᾱs, *goddess*; θε-ῖο-ς, ᾱ, ο-ν, *divine*; ἄ-θεο-ς, ο-ν, *godless, impious*; θεο-σεβής, ἐς (σέβ-ο-μαι, *worship*), *god-fearing, religious*; θεοσέβε-ια, ᾱs, *religion, piety*.

theo-cracy, theo-gony, theo-logy, theism, a-theism, pan-theism, poly-theism, apo-theosis, en-thusiasm, pan-theon.

θρασύς, bold.

θρασ-ύ-ς, εἶα, ὦ, *bold, daring, confident*; θρασέως, adv., *boldly*; θαρσύνω, θαρρύνω, *make confident, cheer*; θάρσ-ος, θάρρ-ος, ε-ος, τό, *confidence, courage*; θαρπέ-ω, *be confident, be of good cheer*; θαρρ-αλέο-ς, ᾱ, ο-ν, *full of confidence*; θαρραλέως, adv., *with confidence, boldly*.

fas-tu-s, ūs, m., scorn, contempt; fastīd-iu-m, ī, n. (for fastu-taed-iu-m), loathing, dislike.

DARE, DURST; thrason-ical.

R. 1 Θυ, rush.

Θύ-ω, *rush, rage*; θύ-ελλα, ἡs, *storm, hurricane*; θῦ-μό-ς, ὁ, *the animating principle in man, heart, wrath*; θῦμό-ο-μαι, *be angry*; θυμο-ειδής, ἐς (cf. R. **Fiδ**), *high-spirited*; ἄ-θυμο-ς, ο-ν, *without heart, dispirited*; ἀθύμως, adv., *faintheartedly*; ἀθύμ-λᾱ, ᾱs, *faintheartedness*; ἀθύμέ-ω, *be despondent*; verbal ἀθύμη-τέο-ς, ᾱ, ο-ν, *must lose courage*; ἐν-θύμέ-ο-μαι, *lay to heart, consider*; ἐνθύμη-μα, ατ-ος, τό, *thought, idea*; ἐπι-θύμέ-ω, *have one's heart on, desire*; ἐπιθύμ-λᾱ, ᾱs, *desire, longing*; εὐ-θυμο-ς, ο-ν, *of good heart, cheerful*; εὐθυμέ-ο-μαι, *be cheerful*; πρό-θυμο-ς, ο-ν, *with mind intent, ready, willing*; προθύμως, adv., *willingly*; ἀ-πρόθυμο-ς, ο-ν, *not eager*; προθύμ-λᾱ, ᾱs, *readiness, eagerness*; προθύμέ-ο-μαι, *be eager*; ῥά-θυμο-ς, ο-ν (see ῥά-διο-ς, *easy*), *with mind at ease, indifferent, lazy*; ῥαθύμ-λᾱ, ᾱs, *laziness*; ῥαθύμέ-ω, *live in idleness*.

R. 2 θυ, *fu*, *smoke*, *sacrifice*.

θύ-ω, *offer, sacrifice*; θυ-τήρ, ἥρ-ος, ὁ, *sacrificer*; θυ-σιᾶ, ᾱς, *sacrifice*; θύ-μα, ατ-ος, τό, *victim, sacrifice*; θυ-μ-έλη, ης, *place for sacrifice, altar*; θύ-ιά-ω, *burn incense*; θύμιά-μα, ατ-ος, τό, *incense*; θύμια-τήριο-ν, τό, *vessel for burning incense, censer*; θύ-ο-ν, τό, *a tree the fragrant wood of which was burnt in sacrifice*; θυό-εις, εσσα, εν, *fragrant*; θυ-ώδης, ες (ὀξω, *smell*), *sweet-smelling*; θύ-μο-ν, τό, *thyme*.

fū-mu-s, ī, m., *smoke*; fū-n-us, er-is, n., *funeral rites*; fū-lī-gō, in-is, f., *soot*; fi-mu-s, ī, m., *filth*; foe-du-s (for foui-du-s), adj., *filthy*.

DUST; *thyme*.

καίω, *burn*.

κά-ιω, κά-ω (theme καυ-), *burn*; καῦ-σι-ς, ε-ως, ἡ, *a burning*; καύσι-μο-ς, ο-ν, *that can be burnt, combustible*; καυ-τό-ς, καυ-σ-τό-ς, ἡ, ὁ-ν, *burnt*; ἀ-καυστο-ς, ο-ν, *unburnt*; ὅλο-καυτέ-ω (see ὅλο-ς, *whole*), *bring a whole burnt offering*; καῦ-μα, ατ-ος, τό, *heat*.

caustic, cauterise, holo-caust, calm.

R. καλ, *cal*, *call*.

καλ-έ-ω, pf. κέ-κλη-μαι, etc., *call*; κλη-σι-ς, ε-ως, ἡ, *a calling*; ἐκ-κλη-σιᾶ, ᾱς, *regularly summoned assembly*; ἐκκλησιάζω, *hold an assembly*. — κήρυ-ξ, ὕκ-ος, ὁ (formed on a stem κηρ-υ-), *herald, crier*; κηρύττω, *be a herald, proclaim*; ἀ-κήρυκ-το-ς, ο-ν, *unproclaimed*; κηρύκ-ειο-ς, ο-ν, *of a herald*; κηρύκειο-ν, τό, *herald's staff*. — κράζω (for κρα-γ-ιω), *cry out, call aloud*; κραυγ-ή, ἡς, *outcry*.

cal-ō, *call together*; Kale-ndae, ārum, f., *day of proclamation, Calends*; con-cil-iu-m, ī, n., *meeting*; nōmen-clā-tor, ōr-is, m., *one who calls by name*; clā-mō, *cry out*; clā-ru-s, adj., *clear*; clas-si-s, is, f., *class*.

HALE, HAUL, HAL-yard; ecclesiastic.

καίμαι, *lie*.

κει-μαι, *lie*; κοι-μά-ω, *lay to rest*; κῶ-μο-ς, ὁ, *banquet (where the guests reclined)*; κώ-μη, ης, *dwelling-place, village* ('resting-place'); κωμ-άρχης, ου (cf. ἄρχω), *village chief*; κωμή-της, ου, *villager*; κῶ-μα, ατ-ος, τό, *deep sleep*.

cī-ui-s, is, m., *citizen*; tran-qui-llu-s, adj., *quiet*; quiē-s, ētis, f., *a lying still, rest*; quiē-sc-ō, *keep quiet*.

HIVE, HIND (*peasant*), HOME; cemetery, com-edy, comic, encomium, coma.

R. κελ, cel, set in motion.

κέλ-ο-μαι, set in motion, urge on; κέλ-λω, ὁ-κέλ-λω, drive on, run ashore; κελ-εύ-ω (for κελ-εφ-ω), drive, order, command, bid; κελευ-στός, ἡ, ὁ-ν, ordered, bidden; αὐτο-κέλευστο-ς, ο-ν (cf. αὐτός), self-directed; ἐγ-κέλευστο-ς, ο-ν, instigated; παρα-κέλευ-σι-ς, ε-ως, ἡ, an encouraging, cheering on; κέλ-ευ-θο-ς, ἡ, path, way, track; ἀ-κόλουθο-ς, ο-ν, going the same way; ἀκολουθέ-ω, follow; κῶλ-ο-ν, τό, leg, member ('the goer'); νεω-κόρ-ο-ς, ὁ (see νᾱός-ς, temple), keeper of a temple (one who 'goes about,' i.e. attends to a temple).

cal-li-s, is, m. and f., foot-path; cel-er, adj., swift; pro-cel-la, ae, f., tempest; pro-cul, adv., in the distance; cele-ber, adj., trodden, frequented; col-ō, pursue, attend to, care for; cur-rō, run; curru-s, ūs, m., chariot; crūs, ūr-is, n., leg.

CAR, HORSE, wal-RUS, GARROTTE, GARTER; a-colyte, colon, bucolic.

κίνδυνος, danger.

κίνδυνο-ς, ὁ, danger; ἀ-κίνδῦνο-ς, ο-ν, without danger; ἀκινδύνως, adv., without danger; ἐπι-κίνδυνο-ς, ο-ν, dangerous; φιλο-κίνδυνο-ς, ο-ν (cf. φίλος), loving danger; κινδυνεύ-ω, encounter danger; κινδυνευ-τή-ς, οὔ, a daring person; κινδυνευ-μα, ατ-ος, τό, risk, venture.

R. κοφ, cau, perceive, beware.

ἀ-κού-ω, perceive, hear; ἀκου-σ-τός-ς, ἡ, ὁ-ν, that may be heard, audible; ἀκου-ή, ἀκο-ή, ἡς, hearing, sound heard, report; ἐπ-ήκο-ο-ς, ο-ν, within hearing; ὑπ-ήκο-ο-ς, ο-ν, listening to, obedient.

cau-e-ō, take care; cau-tu-s, adj., careful; cau-sa, ae, f., that of which one takes heed, cause.

SHEEN, SHOW; acoustic.

R. 1 κρα, cre, cer, do, make.

αὐτο-κρά-τωρ, op-os, ὁ, ἡ (cf. αὐτός), being one's own master; κράτ-os, ε-ος, τό (κρα + τ), strength, might; κρατέ-ω, be strong, be master; κρείττω, ον (for κρετ-ων), comp., stronger, better; κράτ-ιστο-ς, η, ο-ν, sup., strongest, best; ἐγ-κρατής, ἐς, possessed of power; ἐπι-κρατής, ἐς, master of; ἐπικράτε-ια, ās, mastery; παγ-κράτ-ιο-ν, τό (cf.

πάς), *complete contest*, in which, combining both wrestling and boxing, all the powers of the fighter were called into action.

Cer-ēs, er-is, *f.*, *Ceres* ('goddess of creation'); **prō-cēru-s**, *adj.*, *high, tall*; **caeri-mōn-ia**, *ae, f.*, *religious rite*; **cor-p-us**, or-is, *n.*, *body*; **cre-ō**, *produce, create*; **crē-sc-ō**, *come into being*; **in-crē-mentu-m**, ī, *n.*, *growth*.

HARD; *auto-crat*, *aristo-cracy*, *demo-cracy*, *demo-crat*, *etc.*

R. 2 κρα, *car*, *mix*, *cook*.

krā-si-s, ε-ωs, ἡ, *a mixing, crisis*; **krā-tήρ**, ἥρ-ος, ὁ, *mixing bowl*; **ἀ-krā-to-s**, ο-ν, *unmixed*; **κερά-ννῦ-μι**, *mix*; **ἀ-κέρα-ιο-s**, ο-ν, *unmixed, pure*; **κέρα-μο-s**, ὁ, *earth for mixing and baking, potter's clay*; **κεράμ-ιο-ν**, τό, *earthen jar*; **κεραμ-εοῦs**, ᾧ, οὔν, *of earth or clay*.

car-b-ō, ōn-is, *m.*, *charcoal*; **cul-īna**, *ae, f.*, *kitchen*; **cre-mō**, *burn*; **crem-or**, ōr-is, *m.*, *broth*.

HEARTH; **crasis**, *idiosyn-crazy*, **crater**.

R. λαθ, *lat*, *conceal*.

λα-ν-θ-άν-ω, *lie hid, escape the notice of*; **λάθ-ρη**, *adv.*, *secretly*; **λήθ-η**, ηs, *forgetfulness*; **ἀ-ληθ-ής**, ἐs, *unconcealed, true*; **ἀλήθε-ια**, ᾧs, *truth, candour*; **ἀληθ-ινό-s**, ἡ, ὁ-ν, *genuine*; **ἀληθεύ-ω**, *speak the truth*.

la-te-ō, *lie hid*; **late-bra**, *ae, f.*, *hiding-place*; **latebr-ōsu-s**, *adj.*, *abounding in coverts, secret*.

lethargy, **Lethe**.

R. λεγ, *leg*, *gather*.

λέγ-ω, *gather, count, tell, say*; **λεκ-τό-s**, ἡ, ὁ-ν, *selected*; **ἀπό-λεκτο-s**, ο-ν, *selected*; **ἐπί-λεκτο-s**, ο-ν, *selected*; **verbal λεκ-τέο-s**, ᾧ, ο-ν, *to be said*; **λόγ-ο-s**, ὁ, *word, saying, reason*; **ἀπο-λογέ-ο-μαι**, *say in defence*; **σπουδαιο-λογέ-ω** (**σπουδαῖο-s**, *serious*), *carry on an earnest conversation*; **ὁμό-λογο-s**, ο-ν (*cf. ἄμα*), *saying the same, agreeing*; **ὁμολογέ-ω**, *agree, confess*; **ὁμολογουμένωs**, *avowedly, by common consent*; **σὺλ-λογο-s**, ὁ, *a gathering, meeting*; **σὺλ-λογ-ή**, ἡs, *a gathering, levy*; **λογίζο-μαι**, *take into account, consider*; **ἀ-λόγισ-το-s**, ο-ν, *not considering, foolish*.

leg-ō, *collect, read*; **leg-iō**, ōn-is, *f.*, *body of soldiers, legion*; **leg-ū-men**, in-is, *n.*, *pulse*; **supel-lex**, lecti-li-s, *f.*, *furniture*; **ἐ-legā-n-s**, *adj.*, *accustomed to select, fastidious, choice*; **lig-nu-m**, ī, *n.*, *gathered wood, fire wood*.

RAKE, RECKON; *dia*-lect, *lexicon*, *ana*-logy, *apo*-logy, *bio*-logy, *chrono*-logy, *philo*-logy, *apo*-logue, *cata*-logue, *dia*-logue, *epi*-logue, *homo*-logous, *log*-arithm, *logic*, *syl*-logism.

R. λεχ, leg, lie.

λέχ-os, ε-os, τό, couch, bed; λόχ-o-s, ό, a lying in wait, ambush, company of armed men; λοχτ-τη-s, ου, one of the same company; λοχ-ᾱγό-s, ό (cf. R. αγ), leader of a λόχος, captain; λοχᾱγέ-ω, be captain; ὑπο-λόχᾱγο-s, ό, sub-captain, lieutenant; λοχᾱγ-ιά, ᾱs, captaincy.

lec-tu-s, ī, m., couch; lect-īca, ae, f., litter; lēx, lēg-is, f., law; lēgō, send with a commission, depute; con-lēg-a, ae, m., partner in office.

LIE, LAY, LAIR, LAW, LOG, LOW.

R. μα, ma, think.

μέ-μα-a (Epic pf. with present meaning), think upon, long for, desire; αὐτό-μα-το-s, η, ο-ν (cf. αὐτός), of one's own desire, self-impelled, spontaneously. — μαν-ιά, ᾱs (μα + ν = μαν), excited thought, madness; μάλνο-μαι (for μαν-ιο-μαι), rage, be mad; μάν-τι-s, ε-ως, ό, one inspired, seer, prophet; μαντεῦ-ο-μαι, prophesy, presage; μαντευ-τό-s, ή, ό-ν, foretold or directed by an oracle; μαντε-ῖο-s, ᾱ, ο-ν, oracular; μαντεῖᾱ, ᾱs, prediction, oracle; μέν-os, ε-os, τό, spirit, might, disposition; εὐ-μενής, έs, well-disposed; Μοῦ-σα, ηs, Muse ('inspirer of thought'); μέν-ω, bethink oneself, wait; μον-ή, ηs, a tarrying, halt; μην-ύ-ω, put one in mind, point out, reveal; μνά-ο-μαι, be mindful of, pay court to; προ-μνά-ο-μαι, sue for, solicit; μι-μνή-σκ-ω, remind, mid. and pass., remember; μνή-μη, ηs, remembrance; μνή-μα, ατ-os, τό, memorial; ὑπό-μνημα, ατ-os, τό, memorial, reminder; μνη-με-ῖο-ν, τό, monument; μνή-μων, ον, gen. ον-os, mindful, of good memory; μνημον-ικό-s, ή, ό-ν, having a good memory; μνημονεύ-ω, recall, recollect; μνη-σί-κακο-s, ο-ν (see κακό-s, bad), mindful of wrongs received, bearing malice; μνησι-κακέ-ω, bear a grudge. — μα-ν-θ-άν-ω (μα + θ = μαθ), learn, find out; μαθη-τή-s, οῦ, learner, pupil; μάθη-μα, ατ-os, τό, what is learnt; μάθ-os, ε-os, τό, learning, knowledge; φιλο-μαθής, έs (cf. φίλος), fond of knowledge. — μά-ιο-μαι (for μασ-ιο-μαι, μα + σ = μασ), long for, strive after, seek; μασ-τεύ-ω, seek after.

mā-s, ma-r-is, adj., male; man-e-ō, stay; mēn-s, men-ti-s, f., mind, me-min-ī, remember; com-min-ī-sc-o-r, devise, invent; Min-er-ua, ae, f., Minerva (goddess of wisdom); men-ti-o-r, invent, deceive, lie;

mon-e-ō, remind, admonish; mōn-s-tru-m, ī, n., divine omen; mōn-strō, show.

MAN, MEAN (*intend*), MIND, MOOD; mania, maniac, necro-mancy, muse, museum, music, mentor, mnemonics, mathematics.

R. μακ, mac, be great, have power.

μακ-ρό-s, á, ó-ν, long; μάκ-αρ, αρ-ος, ó, ή, powerful, rich; μακάρ-ιο-s, ā, ο-ν, blessed, happy; μακαρίζω, regard as happy; μακαρισ-τό-s, ή, ó-ν, to be thought happy, enviable; μήκ-ος, ε-ος, τό, length; μήκ-ιστο-s, η, ο-ν, sup., longest. — μηχαν-ανή, ήs, means for doing, machine, device; μηχανά-ο-μαι, devise, contrive; á-μήχανο-s, ο-ν, without means, impossible, impracticable. — μέγ-a-s, μεγάλη, μέγα, great, large; μεγάλως, adv., greatly, exceedingly; μεγαλ-ήγορο-s, ο-ν (cf. ἀγέλω), talking big, boastful; μεγαληγορέ-ω, boast, brag; μεγαλο-πρεπής, és (see πρέπω, befit), befitting a great man, magnificent; μεγαλοπρεπώς, adv., munificently, splendidly; μέλλων, ον (for μεγ-ῶν), comp., greater; μέγ-ιστο-s, η, ο-ν, sup., greatest; μέγε-θος, ε-ος, τό, bigness, size.

māc-tu-s, adj., glorified, worshipped; māctō, magnify, glorify; māg-nu-s, adj., great; māior (for mag-ior), adj., greater; māmimu-s (for mag-simu-s), adj., greatest; mag-is, adv. (for mag-ius), more; mag-is-ter, trī, m., master.

MAKE, MADE, MAY, MIGHT, MUCH, MORE, MOST, MANY, MICKLE, MATCH, MATE, MAIN, MAID; macro-cosm, mechanic, o-mega, megatherium, megalosaurus.

R. μαχ, fight.

μάχ-η, ηs, battle; μάχ-ο-μαι, fight; μαχη-τό-s, ή, ó-ν, to be fought with; á-μάχητο-s, ο-ν, unconquerable, not having fought; άμαχη-τί, adv., without fighting; ά-μαχο-s, ο-ν, without battle; άμαχ-εί, adv., without resistance; άπό-μαχο-s, ο-ν, not fighting; επί-μαχο-s, ο-ν, that may be easily attacked; πρό-μαχο-s, ο-ν, fighting in front, champion; προμαχ-εών, ών-ος, ó, rampart; σύμ-μαχο-s, ο-ν, fighting with, allied; συμμαχέ-ω, be an ally; συμμαχ-lā, ās, alliance; όπλο-μάχο-s, ο-ν (cf. R. σεπ), fighting in heavy arms; όπλομαχ-lā, ās, heavy infantry tactics; πυργο-μαχέ-ω (see πύργο-s, tower), storm a tower; μάχ-ιμο-s, ο-ν, fit to fight; ράχαιρα, ās (for μαχ-αρ-ια), sword; μαχαίρ-ιο-ν, τό, dagger.

R. μελ, mer, mind, regard.

μέλ-ει, impers., it is a care, it concerns; á-μελ-ής, és, without concern, heedless; άμελώς, adv., heedlessly; άμέλε-ια, ās, carelessness;

ἀμελέ-ω, *be careless*; ἡμελημένως, *adv. (from the pf. mid. partic. of ἀμελέω), carelessly*; ἐπι-μελ-ής, *és, careful*; ἐπιμέλε-ια, *ās, care*; ἐπιμελέ-ο-μαι *or* ἐπιμέλ-ο-μαι, *take care of*; μελέ-της, *care, attention, practice*; μελετά-ω, *attend to, practise*; μελετη-ρό-ς, *ά, ό-ν, well trained*; μέλ-λω, *bethink oneself, hesitate, be on the point of*.

mor-a, *ae, f., delay*; **me-mor**, *adj., mindful*; **memor-ia**, *ae, f., memory*.

R. μιγ, *mic, mix*.

μῑγ-νύ-μι, μῑγ-νύ-ω, *mix, mingle*; μικ-τό-ς, *ή, ό-ν, mixed, to be mixed*; ἄ-μικτο-ς, *ο-ν, unmixed*; μίγ-α, μίγ-δα, μίγ-δην, *adv., mixedly*; μῑξι-ς, *ε-ως (for μῑγ-σις), ή, a mingling, intercourse*; μῑξο-βάρβαρο-ς, *ο-ν (see βάρ-βαρο-ς, foreign), half barbarian, half Greek*.

mi-sc-e-ō, *mix*; **mīx-tu-s**, *adj., mixed*; **prō-misc-uu-s**, *adj., mixed, indiscriminate*.

MIX, MASH.

ναῦς, *ship (R. να, νυ, flow, swim)*.

ναῦ-ς, *νε-ώς, ή, ship ('swimmer')*; ναύ-αρχο-ς, *ό (cf. ἄρχω), commander of a fleet, admiral*; ναυαρχέ-ω, *be admiral*; ναύ-κληρο-ς, *ό (κληρο-ς, lot, share), ship-owner*; ναυ-πηγό-ς, *ό (cf. R. παγ), ship-builder*; ναυπηγέ-ω, *build ships*; ναυπηγή-σιμο-ς, *ο-ν, fit for ship-building*; ναύ-της-ου, *seaman, sailor*; ναυτ-ικό-ς, *ή, ό-ν, belonging to ships, naval*; ναῦ-λο-ν, *τό, money for passage by ship*; ναῦ-σθλο-ν, *τό (for ναυ-στολο-ν, see στέλλω, send), fare*; ναυσί-πορο-ς, *ο-ν (cf. R. περ), that can be traversed in ships*; ναυ-σιᾶ, *ās, sea-sickness*; νε-ωρό-ς, *ό (cf. R. 2 Φερ), superintendent of the dock-yard*; νεώριο-ν, *τό, dock-yard*; νό-το-ς, *ό, southwest wind (which brings wet weather)*; νή-σος-ς, *ή, island ('swimming in the sea')*; Πελοπό-ν-νησο-ς, *ή (Πέλοψ, Pelops), Peloponnēsus ('Pelops's Island')*; Πελοποννήσι-ο-ς, *ᾱ, ο-ν, Peloponnesian*; Χερσό-νησο-ς, *Att. Χερρό-νησο-ς, ή (χέρσο-ς, Att. χέρρο-ς, mainland), land-island, peninsula*; νέ-ω (theme νυ-), *swim*.

nā-ui-s, *is, f., ship*; **na-tō**, *swim, float*; **nā-tr-īx**, *īcis, f., water-snake*; **nō**, *nā-re, swim*; **nū-t-r-i-ō**, *suckle, nourish*.

argo-naut, nautical, nautilus, nausea, a-ner-oid, Nereid, Naiad.

R. νεμ, *nem, allot*.

νέμ-ω, *distribute, portion out, pasture*; νόμ-ο-ς, *ό, that which has been allotted, custom, law*; νόμ-ιμο-ς, *η, ο-ν, customary, lawful*; ἀγορ-νόμο-ς, *ό (cf. ἀγείρω), one who makes rules for the market, market-*

master; ἀ-νομο-*s*, ο-ν, *without law, lawless*; ἀνομ-*lā*, ā*s*, *lawlessness*, αὐτό-νομο-*s*, ο-ν (cf. αὐτός), *under one's own laws, independent*; οἰκο-νόμο-*s*, ὁ (cf. R. Φικ), *one who controls a household, housekeeper*; νομίζω, *regard as a custom, believe, think*; νομ-ή, ἡ*s*, *distribution*, esp. of food, *pasturage*, hence, *herd*; πο-νομή, ἡ*s*, *a going forth for food, foraging*.

nem-us, or-*is*, *n.*, *woodland*; **num-e-ru-s**, ī, *m.*, *number*.

NIMBLE, **NUMB**; **nemesis**, *anti-nomian*, **astro-nomy**, **auto-nomy**, **eco-nomy**, **nomad**, **numismatic**.

ξένος, *stranger*.

ξένο-*s*, Ion. ξείνο-*s*, ὁ, *stranger, foreigner, mercenary soldier, foreign guest, friend*; εὖ-ξείνο-*s*, ο-ν, *kind to strangers, hospitable*; ξεν-*lā*, ā*s*, *bond of friendship*; ξέν-ιο-*s*, ā, ο-ν, *belonging to a guest, hospitable*; ξεν-ικό-*s*, ἡ, ὁ-ν, *belonging to a mercenary soldier*; ξενό-ο-μαι, *become a guest-friend, be entertained*; ξενίζω, *entertain*; πρό-ξένο-*s*, ὁ, *public guest or friend*; προξενέ-ω, *be one's πρόξενος, manage*.

xeno-gamy, **xeno-mania**, **xen-yl**.

ὁδός, *way, road* (R. σεδ, *go*).

ὁδ-ό-*s*, ἡ, *way, road*; ἀν-οδο-*s*, ἡ, *way up*; ἀν-οδο-*s*, ο-ν, *having no way*; ἀφ-οδο-*s*, ἡ, *a going away, retreat*; δι-οδο-*s*, ἡ, *way through, passage*; εἰς-οδο-*s*, ἡ, *way into, entrance*; ἐξ-οδο-*s*, ἡ, *way out, departure*; ἐπ-εξόδ-ιο-*s*, ο-ν, *belonging to a march out*; εὐ-οδο-*s*, ο-ν, *easy to travel*; ἐφ-οδο-*s*, ἡ, *way to, approach*; πάρ-οδο-*s*, ἡ, *way along, passage*; περί-οδο-*s*, ἡ, *way round, circuit*; πρόσ-οδο-*s*, ἡ, *way to, approach*; εὐ-πρόσοδο-*s*, ο-ν, *easy to approach*; σύν-οδο-*s*, ἡ, *meeting, encounter*; ὁδ-ιο-*s*, ο-ν, *belonging to a journey*; ἐφ-όδιο-ν, τό, *provision for a journey*; ὁδ-εύ-ω, *go one's way*; ὁδοι-πόρο-*s*, ὁ (cf. R. περ), *one who goes by road or by land*; ὁδοιπορέ-ω, *go by land*; ὁδο-ποιό-*s*, ὁ (cf. ποιέω), *one who makes a road*; ὁδοποιέ-ω, *make a road*.

sol-u-m, ī, *n.*, *ground*; **sol-ea**, ae, *f.*, *sole, sandal*; **sēd-ulu-s**, *adj.*, *persistent, diligent*.

epis-ode, **ex-odus**, **meth-od**, **peri-od**, **syn-od**.

ὀκτώ, *eight*.

ὀκτώ, *eight*; ὀκτω-καί-δεκα (cf. δέκα), *eighteen*; ὀκτά-κ*is*, *adv.*, *eight times*; ὀκτακισ-χίλιοι, α*i*, *a* (see χίλιοι, *thousand*), *eight thousand*; ὀκτα-κόσιοι, α*i*, *a* (cf. ἑκατόν), *eight hundred*; ὄγδο-ο-*s*, ἡ, ο-ν (for οκτο-ο-*s*), *eighth*; ὀγδοή-κοντα (cf. εἴκοσι), *eighty*.

octō, *eight*; **octā-uu-s**, *eighth*; **Octō-ber**, *adj.*, of the eighth month (the year beginning with March); **oct-iēn-s**, *adv.*, eight times; **octō-gintā**, *eighty*; **octin-gentī**, *eight hundred*.

EIGHT; **octa-gon**, **octa-hedron**, **octo-syllabic**.

R. οπ, οο, *see*.

ὄψο-μαι (οπ-σο-μαι), *fut.*, **ὀπ-ωπ-α**, 2 *pf.*, *etc.*, *see*; **ὀπ-τό-ς**, *ή, ὀ-ν*, *seen, visible*; **ὑπ-οπτο-ς**, *ο-ν*, *looked at from beneath the brows, viewed with suspicion*; **ὑποπτέ-ω**, *suspect*; **ὑποψiā**, *ās* (for ὑπ-οπ-σιā), *suspicion*; **ὀψι-ς**, *ε-ως, ή* (for οπ-σι-ς), *aspect, look*; **ὄμ-μα**, *ατ-ος, τό*, *eye*. — **ὀφθ-αλμό-ς**, *ὀ* (οπ + θ), *eye*. — **ὤψ**, *ὠπ-ός, ή*, *face, countenance*; **καλλ-ωπίζω** (stem **καλλο-**, *see καλός*, *beautiful*), *give a fine appearance or look to, adorn*; **καλλωπισ-μό-ς**, *ὀ*, *adornment*; **ἀνθρ-ωπ-ο-ς**, *ὀ* (*cf.* **ἀνήρ**), *man* ('man-face'); **ἀνθρώπ-ινο-ς**, *η, ο-ν*, *human*; **πολυ-ἀνθρωπο-ς**, *ο-ν* (*cf.* **R. πλa**), *thickly populated*; **μέτ-ωπο-ν**, *τό*, *forehead* (the space between the eyes); **προ-μετωπ-ίδιο-ς**, *ᾱ, ο-ν*, *before or on the forehead*; **προμετωπίδιο-ν**, *τό*, *frontlet* (armour on horse's forehead); **πρόσ-ωπο-ν**, *τό*, *face, countenance*.

οο-u-lu-s, *i, m.*, *eye*.

EYE, OGLE; **aut-opsy**, **optic**, *syn-opsis*, **ophthalmia**, **antel-ope**, **anthr-opo-logy**, **misanthr-ope**, **philanthr-opy**, **pros-opo-poeia**.

R. παγ, pag, *fix*.

πάγ-ος, *ε-ος, τό*, *what is fixed, mountain-peak or rocky hill, also frost*; **πήγ-νῦ-μι**, *make solid, freeze*; **ναυ-πηγ-ό-ς**, *ὀ* (*cf.* **ναῦς**), *ship-builder*; **ναυπηγέ-ω**, *build ships*; **ναυπηγή-σιμο-ς**, *η, ο-ν*, *or ο-ς, ο-ν*, *fit for ship-building*. — **παχ-ύ-ς**, *εῖa, ῑ*, *firm, thick*; **πάχ-ος**, *ε-ος, τό*, *thickness*; **ᾤ-παξ**, *adv.*, *once for all, once*.

pac-i-sc-or, *agree*; **pāx**, *pāc-is, f.*, *compact, peace*; **pa-n-g-ō**, *fasten*; **pā-lu-s**, *i, m.*, *stake*; **com-pāgē-s**, *is, f.*, *a joining together*; **pāg-u-s**, *i, m.*, *district, canton*.

FADGE (in Shakspeare = *prosper*), **FANG, FEE, FAIR** (*adj.*), **FAIN**; **Areo-pagus**, **pachy-derm**.

παῖς, *child* (**R. παφ, pu**, *beget*).

παῖ-ς (for παφ-ιδ-ς), **παιδ-ός**, *ὀ, ή*, *child*; **παιδ-ιο-ν**, *τό*, *little child, infant*; **παιδ-ισκο-ς**, *ὀ*, *young boy*; **παιδ-ισκη, ης**, *maiden*; **παιδ-ικό-ς**, *ή, ὀ-ν*, *of a child, childish, playful*; **παιδικά, τά**, *plaything, favourite*; **παιδ-εραστή-ς**, *οῦ* (*see* **ἐρα-μαι**, *love*), *lover of boys*; **παιδεύ-ω**, *train a*

child, educate; ἀ-παίδευ-το-s, ο-ν, uneducated; παιδε-lā, ās, education.
— πῶ-λο-s, ὁ, ἡ (for ποφ-λο-s), foal, filly.

pū-p-illu-s, ī, m., orphan boy, ward; pū-bē-s, is, f., youth; pu-er, erī, m. (for pou-er), boy, child; puel-la, ae, f., girl; pul-li-s, ī, m., young animal.

FOAL, FILLY; *encyclo-paedia*, *ped-agogue*.

πᾶς, *all*.

πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν (stem παντ-), *all*; πάντ-η, adv., *in every way*; πάντως, adv., *anyhow*; παντα-χῆ, παντα-χοῦ, adv., *everywhere*; πάντο-θεν, adv., *from every side*; πάντο-σε, adv., *in every direction*; παντο-δαπό-s, ἡ, ὅ-ν, *of every sort, manifold*; παντο-ῖο-s, ᾧ, ο-ν, *of all sorts*; παντά-πᾶσι(ν), adv., *altogether, entirely*; πάν-υ, adv., *altogether, very*; παγ-κράτιο-ν, τό (cf. R. 1 **κρα**), *all-round contest, pancratiūm*; παγ-χάλεπο-s, ο-ν (see χαλεπό-s, *hard*), *very hard*; παγχαλέπως, adv., *very hardly*; παμ-πληθής, ἐς (cf. R. **πλα**), *in full numbers, multitudinous*; πάμ-πολυ-s, πόλλη, πολυ (cf. R. **πλα**), *very numerous*; παμ-πόνηρο-s, ο-ν (cf. R. **σπα**), *wholly bad*; παν-οὔργο-s, ο-ν (cf. R. **Φεργ**), *that will do anything, villainous*; πανουργ-lā, ās, *knavishness*; παν-τελής, ἐς (cf. **τέλος**), *all complete, perfect*; παντελῶς, adv., *perfectly, wholly, utterly*; ἅ-πᾶς, ἅ-πᾶσα, ἅ-παν, *all together*; σύμ-πᾶς, ᾧσα, αν, *all taken collectively, all together*.

dia-pason, *pan-acea*, *pan-demonium*, *pan-oply*, *pan-orama*, *pan-theism*, *pan-theon*, *panto-mime*.

R. πεδ, *ped*, *tread*.

πέδ-ο-ν, τό, *ground* (that which is trod on); πεδ-ιο-ν, τό, *level ground, plain*; πεδ-ινό-s, ἡ, ὅ-ν, *flat, level*; δά-πεδο-ν, τό (intensive prefix δα-), *solid ground*; στρατό-πεδο-ν, τό (cf. R. **στρα**), *camping-ground, camp*; στρατοπεδεύ-ω, *encamp*; ἔμ-πεδο-s, ο-ν, *in the ground, firm*; ἐμπεδό-ω, *make firm, hold fast*; πεζό-s, ἡ, ὅ-ν (for πεδ-ιο-s), *on foot*; πεζῆ, adv., *on foot*; πεξεύ-ω, *travel on foot or by land*; πέζα, ης (for πεδ-ια), *foot, bottom*; τρά-πεζα, ης (cf. **τέτταρες**), *table with four legs*; ὁμο-τράπεζο-s, ο-ν (cf. **ἅμα**), *at the same table*; συν-τράπεζο-s, ὁ, *table-companion*; πέδ-η, ης, *fetter for the foot*; πεδά-ω, *fetter, bind*; πηδ-ό-ν, τό, *bottom or blade of an oar*; πηδ-άλιο-ν, τό, *rudder*; πηδά-ω, *spring, leap*; ποῦ-s, ποδ-ός, ὁ, *foot*; ποδ-ήρης, ἐς (cf. R. **αρ**), *reaching to the feet*; ποδίζω, *tie the feet*; ἀργυρό-πους, οδ-ος, ὁ, ἡ (see ἀργύρεος, *of silver*), *silver-footed*; τρί-πους, οδ-ος (cf. **τρεῖς**), *three-footed, tripod*;

ἐμ-πόδ-ιο-ς, ο-ν, *at the feet, in the way*; **ἐμποδίζω**, *be in the way, hinder*; **ἐμποδών**, adv., *in the way, hindering*; **ἐκ-ποδών**, adv., *out of the way*.

pē-s, *ped-is, m., foot*; **com-ped-ēs**, plur., f., *shackles*; **pede-s**, i-t-is, m., *foot-soldier*; **pedes-ter**, adj., *on foot*; **im-ped-i-ō**, *hinder*; **oppidu-m**, ī, n., *town*; **pē-ior**, adj., *lower, worse*; **pes-simu-s**, adj., *worst*.

FETCH, FETTER, FIT, FOOT, VAT; *parallelopi-pedon, tra-pezium, tra-pez-oid, anti-podes, tri-pod*.

πέντε, five.

πέντε, *five*; **πεντε-καλ-δεκα** and **δεκα-πέντε** (cf. **δέκα**), *fifteen*; **πεντά-κis**, adv., *five times*; **πεντή-κοντα** (cf. **εἴκοσι**), *fifty*; **πεντηκον-τήρ, ἥρ-ος**, *commander of fifty men*; **πεντηκόντ-ορο-ς**, ἡ (cf. R. **ερ**), *fifty-oared ship*; **πεντηκοστ-τό-ς**, ἡ, ὁ-ν, *fiftieth*; **πεντηκοστ-ύ-ς**, ὁ-ς, ἡ, *the number fifty, body of fifty men*; **πεντα-κόσιοι**, αι, α (cf. **ἐκατόν**), *five hundred*; **πέμπ-το-ς**, η, ο-ν (cf. Aeolic **πέμπε**, *five*), *fifth*; **πεμπτ-αίο-ς**, ᾱ, ο-ν, *on the fifth day*.

quīnque, *five*; **quīn-tu-s**, adj., *fifth*; **quīnqu-iēns**, adv., *five times*; **quīn-decim**, *fifteen*; **quīnquā-gintā**, *fifty*; **quīn-gentī**, *five hundred*.

FIVE; **penta-gon**, **penta-meter**, **penta-teuch**, **pente-cost**.

R. περ, per, press through.

πείρω (theme περ-), *pierce*; **περ-όνη**, ης, *tongue of a brooch, pin*; **περονά-ω**, *pierce*; **δι-αμ-περ-ές**, adv., *through and through*; **περά-ω**, *pass through, cross*; **πείρα**, ᾱς (for περ-ια), *trial, proof ('probing')*; **πειρά-ο-μαι**, *try, attempt*; **ἄ-πειρο-ς**, ο-ν, *not having tried, without experience, unskilled*; **ἐμ-πειρο-ς**, ο-ν, *acquainted with*; **ἐμπείρως**, adv., *by experience*; **πόρ-ο-ς**, ὁ, *means of passing*; **ἐμ-πορο-ς**, ὁ, *one who travels, merchant*; **ἐμπόρ-ιο-ν**, τό, *trading-place, market*; **ὁδοί-πορο-ς**, ο-ν (cf. **ὁδός**), *going by land*; **ὁδοιπορέ-ω**, *go by land*; **ἀντί-πορο-ς**, ο-ν, *on the other side of the way, opposite*; **ἄ-πορο-ς**, ο-ν, *without ways and means*; **ἀπορέ-ω**, *be without ways and means, be perplexed*; **ἀπορ-ιά**, ᾱς, *lack of means, embarrassment*; **βου-πόρο-ς**, ο-ν (cf. R. **βοF**), *ox-piercing*; **δύσ-πορο-ς**, ο-ν, *hard to travel*; **δυσπορ-ιά**, ᾱς, *difficulty of passing*; **εὐ-πορο-ς**, ο-ν, *easy to travel through*; **εὐπορ-ιά**, ᾱς, *facility of obtaining*; **ναυσι-πορο-ς**, ο-ν (cf. **ναῦς**), *that can be traversed in ships, navigable*; **πορεύ-ω**, *make a way for, make go*; **πορευ-τό-ς**, ἡ, ὁ-ν, *passable*; **δυσ-πόρευτο-ς**, ο-ν, *hard to get through*; verbal **πορευ-τέο-ς**, ᾱ, ο-ν, *that must be traversed*; **πορε-ιά**, ᾱς, *a going, journey, march*; **πορίζω**, *cause to go, carry, bring, supply*; **πέρ-ᾱ**, adv., *through, beyond*; **πέρᾱ-ν** (prop.

acc.), on the further side, ἀντι-πέραν or ἀντι-πέρās, κατ-αντιπέραν or κατ-αντιπέρās, adv., over against, περα-ῖο-s, ā, ο-ν, on the other side, opposite; περαιό-ω, carry to the other side, transport; περαίνω (theme περαν-), bring to the other side, bring to an end, accomplish.

perī-tu-s, adj., experienced, perī-culu-m, ī, n., trial, risk, danger; por-ta, ae, f., gate; por-tu-s, ūs, m., harbour; porti-cu-s, ūs, f., covered walk; parō. make ready; pār, adj., equal; peren-diē, adv., on the day after to-morrow.

FARE, FAR, FERRY, FRITH, FEAR, FRESH, FRISK; em-pirical, pirate, pore, em-porium.

R. πετ, pet, fly, fall.

πέτ-ο-μαι, fly; πτά-ιω, stumble, dash; πτ-πτ-ω (for πι-пет-ω), fall; εὐ-пет-ής, és, falling well, easy, without trouble; εὐпетῶς, adv., easily; πτε-ρό-ν, τό, feather, wing; πτέρ-υξ, υγ-ος, ή, wing.

pet-ō, strive for, seek; im-petu-s, ūs, m., attack; pen-na, ae, f., feather; acci-piter, tris, m., hawk ('swift of wing').

FEATHER, FIND; asym-ptote, coleo-ptera, di-ptera, lepido-ptera, ortho-pterous.

R. πιθ, fid, bind.

πιθ-ω (theme πιθ-), bind to oneself, persuade, mid., let oneself be bound, obey; verbal πεισ-τέο-ν, one must obey; ἀ-πειθ-ής, és, disobedient; ἀπειθέ-ω, disobey; πιθ-αρχο-s, ο-ν (cf. ἄρχω), obedient; πειθαρχέ-ω, obey authority, defer to; πισ-τό-s, ή, ό-ν, that does obey, trusty, faithful; πιστό-τη-s, ητ-ος, ή, faithfulness; ἀ-πιστο-s, not to be trusted, faithless; ἀπιστέ-ω, distrust, suspect; ἀπιστ-ιά, āi, suspicion; πίσ-τι-s, ε-ως, ή, trust, confidence; πιστεύ-ω, have confidence in, believe.

fid-ē-s, f., trust, faith; fid-u-s, adj., trusty; fid-ō, trust; foed-u-s, er-is, n., league.

BIND, BOND, BAND, BUNDLE, BODY, BED.

R. πλα, pla, fill.

πί-μ-πλη-μι, fut. πλή-σω, fill; πλή-ρ-ης, es, full; πλή-θ-ω, be full; πλήθ-ος, ε-ος, τό, multitude; παμ-πληθής, és (cf. πας), in full numbers, multitudinous; χειρο-πληθής, és (cf. R. χερ), hand-filling; πλή-θο-ν, τό, extent, measure, plethron; δι-πλεθο-s, ο-ν (cf. δύο), of two plethra; ἡμί-πλεθο-ν, τό, half a plethron; τρι-πλεθο-s, ο-ν (cf. τρεῖς),

of three plethra; πλεθρι-αῖο-s, *ā*, ο-ν, of a plethron; *ἄ-πλε-το-s*, ο-ν, not to be filled or measured; *πλέ-ω-s*, ω-ν, full; *ἔκ-πλεω-s*, ω-ν, filled up; *ἔμ-πλεω-s*, ω-ν, quite full; *σύμ-πλεω-s*, ω-ν, quite full; *πλε-ῶν*, ον, comp., more, greater; *πλεον-έκτη-ς*, ου (cf. R. *σεχ*), one who has or claims more than he ought; *πλεονεκτέ-ω*, claim too large a part, get the better; *πλήν*, adv. and prep., except (orig. 'more than'); *πλείστο-s*, η, ο-ν (for *πλε-ιστο-s*), sup., most; *πόλ-ι-s*, ε-ως, ἡ, city, state (orig. 'press,' 'crowd'); *πολι-τη-ς*, ου, citizen; *πολιτεύ-ω*, be a citizen; *πολιζω*, found a city; *πόλις-μα*, ατ-ος, τό, town; *πολι-ορκέ-ω* (see *εργω*, hem in), hem in a city, besiege; *ἀκρό-πολι-s*, ε-ως, ἡ (cf. R. *ακ*), upper city, citadel; *μητρό-πολι-s*, ε-ως, ἡ (see *μήτηρ*, mother), mother city, capital; *πλοῦ-το-s*, ό, fullness, plenty, riches; *πλούς-ιο-s*, *ā*, ο-ν, rich; *πλουσίως*, adv., in riches; *πλουτέ-ω*, be rich; *πλουτιζω*, enrich; *πολ-ύ-s*, πολ-λή, πολ-ύ, much, many; *πάμ-πολυ-s*, πόλλη, πολυ (cf. *πᾶς*), very numerous; *πολλά-κις*, adv., many times, often; *πολλα-χῆ*, adv., in many ways; *πολλα-χοῦ*, adv., in many places; *πολυ-άνθρωπο-s*, ο-ν (cf. *άνήρ* and R. *οπ*), thickly populated; *πολυ-αρχία*, *ās* (cf. *ἄρχω*), command vested in many persons; *πολυ-πράγμων*, ον, gen. ον-ος (see *πράττω*, do), busy in many things, over-busy, officious; *πολυπράγμονέ-ω*, be a busybody; *πολυ-τελής*, *és* (cf. R. *ταλ*), requiring much outlay, costly, *ἀ-πλό-ο-s*, η, ο-ν, simple, frank; *δι-πλό-ο-s*, η, ο-ν (cf. *δύο*), two-fold, double; *τετρα-πλό-ο-s*, η, ο-ν (cf. *τέτταρες*), four-fold, quadruple; *δι-πλάσιο-s*, *ā*, ο-ν (cf. *δύο*), two-fold; *τρι-πλάσιο-s*, *ā*, ο-ν (cf. *τρεῖς*), three-fold; *πολλα-πλάσιο-s*, *ā*, ο-ν, many times as many.

im-ple-ō, fill up; *plē-nu-s*, adj., full; *plē-rus-que*, adj., the most; *locu-plē-s*, adj., rich in lands, rich; *plūs*, adj., more; *plē-b-s*, *is*, f., the common people; *po-pulu-s*, *ī*, m., people, nation; *pū-bli-cu-s*, adj., of the people; *am-plu-s*, adj., of large extent.

FILL, FULL; plethora, pleio-cene, pleonasm, acro-polis, metro-polis, cosmo-polite, poly-gamy, poly-glot, poly-gon, poly-hedron poly-nomial, poly-syllable, poly-theism, di-ploma.

R. πλεῖ, plu, flow, sail, rain.

πλέ-ω, float, sail; *πλό-ο-s*, contr. *πλοῦς*, ό, a sailing, voyage; *ἀπό πλους*, ό, a sailing back, homeward voyage; *περί-πλους*, ό, voyage round; *πλο-ιο-ν*, τό, vessel, boat.

plu-ō, rain; *plōrō*, weep; *plū-ma*, ae, f., feather, plume; *plau-s tru-m*, *ī*, n., wagon.

FLY, FLOW, FLEE, FLIT, FLEET, FLUTTER, FLOAT, FLOOD, FLEA.

R. πο, πο, *drink*.

πό-το-s, ὁ, *a drinking, drinking-party*; **πο-τό-v**, τό, *that which is drunk, drink*; **πό-σι-s**, ε-ως, ἡ, *a drinking, drink*; **συμ-πόσι-ο-v**, τό, *drinking-party, symposium*; **συμποσί-αρχο-s**, ὁ (cf. ἄρχω), *president of a drinking-party*; **φαρμακο-ποσ-ιά**, ἄς (see φάρμακο-v, *drug, poison*), *a taking of physic or poison*; **πο-τήρ**, ἡρ-ος, ὁ, *drinking-vessel*; **ποτήρ-ιο-v**, τό, *cup*; **πῶ-μα**, ατ-ος, τό, *drink*; **ἐκ-πωμα**, ατ-ος, *drinking-cup*; **πί-v-ω**, αορ. ἔ-πι-ον, pf. πέ-πω-κα, *drink*.

pō-tu-s, adj., *drunk*; **pōtō**, *drink*; **pō-culu-m**, ἰ, *n., cup*; **im-bu-ō**, *moisten* ('cause to drink'); **bi-bō**, *drink*.

sym-posium.

ποιέω, *make*.

ποιέ-ω, *make, do*; **κακο-ποιό-s**, ὁ-v (see κακό-s, *bad*), *doing ill*; **κζκο-ποιέ-ω**, *do ill to*; **ἄριστο-ποιέ-ο-μαι** (see ἄριστο-v, *breakfast*), *get one's breakfast ready*; **δειπνο-ποιέ-ω** (cf. R. **δα**), *get dinner*; verbal **ποιη-τέο-s**, ἄ, ο-v, *to be done*; **ποιη-τό-s**, ἡ, ὁ-v, *made, done*; **χειρο-ποίητο-s**, ο-v (cf. R. **χερ**), *made by the hand of man*; **ποιη-τή-s**, οὔ, *maker, maker of verses, poet*; **ποίη-σι-s**, ε-ως, ἡ, *poetry*; **γελωτο-ποιό-s**, ὁ (see γέλω-s, *laughter*), *jester*; **ὁδο-ποιό-s**, ὁ (cf. ὁδός), *one who makes a road*; **ὁδοποιέ-ω**, *make a road, make passable*.

poem, poesy, posy, poet, poetry, onomato-poeia, pharmaco poeia.

πρό, *pro, before*.

πρό, prep., *before, in front of, in behalf of*; **φρουρό-s**, ὁ (for **προ-φορο-s**, cf. R. 2 **φερ**), *one who watches in defence of, guard*; **φρουρέ-ω**, *watch, guard*; **φρούρ-αρχο-s**, ὁ (cf. ἄρχω), *commander of a watch*; **φρούρ-ιο-v**, τό, *guarded post, garrison*; **πρό-τερο-s**, ἄ, ο-v, comp., *former, previous*; **προτερα-ίο-s**, ἄ, ο-v, *on the preceding day*; **πρ-ἰν** (for **προ-ιον**), conj., *before, until*; **πρό-σω**, by metathesis and assimilation **πόρ-ρω**, adv., *forwards, in advance, far off*; **πρω**, contr. **πρό**, adv., *early*; **πρῶ-το-s**, ἡ, ο-v, *first*; **πρωτεύ-ω**, *be first*; **πρᾶν-ής**, ἐς (for **πρα-φα-v-ης**), *bent forward, headlong*; **πρῶ-ρα**, ἄς, *prow*; **πρῶρ-εύ-s**, ἐ-ως, ὁ, *man at the bow, lookout*.

prō, prep., *before*; **prae**, prep., *before*; **pr-ior**, adj., *former*; **prīs-cu-s**, adj., *of old*; **prīs-tinu-s**, adj., *primitive*; **prī-mu-s**, adj., *first*; **por-rō**, adv., *forward*; **prō-nu-s**, adj., *bent forward*; **prī-uu-s**, adj., *distinguished, peculiar*.

FOR. FORE.

R. σαF, sa, sound, healthy.

σῶ-ο-s, ā, ο-ν (for σαF-ο-s), or σῶ-s, σᾶ, σῶ-ν, *safe and sound*; σῶζω (for σω-ιζω), *make safe, save*; σωτήρ, ἦρ-ος, ὁ, *preserver, saviour*; σωτήρ-ιο-s, ο-ν, *saving, salutary*; σωτηρ-ιά, ās, *safety*; σῶ-φρων, ον, gen. ον-ος (cf. φρήν), *of sound mind, sensible, self-controlled*; σωφρονέ-ω, *be of sound mind, be discreet*; σωφρονίζω, *make discreet*; σωφρο-σύνη, ης, *soundness of mind, moderation*.

sā-nu-s, adj., *sound, healthy*; sōs-pe-s, adj., *saved, unhurt*.

R. σεδ, sed, sit.

ἕζο-μαι (for ἐδ-ιο-μαι), *poetic, seat oneself, sit*; καθ-έζο-μαι, *sit down*; ἕδ-ρᾱ, ās, *seat*; ἐν-έδρᾱ, ās, *a sitting in wait, ambush*; ἐνεδρεύ-ω, *lie in ambush, waylay*; ψευδ-ενέδρᾱ, ās (see ψευδής, *false*), *sham ambushcade*; ἐφ-έδρᾱ, ās, *a sitting by*; ἕφεδρο-s, ο-ν, *sitting by, as subst., reserve force*; ἕζω (for ἰδ-ιω), *poetic, sit, make sit*; καθ-ίζω, *make sit down, seat*.

sed-e-ō, *sit*; sel-la, ae, f., *seat*; sol-īu-m, ī, n., *seat, throne*; sēd-ē-s, is, f., *bench*; sīd-ō, *sit down*.

SIT, SET, SEAT, SADDLE, SETTLE; cath-edral, chair, chaise, decahedron, tetra-hedron, san-hedrim.

R. σεπ, sec, follow.

ἔπ-ω, *be about, be busy with, mid.* ἑπ-ο-μαι, *busy oneself about, accompany, follow*; ὅπ-λο-ν, τό, *implement, tool, plur., implements of war, gear, arms, armour*; ἄ-οπλο-s, ο-ν, *unarmed*; εὐ-οπλο-s, ο-ν, *well armed*; ἐν-όπλι-ιο-s, ο-ν, *in or with arms*; ὀπλο-μάχο-s, ο-ν (cf. R. μαχ), *fighting in heavy arms*; ὀπλομαχ-ιά, ās, *heavy infantry tactics*; ὀπλί-τη-s, ου, *heavy-armed soldier*; ὀπλιτεύ-ω, *serve as a heavy-armed soldier*; ὀπλίτ-ικῶ-s, ἡ, ὁ-ν, *composed of heavy-armed troops*; ὀπλίζω, *arm, equip*; ἐξ-οπλίζω, *arm fully*; ἐξοπλι-σλά, ās, *state of being fully armed*; ὅπλι-σι-s, ε-ως, ἡ, *equipment, accoutrements*.

sequ-o-x, *follow*; sec-u-ndu-s, adj., *following*; soc-īu-s, ī, m., *comrade*.

pan-oply.

R. σεχ, hold, have.

ἔχ-ω, fut. ἔξω or σχή-σω, 2 aor. ἔ-σχ-ον, *have, hold*; ὑ-σχ-ω (for σι-σεχ-ω), *hold, hold fast*; ὑπ-ισχ-νέ-ο-μαι, *hold oneself under, engage, promise*; πλεον-έκ-τη-s, ου (cf. R. πλα), *one who has or claims more*

than he ought; *πλεονεκτέ-ω*, claim too large a part, get the better; *ἐχ-υρό-s*, á, ó-ν, tenable, strong; *ἐν-έχυρο-ν*, τό, that which holds one fast, pledge; *ὀχ-ή*, ἦs, that which supports, nourishment; *εὐ-ωχέ-ω*, nourish well, entertain; *εὐωχ-ιά*, ās, feast; *ὀχ-υρό-s*, á, ó-ν, tenable, strong; *ἡνί-οχο-s*, ó (see *ἡνία*, reins), one who holds the reins, driver; *σκηπτοῦχο-s*, ó (*σκήπτο-ν*, *σκήπ-τρο-ν*, staff, sceptre), sceptre-bearer; *ὑπ-οχο-s*, ο-ν, under control, subject to; *σχε-δό-ν*, adv., holding on, nearly; *σχέ-τλ-ιο-s*, ā, ο-ν, holding out, unflinching, cruel; *σχη-μα*, ατ-ος, τό, way of holding oneself, form; *σχο-λή*, ἦs, a holding up, leisure; *σχολα-ίω-s*, ā, ο-ν, leisurely, slow; *σχολαίως*, adv., slowly; *σχολάζω*, be at leisure; *ἄ-σχολο-s*, ο-ν, without leisure, busy; *ἀσχολ-ιά*, ās, lack of leisure, business.

SAIL; *ep-och*, *eun-uch*, hectic, hector, scheme, school, scholastic, scholiast.

R. σκα, sca, cover, dark.

σκι-ά, ās, shadow, shade; *σκη-νή*, ἦs, covered place, tent; *σύ-σκηνο-s*, ó, tent-companion; *σκηνό-ω*, pitch tents, encamp; *σκήνω-μα*, ατ-ος, τό, tent, plur., quarters; *σκήν-ος*, ε-ος, τό, tent; *σκηνέ-ω*, be quartered; *δια-σκηνέ-ω*, be in quarters apart; verbal *διασκηνη-τέο-ν*, must encamp apart; *σκό-το-s*, ó, darkness; *σκοτ-αίω-s*, ā, ο-ν, in the dark; *σκότ-ος*, ε-ος, τό, darkness.

cae-cu-s, adj., blind; *co-clē-s*, adj., one-eyed.

SHADE, SHADOW, SHED; *scene*, *pro-scenium*.

R. σκυ, scu, cover, hide.

σκῦ-τ-ος, ε-ος, τό, hide, leather; *σκῦτ-ινο-s*, η, ο-ν, of leather, leathern; *σκῦ-λο-ν*, τό, armour, plur., arms stript from a dead enemy; *σκῦλέ-ω*, strip, spoil; *σῦ-λο-ν*, τό = *σκῦλον*; *σῦλά-ω*, strip off, spoil; *σκευ-ή*, ἦs, attire, dress; *παρα-σκευή*, ἦs, preparation; *ἀ-παρασκευο-s*, ο-ν, unprepared; *σκεῦ-ος*, ε-ος, τό, utensil, gear; *σκευο-φόρο-s*, ο-ν (cf. R. *φερ*), baggage-carrying; *σκευοφορέ-ω*, carry baggage; *σκευάζω*, use utensils, make ready, attire.

scu-ti-ca, ae, f., whip; *cu-ti-s*, is, f., skin; *scū-tu-m*, ī, n., shield; *ob-scū-ru-s*, adj., dark; *cū-ri-a*, ae, f., house, senate-house.

HIDE, HOUSE, HOARD, SCUM, SCOWL, SKULK, SKY, SHOWER; *a-sylum*.

R. σπα, spa, draw, stretch.

σπά-ω, draw; *ἀ-σπάξο-μαι*, draw to oneself, embrace; *στά-διο-ν*, τό (for *σπα-διο-ν*), extended space, stadium; *σπά-ν-ι-s*, ε-ως, ἦ, scarce-

ness, lack ('straining'); *σπάν-ιος*, *ā*, *ο-ν*, *scanty*; *σπανίζω*, *lack, need*; *πέν-ο-μαι* (for *σπε-ν-ο-μαι*), *strain or exert oneself, toil, be poor*; *πεν-ιά*, *ās, poverty*; *πέν-η-s*, *ητ-ος*, *ὁ*, *day-labourer, poor man*; *πείνα*, *ης* (for *πεν-ια*), *hunger, famine*; *πεινά-ω*, *be hungry*; *πόν-ο-s*, *ὁ*, *labour*; *ἐπι-πονο-s*, *ο-ν*, *laborious, painful*; *πονέ-ω*, *work hard*; *πονηρ-ός*, *ἄ*, *ὁ-ν*, *troublesome, bad*; *πονηρῶs*, *adv.*, *with difficulty*; *παμ-πόνηρο-s*, *ο-ν* (cf. *πᾶs*), *wholly bad*; *πά-σχ-ω* (for *πα-θ-σκ-ω*), *be drawn tight, suffer, experience*; *πάθ-ος*, *ε-ος*, *τό*, *experience, accident*; *ἀ-παθής*, *ἐs*, *without experience of, free from*; *ἡδυ-παθής*, *ἐs* (cf. R. *ἄδ*), *experiencing pleasure*; *ἡδυπαθέ-ω*, *live pleasantly, be luxurious*; *πάθη-μα*, *ατ-ος*, *τό*, *anything that is experienced, misfortune, wretchedness*.

spa-t-iu-m, *ī*, *n.*, *room, space*; *pa-ti-o-r*, *bear, suffer*; *spē-s*, *speī*, *f.*, *hope*; *prō-spe-r-u-s*, *adj.*, *according to hope, favourable*; *pēn-ūr-ia*, *ae, f.*, *destitution*; *pann-u-s*, *ī*, *m.*, *piece of cloth*; *pal-la*, *ae, f.*, *mantle*.

SPAN, SPIN, SPINDLE, SPIDER, SPEED, SPADE; **spasm, pathos, allopathy, homoeo-pathy, anti-pathy, a-pathy, sym-pathy.**

R. στα, *sta*, *stand*, *set*.

ἵ-στη-μι (for *σι-στη-μι*), *make stand*; *στά-σι-s*, *ε-ως*, *ἡ*, *a standing, band, faction*; *ἐπι-στασι-s*, *ε-ως*, *ἡ*, *a stopping, halt*; *κατά-στασι-s*, *ε-ως*, *ἡ*, *an establishing, state, condition*; *στασιάζω*, *stand against, form a faction, revolt*; *ἀντι-στασιάζω*, *form a faction against*; *ἀντιστασιώ-της*, *ου*, *one of the opposite faction*; *ἐπι-στά-τη-s*, *ου*, *one who stands over or has charge of*; *ἐπιστατέ-ω*, *exercise command*; *προ-στά-τη-s*, *ου*, *one who stands before, leader*; *προστατέ-ω*, *be leader or manager of*; *προστατεύ-ω*, *be at the head, take charge*; *στέ-αρ*, *ατ-ος*, *τό*, *stiff fat, suet*; *ἰ-στό-s*, *ὁ* (for *σι-στο-s*), *mast*; *ἰστ-λο-ν*, *τό*, *sail*; *σταυ-ρό-s*, *ὁ*, *stake, palisade*; *σταυρό-ω*, *fence with pales*; *σταύρω-μα*, *ατ-ος*, *τό*, *stockade*; *στα-θ-μός*, *ὁ*, *standing-place, stall, station*.

si-stō, *make stand, set*; *sta-tu-s*, *adj.*, *fixed*; *sta-ti-m*, *adv.*, *on the spot, immediately*; *sta-ti-ō*, *ὄν-ιs*, *f.*, *a standing*; *sta-bulu-m*, *ī*, *n.*, *stall*; *īn-stau-r-ō*, *establish*; *stō*, *stā-re*, *stand*; *stā-men*, *in-is*, *n.*, *warp, thread*.

STAND, STEAD, STUD, STEED, STOW; **apo-stasy, apo-state, ec-stasy, histo-logy, hydro-statics, sy-stem, stoic.**

R. στρα, *stra*, *strew*.

στρα-τό-s, *ὁ*, *that which is spread out, encamped army*; *στρατό-πεδο-ν*, *τό* (cf. R. *πέδ*), *camping-ground, camp*; *στρατοπεδεύ-ω*, *encamp*; *στρατ-*

ηγός-s, ὁ (cf. R. αγ), *leader of an army, general*; στρατηγέ-ω, *be general, command*; συ-στράτηγος-s, ὁ, *fellow-general*; ὑπο-στράτηγος-s, ὁ, *under-general*; ὑποστρατηγέ-ω, *be lieutenant-general*; στρατηγ-lā, ās, *office of general, generalship*; στρατηγιά-ω, *wish to be general*; ἀξιο-στράτηγος-s, ο-ν (cf. R. αγ), *worthy of being general*; στρατ-ιά, ās, *army*; στράτ-ιος-s, ā, ο-ν, *warlike*; στρατιώ-τη-s, ου, *soldier*; συ-στρατιώ-τη-s, ου, *fellow-soldier*; φιλο-στρατιώ-τη-s, ου (cf. φίλος), *the soldier's friend*; στρατεύ-ω, *make an expedition, go to war*; στράτευ-μα, ατ-ος, τό, *army*; στρατε-lā, ās, *expedition, campaign*; ἐπι-στρατε-lā, ās, *campaign against*; στέρ-νο-ν, τό, *breast* (named with reference to its expanse); προ-στερν-ίδιο-ν, τό, *breast-plate*; στρώ-ννῦ-μι, *spread, strew*; στρώ-μα, ατ-ος, τό, *spread, coverlet, plur., bed-clothes*; στρωματό-δεσμο-s, ὁ (cf. R. δε), *sack in which bedclothes were tied up*.

strā-tu-s, *adj., spread out*; lātu-s (for stlā-tu-s), *adj., broad*, ster-n-ō, *spread out*; stel-la, ae, f., *star*; tor-u-s, ī, m., *stuffed bolster*; lo-c-u-s (for slo-c-u-s), ī, m., *place, spot*; stru-ō, *place together, arrange*; īn-strū-mentu-m, ī, n., *implement, tool*.

STREW, STRAW, STAR; strat-agem, strat-egy, strat-egic.

R. σφαλ, fal, trip.

σφάλ-λω, *trip up, pass., fall, fail*; σφαλ-ερό-s, á, ὁ-ν, *likely to trip, slippery, dangerous*; ἀ-σφαλ-ής, és, *not liable to be tripped up, safe, sure*; ἀσφαλῶs, adv., *firmly, safely*; ἀσφάλε-ια, ās, *security*.

fal-lō, *trip, deceive*; fal-su-s, *adj., deceptive*.

FALL, FELL, PALL; sphalerite.

R. τακ, tec, beget, hit, prepare.

τί-κτ-ω (for τι-τκ-ω), *beget, bring forth*; τέκ-νο-ν, τό, *child*; τέκ-μαρ, τό, *fixed goal, mark, sign, proof*; τεκμαίρο-μαι (for τεκμαρ-ιο-μαι), *settle by a mark, infer*; τεκμήρ-ιο-ν, τό, *sign, proof*; τέχ-νη, ηs, *workmanship, art, ways and means*; τεχν-ικό-s, ή, ὁ-ν, *artistic, artful*; τεχνικῶs, adv., *artfully*; τεχνάζω, *use art, employ cunning*; τάττω (for τακ-ιω), *arrange, form*; τακ-τό-s, ή, ὁ-ν, *arranged, set in order*; ἀ-τακτο-s, ο-ν, *in disorder, undisciplined*; ἀτακτέ-ω, *be disorderly*; εὖ-τακτο-s, ο-ν, *well arranged, well disciplined*; εὐτάκτωs, adv., *with good discipline*; τάξι-s, ε-ωs, ή, *arrangement, rank*; ἀ-ταξιā, ās, *disorder, insubordination*; εὐ-ταξιā, ās, *discipline*; παρά-ταξι-s, ε-ωs, ή, *order of battle*; ταξι-αρχο-s, ὁ (cf. ἄρχω), *commander of a τάξιs, taxiarch*. — τεύχ-ω, *make ready, make*; τεύχ-ος, ε-ος, τό, *tool, jar, chest*; τυ-γχ-άν-ω, *hit, hit upon, reach, get*; τύχ-η, ηs, *that which*

touches man, luck, fortune; εὐ-τυχ-ιά, ās, *good fortune, success*; εὐ-τυχ-ής, és, *well off, lucky*; εὐτυχέ-ω, *be well off*; εὐτύχη-μα, ατ-ος, τό, *piece of good fortune, success*. — τόξ-ο-ν, τό (τοκ + σ), *bow*; τοξ-ικó-ς, ή, ó-ν, *belonging to the bow*; τοξό-τη-ς, ου, *bowman*; τοξεύ-ω, *shoot with a bow*; τόξευ-μα, ατ-ος, τό, *arrow*.

tīg-nu-m, ī, n., *building stuff*; tex-ō, *weave*; tē-la, ae, f., *web*; sub-tī-li-s, adj., *woven fine*; sub-tē-men, in-is, n., *woof*; tē-lu-m, ī, *missile*.

THING, *hus-tings*; *tactics, taxi-dermy, syn-tax, archi-tect, technical, penta-teuch, toxico-logy, in-toxic-ate*.

R. τάλ, tal, lift.

τάλ-ā-s, τάλ-αινα, τάλ-αν, *bearing, enduring, suffering*; τάλαν-το-ν, τό, *that which supports, balance, plur., pair of scales, then by transfer the weight in the scales, and as a definite weight, talent*; τέλλω (for τελ-ω), *raise oneself*; ἀνα-τέλλω, *rise (of heavenly bodies)*; ἐν-τέλλομαι, *lay a charge upon one, command*; τέλ-ος, ε-ος, τό, *what is imposed on one, tax, task, office, plur., magistrates*; ἀ-τελής, és, *free from a public tax*; ἀτέλε-ια, ās, *freedom from a public tax, any exemption*; πολυ-τελής, és (cf. R. πλα), *requiring much outlay, costly*; λύσι-τελής, és (see λῶω, *loose, free*), *paying expenses, profitable*; λύσι-τελέ-ω, *be profitable*; τόλ-μα, ης, *courage to undertake a thing, hardihood*; τολμά-ω, *have the courage, venture, risk*; εὖ-τολμο-ς, ο-ν, *of good courage*; τλή-μων, ου, gen. ον-ος, *enduring, suffering*.

tell-ūs, ūr-is, f., *earth*; tol-lō, *lift*; tol-erō, *endure*; tul-ī, *I have borne*; opi-tulor, *bear aid, help*; lā-tu-s (for tlā-tu-s), *part., carried*.

THOLE (*endure*); a-tlas, *talent, tantalize*.

τέλος, end (R. τερ, pass over).

τέρ-μα, ατ-ος, τό, *goal, limit*; τέρ-μων, ου-ος, ό, *boundary*; τέλ-ος ε-ος, τό, *attained goal, end, result*; τελέ-ω, *bring to completion, fulfil an obligation, pay*; ἐν-τελής, és, *at the end, complete, in full*; παν-τελής, és (cf. pās), *quite complete*; παντελώς, adv., *wholly, utterly*; τελ-έ-θ-ω, *be completed, come into being, become*; τελ-ευ-τή, ης, *end, end of life*; τελευτά-ω, *end one's life, die*; τελευτα-ίο-ς, ā, ο-ν, *at the end, last*.

ter-minu-s, ī, m., *end*; trā-n-s, prep., *across*; trāns-tru-m, ī, n., *cross-beam*; trā-me-s, it-is, m., *cross-way*.

talisman.

τέτταρες, *four*.

τέτταρ-ες, α, *four*; τετταρά-κοντα (cf. *εἴκοσι*), *forty*; τέταρ-το-ς, η, ο-ν, *fourth*; τετρα-κόσιοι, αι, α (cf. *ἐκατόν*), *four hundred*; τετρά-κις, adv., *four times*; τετρακισ-χίλιοι, αι, α (see *χίλιοι*, *thousand*), *four thousand*; τετρά-μοιρο-ς, ο-ν (μοῖρα, *lot, portion*, see *μέρος*, *share*), *fourfold*; τετραμοιρ-ιᾶ, ᾱς, *fourfold share*; τετρα-πλόο-ς, ο-ν (cf. R. *πλα*), *fourfold, quadruple*; τρά-πεζα, ης (cf. R. *πεδ*), *table with four legs*; ὁμο-τράπεζο-ς, ο-ν (cf. *ἄμα*), *at the same table*; συν-τράπεζο-ς, ὁ, *table-companion*; τέθρ-ιππο-ν, τό (cf. R. *ακ*), *team of four horses abreast, chariot and four*.

quattuor, *four*; quar-tu-s, *adj., fourth*; quater, *adv., four times*; quadru-pēs, *adj., with four feet*.

FOUR, FORTY; tetra-gon, tetra-hedron, tetr-archy, tra-peziūm, tra-pezoid.

R. τι, *pay*.

τί-ω, *pay, value, honour*; τί-ν-ω, *pay, pay for, mid., make pay for, punish*; τι-μή, ἥς, *value, worth, honour*; ἄ-τιμο-ς, ο-ν, *without honour, dishonoured*; ἀτιμάζω, *dishonour*; ἔν-τιμο-ς, ο-ν, *in honour, honoured*; ἐντίμως, *adv., in honour*; φιλό-τιμο-ς, ο-ν (cf. *φίλος*), *loving honour, ambitious, emulous*; φιλοτιμέ-ο-μαι, *be emulous or jealous, feel piqued*; τίμ-ιο-ς, ᾱ, ο-ν, *valuable, honoured*; τιμά-ω, *value, esteem*; τιμωρός, ὁ-ν (for τιμᾶ-φορο-ς, cf. R. 2 *φερ*), *watching over honour, avenging*; τιμωρ-ιᾶ, ᾱς, *help, vengeance*; τιμωρέ-ω, *help, avenge*.

timo-crazy.

τρεῖς, *three*.

τρεῖς, τρι-α, *three*; τρις-καλ-δεκα (cf. *δέκα*), *thirteen*; τριά-κοντα (cf. *εἴκοσι*), *thirty*; τριάκοντ-ορο-ς, ἡ (cf. R. *ερ*), *thirty-oared ship*; τριά-κόσιοι, αι, α (cf. *ἐκατόν*), *three hundred*; τρι-ήρης, ε-ος, ἡ (cf. R. *ερ*), *galley with three banks of oars, man-of-war*; τριηρ-ίτη-ς, ου, *man-of-war's man*; τρι-πηχυ-ς, υ (see *πῆχυ-ς*, *cubit*), *of three cubits*; τρι-πλάσιο-ς, ᾱ, ο-ν (cf. R. *πλα*), *threefold*; τρι-πλεθρο-ς, ο-ν (cf. R. *πλα*), *of three plethra*; τρι-πους, ουν, gen. ποδ-ος, *three-footed*, as subst., ὁ or ἡ, *table with three legs*; τρι-χόλικο-ς, ο-ν (see *χοῖνιξ*, *choenix*), *holding three choenixes*; τρι-χα or τρι-χῆ, *adv., threefold, in three divisions*; τρί-το-ς, η, ο-ν, *third*; τριτα-ίο-ς, ᾱ, ο-ν, *on the third day*; τρίς, *adv., three times, thrice*; τρις-άσμενο-ς, η, ο-ν (cf. R. *ἄδ*), *thrice glad, very glad*; τρις-μύριοι, αι, α (see *μύριοι*, *ten thousand*), *thirty thousand*; τρις-χίλιοι, αι, α (see *χίλιοι*, *thousand*), *three thousand*.

trēs, *three*; **ter-tiu-s**, *adj.*, *third*; **ter-nī**, *adj.*, *three each*; **ter**, *adv.*, *thrice*.

THREE, THRICE; **triad**, **tri-brach**, **tri-glyph**, **tri-gonometry**, **tri-meter**, **tri-pod**, **tri-syllable**.

ὑπέρ, *over*.

ὑπέρ (Epic **ὑπεῖρ** for **ὑπε-ρι**), *over*, *above*; **ὑπερ-θεν**, *adv.*, *from above*; **ὑβρι-ι-s**, *ε-ως*, *ἡ*, *insolence*, *arrogance* ('uppishness'); **ὑβριζω**, *treat with insolence*; **ὑβρι-στο-s**, *η*, *ο-ν* (for the sup. form, cf. **ἀρι-στο-s**, R. **αρ**), *insolent*; **ὑψ-ι** (**ὑπ** + **σ** = **ὑψ**), *adv.*, *on high*; **ὑψ-os**, *ε-os*, *τό*, *height*; **ὑψη-λό-s**, *ἡ*, *δ-ν* (for **ὑψεσ-λο-s**), *high*; **ὑπερ-ὑψηλο-s**, *ο-ν*, *exceeding high*.

sum-mu-s, *adj.*, *highest*; **super**, *prep.*, *over*; **super-u-s**, *adj.*, *upper*; **super-nu-s**, *adj.*, *celestial*.

OVER, **OFT**; **hyper-bole**, **hyper-critical**.

ὑπνος, *sleep* (R. **σφαπ**, *sleep*).

ὑπ-νο-s, *ὁ* (**ὑπ** for **συν**), *sleep*; **ἀγρ-υπνο-s**, *ο-ν* (cf. R. **αγ**), *hunting after sleep*, *wakeful*; **ἀγρυπνέ-ω**, *lie awake*; **ἐν-ὑπν-ιο-s**, *ο-ν*, *happening in sleep*; **ἐνύπνιο-ν**, *τό*, *vision in sleep*, *dream*.

som-nu-s, *ī*, *m.*, *sleep*; **somn-iu-m**, *ī*, *n.*, *dream*; **sop-or**, **ōr-is**, *m.*, *deep sleep*.

hypnotic, **hypnot-ism**.

R. φα, **fa**, *shine*, *show*.

φη-μί, *show by words*, *say*; **φά-σκ-ω**, *say*, *allege*; **φά-σι-s**, *ε-ως*, *ἡ*, *assertion*; **πρό-φασι-s**, *ε-ως*, *ἡ*, *allegation*, *pretext*; **προφασίζο-μαι**, *set up as a pretext*; **ἀ-προφάσι-στο-s**, *ο-ν*, *not offering excuses*; **ἀπροφασίστως**, *adv.*, *without offering excuses*, *without evasion*; **φω-νή**, *ἡς*, *sound*, *voice*, *language*. — **φα-ι-δ-ρό-s**, *ἄ*, *δ-ν*, *shining*, *bright*. — **φαίνω** (**φα** + **ν**), *cause to shine*, *bring to light*, *show*; **φαν-ερό-s**, *ἄ*, *δ-ν*, *in plain sight*, *clear*; **φανερῶs**, *adv.*, *evidently*; **ἀ-φαν-ής**, *ές*, *invisible*, *hidden*; **ἀφανίζω**, *make hidden*, *blot out*; **δια-φαν-ής**, *ές*, *seen through*, *transparent*; **διαφανῶs**, *adv.*, *clearly*, *distinctly*; **ἐμ-φαν-ής**, *ές*, *in plain sight*, *visible*; **ἐμφανῶs**, *adv.*, *visibly*; **κατα-φαν-ής**, *ές*, *in sight*; **περι-φαν-ής**, *ές*, *visible from every point*; **περιφανῶs**, *adv.*, *manifestly*, *notably*. — **φά-os**, *ε-os*, *τό* (**φα** + **φ**), *light*; **φῶs**, **φωτ-ός**, *τό* (**φω** + **τ**), *light*.

fā-rī, *say*; **fa-t-e-o-r**, *confess*; **īn-fi-ti-ae**, *ārum*, *f.*, *denial*; **fā-bula**, *ae*, *f.*, *story*; **fā-ma**, *ae*, *f.*, *report*; **fās**, *n.*, *divine law*.

BAN, BANNIS; *eu-phemism, pro-phesy, pro-phet, phase, em-phasis, phenomenon, dia-phanous, epi-phany, hiero-phant, phantasm, phos-phorus, photo-graphy.*

R. φερ, fer, bear.

φέρ-ω, bear, bring; δια-φέρω, bear apart, differ, part. διαφέρων, οὔσα, ον, differing; διαφερόντως, adv., differently from others, peculiarly, surpassingly; φορ-ᾶ, ᾶς, a carrying or taking; μισθο-φορᾶ, ᾶς (see μισθός, wages), wages received, pay; φόρ-ο-ς, ό, what is brought in, tribute; φορέ-ω, keep bringing, carry habitually, wear; γερρο-φόρο-ς, ο-ν (see γέρρο-ν, wicker-shield), carrying wicker-shields; διά-φορο-ς, ο-ν, bearing apart, different; δορυ-φόρο-ς, ό (see δόρυ, spear), one who carries a spear; δρεπανη-φόρο-ς, ο-ν (see δρέπανο-ν, scythe), scythe-bearing; μισθο-φόρο-ς, ο-ν (see μισθός, wages), receiving pay, mercenary; σκευο-φόρο-ς, ο-ν (cf. R. σκυ), baggage-carrying; σκευοφορέ-ω, carry baggage; σύμ-φορο-ς, ο-ν, bearing together, i.e. fitting, useful, advantageous; ὕδρο-φόρο-ς, ο-ν (see ὕδωρ, water), carrying water; ὕδροφορέ-ω, carry water; φόρ-το-ς, ό, what is carried, load; φορτ-ιο-ν, τό, burden, load; φορ-εύ-ς, έ-ως, ό, bearer, carrier; ἀμφορεύ-ς, έ-ως, ό (for ἀμφι-φορεύς, in Homer), vessel with handles on both sides; δι-φρ-ο-ς, ό (cf. δύο), that which holds two, chariot-board; έν-διφρ-ιο-ς, ο-ν, on the same seat with one; όσ-φρ-αίνο-μαι, 2 aor. όσ-φρ-ό-μην (stem όσ-φρ-ο for όδ-φρ-ο, όζω, smell, see εύώδης, fragrant), have an odour brought to one, smell.

fer-ō, bear; fer-ti-li-s, adj., fruitful; lūci-fer, adj., light-bringing; fōr-s, fōr-ti-s, f., chance; fōr-t-ūna, ae, f., chance; fūr, fūr-is, m., thief.

BEAR, BURDEN, BIER, wheel-BARROW, BIRTH, BAIRN; *para-pher-nalia, Christo-pher, dia-phoretic, meta-phor, phos-phorus.*

φίλος, one's own, dear.

φίλο-ς, η, ο-ν, dear, friendly; φίλ-ιο-ς, ᾶ, ο-ν, friendly; φίλ-ιᾶ, ᾶς, affection; φίλ-ικός, ή, ό-ν, of or befitting a friend, friendly; φιλικώς, adv., like a friend; φιλέ-ω, love; φίλ-ιππο-ς, ο-ν (cf. R. ακ), fond of horses; φιλό-θηρο-ς, ο-ν (see θήρᾶ, a hunting), fond of hunting; φιλο-κερδής, ές (see κέρδος, gain), fond or greedy of gain; φιλοκερδέ-ω, be greedy of gain; φιλο-κινδύνο-ς, ο-ν (cf. κινδύνος), loving danger, adventurous; φιλο-μαθής, ές (cf. R. μα), fond of knowledge; φιλό-νεικο-ς, ο-ν (νείκος, strife), fond of strife; φιλονεικ-ιᾶ, fondness of strife, rivalry; φιλό-νικο-ς, ο-ν (see νίκη, victory), fond of winning, emulous; φιλο-νικ-ιᾶ, ᾶς, eagerness to win, rivalry; φιλο-πόλεμο-ς, ο-ν (see πόλεμος, war), fond of war; φιλό-σοφο-ς, ό (see σοφός, wise), lover of know

ledge; φιλο-στρατιώτη-ς, ου (cf. R. στρα), *the soldier's friend*; φιλό-τιμο-ς, ο-ν (cf. R. τι), *loving honour, emulous*; φιλο-τιμέ-ο-μαι, *be emulous or ambitious, feel piqued*; φιλό-φρων, ον, gen. ον-ος (cf. φρήν), *friendly-minded*; φιλοφρονέ-ο-μαι, *be well disposed, show kindness*.

biblio-phile, phil-anthropy, phil-harmonic, phil-ippic, philo-logy, philo-sophy, philtre.

φρήν, *midriff*.

φρήν, φρεν-ός, ή, *midriff, diaphragm, heart, mind, understanding*; φρόν-ιμο-ς, ο-ν, *having understanding, prudent*; φρον-τί-ς, ιδ-ος, ή, *thought, care*; φροντίζω, *take thought, be anxious*; φρονέ-ω, *have understanding, be wise*; φρόνη-μα, ατ-ος, τό, *mind, spirit*; ἄ-φρων, ον, gen. ον-ος, *without sense, foolish*; ἄφρο-σύνη, ης, *folly*; σω-φρων, ον, gen. ον-ος (cf. R. σαφ), *of sound mind, sensible*; σωφρονέ-ω, *be of sound mind*; σωφρονίζω, *make discreet, bring to reason*; σωφρο-σύνη, ης, *soundness of mind, moderation*; φιλό-φρων, ον, gen. ον-ος (cf. φίλος), *friendly minded*; φιλοφρονέ-ο-μαι, *be well disposed, show kindness*.

frantic, frenzy, phreno-logy.

φυγ, *fug, bend, flee*.

φεύγ-ω, *flee, be banished*; φυγ-ή, ης, *flight, banishment*; φυγ-ά-ς, ἀδ-ος, ό, *one who has fled, exile, refugee*.

fug-a, ae, f., flight; *fug-i-ō, flee*; *fugi-t-īuu-s, adj., fugitive*.

BOW (bend), BOW (the weapon), BIGHT, BOUT, BUXOM.

φυλάττω, *watch*.

φυλάττω (for φυλακ-ιω), *keep watch*; pf. partic. πε-φυλαγ-μένο-ς, η, ο-ν, *having taken care*; πεφυλαγμένως, adv., *cautiously*; ἀ-φύλακ-το-ς, ο-ν, *unwatched, unguarded*; ἀφυλάκτως, adv., *unguardedly, rashly*; ἀφυλακτέ-ω, *be without a watch*; φυλακ-ή, ης, *watch, guard*; προ-φυλακή, ης, *advanced posts, pickets*; φύλαξ, ακ-ος, ό, *watcher, guard*; νυκτο-φύλαξ, ακ-ος, ό (see νύξ, *night*), *night-watch, picket*; όπισθο-φύλαξ, ακ-ος, ό (see όπισθεν, adv., *at the rear*), *one who guards the rear, rear-guard*; όπισθοφυλακέ-ω, *guard the rear, form the rear guard*; όπισθοφυλακ-ία, ās, *command of the rear*; προ-φύλαξ, ακ-ος, ό, *outpost, sentinel*.

phylactery.

R. χαρ, **gra**, *rejoice*.

χαίρω (for χαρ-ω), *rejoice, be glad*; χάρι-ς, ιτ-ος, ἡ, *that which causes joy, love, gratitude, favour*; ἐπι-χαρι-ς, ι, gen. ιτ-ος, *pleasing, gracious*; χαρίζο-μαι, *show kindness, gratify*; ἀ-χάρισ-το-ς, ο-ν, *ungracious, unpleasant*; ἀχαριστως, *adv., ungraciously, without gratitude*; χαρί-ει-ς, εσσα, εν, *graceful, pretty*.

grā-tu-s, *adj., agreeable*; **grā-t-ia**, *ae, f., favour, gratitude*.

YEARN; *eu-charist*.

R. χερ, **her**, *grasp*.

χείρ, χειρ-ος, ἡ, *hand*; χειρο-πληθής, ἐς (cf. R. πλα), *hand-filling, as large as the hand will hold*; χειρο-ποίητο-ς, ο-ν (cf. ποιέω), *made by the hand of man, artificial*; ἐγ-χειρέ-ω, *lay one's hand on, make an attempt*; ἐπι-χειρέ-ω, *put one's hand to, attempt, try*; ὑπο-χείρ-ιο-ς, ο-ν, *under the hands of, subject to*; χείρ-ων, ον, gen. ον-ος, *comp., subject or inferior to, worse*; χειρό-ο-μαι, *handle, subdue*; ἐγ-χειρ-ίδ-ιο-ς, ο-ν, *in the hand*; ἐγχειρίδιο-ν, τό, *dagger*; δια-χειρίζω, *have in hand, manage*; ἐγ-χειρίζω, *commit to the hands of, entrust*; εὐ-μετα-χείρισ-το-ς, ο-ν, *easy to handle or deal with*.

her-c-tu-m, ī, *n., inheritance*; **hēr-ē-s**, ēd-is, *m. and f., heir*; **hērēd-i-tā-s**, āt-is, *f., heirship, inheritance*.

chiro-graphy, **chiro-mancy**, **chir-urgeon**, **s-urgeon**.

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